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لقد تم إنشاء هذا الملف بنسخة بي دي إف بتاريخ ٢٠١٧/١١/١٠ بواسطة مصادر من الإنترنت كجزء من الأرشفة الرقمي لمكتبة قطر الرقمية. يحتوي السجل على الإنترنت على معلومات إضافية وصور عالية الدقة قابلة للتقريب ومخطوطات. بالإمكان مشاهدتها على الرابط التالي:  
[http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc\\_100000000831.0x0000ab](http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100000000831.0x0000ab)

المراجع	IOR/R/15/5/184
العنوان	"ملف ٦/٤   الحدود الكويتية-العراقية"
التاريخ/ التواريخ	٣٠ يناير ١٩٣١-٠٧ أكتوبر ١٩٣٩ (ميلادي)
لغة الكتابة	الإنجليزية والعربية في اللاتينية بالأحرف والعربية
الحجم والشكل	ملف واحد (٣٧١ ورقة)
المؤسسة المالكة	المكتبة البريطانية: أوراق خاصة وسجلات من مكتب الهند
حق النشر	<u>الملكية العامة</u>

### حول هذا السجل

يحتوي هذا الملف على مراسلات بخصوص ترسيم الحدود بين الكويت والدول المجاورة لها، وهي العراق والمملكة العربية السعودية (التي يشار إليها أحياناً باسم نجد في الملف).

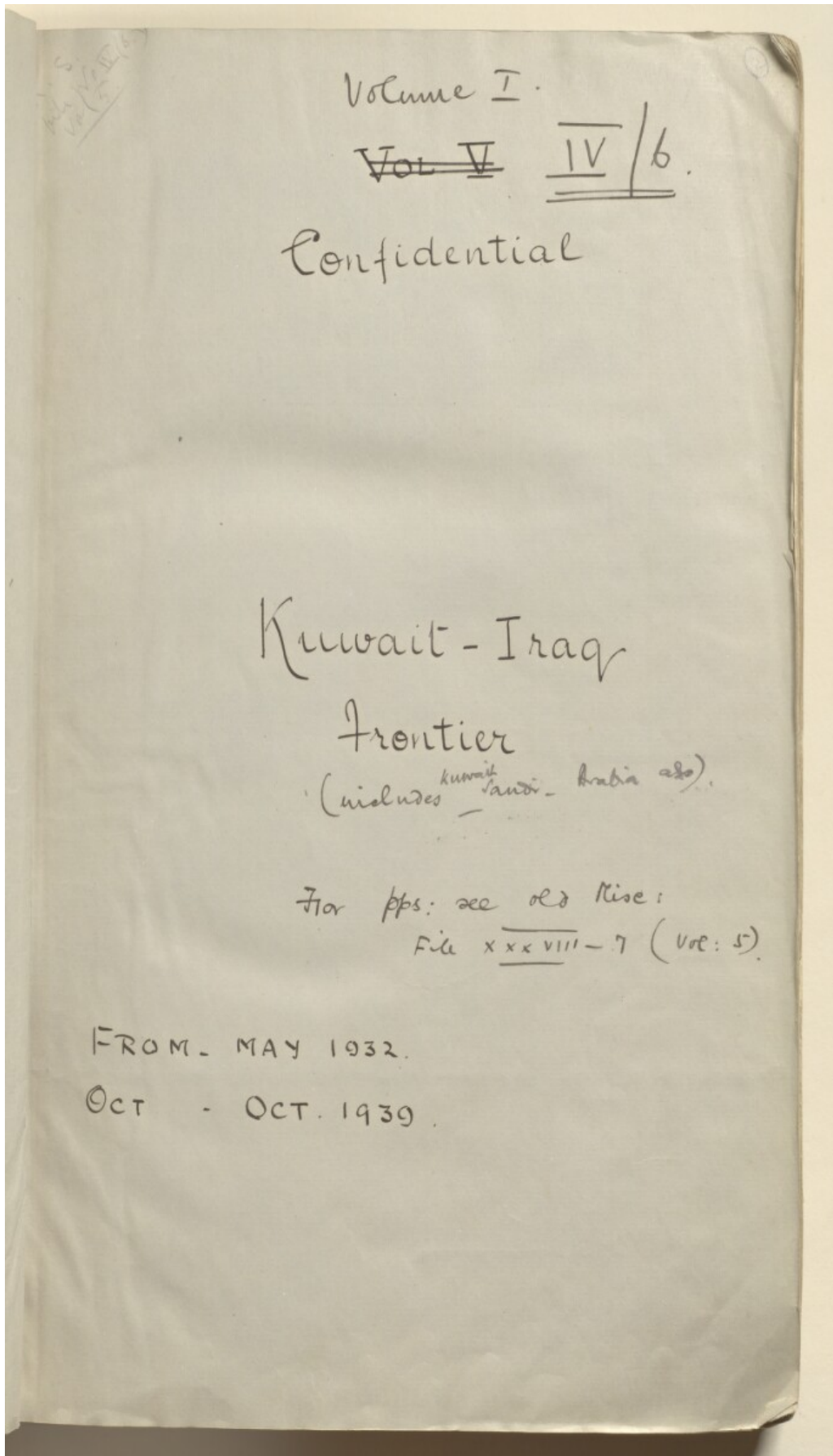
المتراسلون الرئيسيون في الملف هم مسؤولون في المفوضية البريطانية العليا في العراق، الوكالة السياسية في الكويت، السفارة البريطانية في بغداد، وعدة مسؤولين بريطانيين في الهند. يحتوي الملف أيضاً على مراسلات من حاكم الكويت، الشيخ أحمد الجابر الصباح ومسؤولين في حكومة العراق، أغلبها باللغة العربية (مع ترجمة باللغة الإنجليزية).

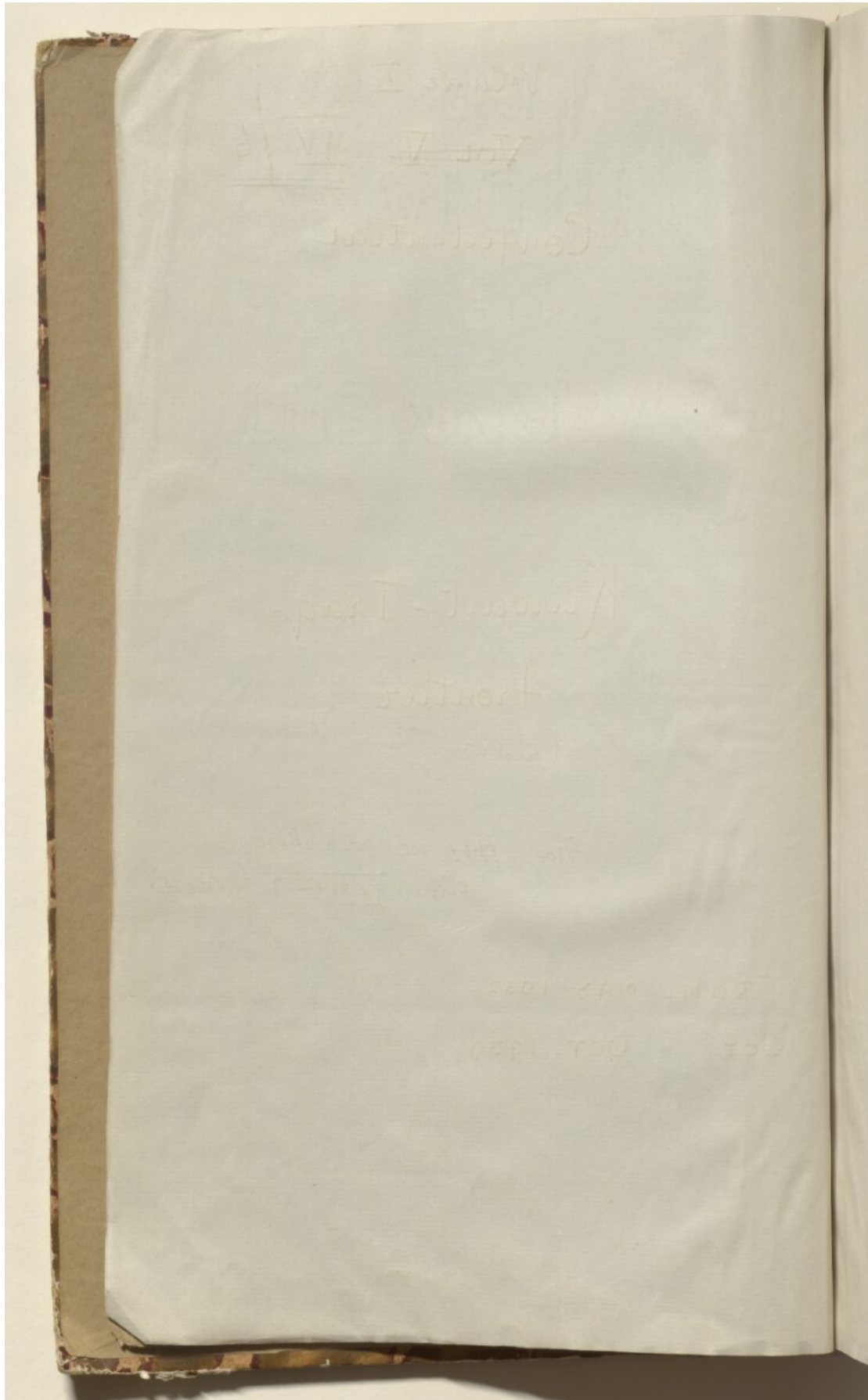
بالإضافة إلى المراسلات، يحتوي الملف على ما يلي:

- تاريخ العلاقات البريطانية-الكويتية ١٧٧٥-١٩٢٩، مستخرج من معاهدات وارتباطات وسندات إيتشيسون، المجلد XI، الطبعة الخامسة (الأوراق ٧٨-٨٣).

- نسخة من اتفاقية حدود الكويت-نجد في سنة ١٩٢٢ (الأوراق ٨٤-٨٥).
- رسم استشفافي لخريطة أعده طاقم السفينة الملكية سفينكس، في يوليو ١٩٠٣ يُظهر جزيرة بوبيان والحدود بين العراق والكويت (الورقة ٩٧).
- بيان لأبار وأراضي قبيلة آل مُرّة (الورقة ١٤٩).
- "خريطة مبدئية تُظهر المساحة التقريبية لمنطقة قبيلة آل مُرّة من مصادر بدوية (الورقة ١٥٨).
- خريطة تُظهر الحدود العراقية-الكويتية حول جبل سنام (الورقة ١٨٧).
- نسخة من "دليل حكومة العراق، ١٥ مايو ١٩٣٨ (الأوراق ٢٩٢-٢٩٤).

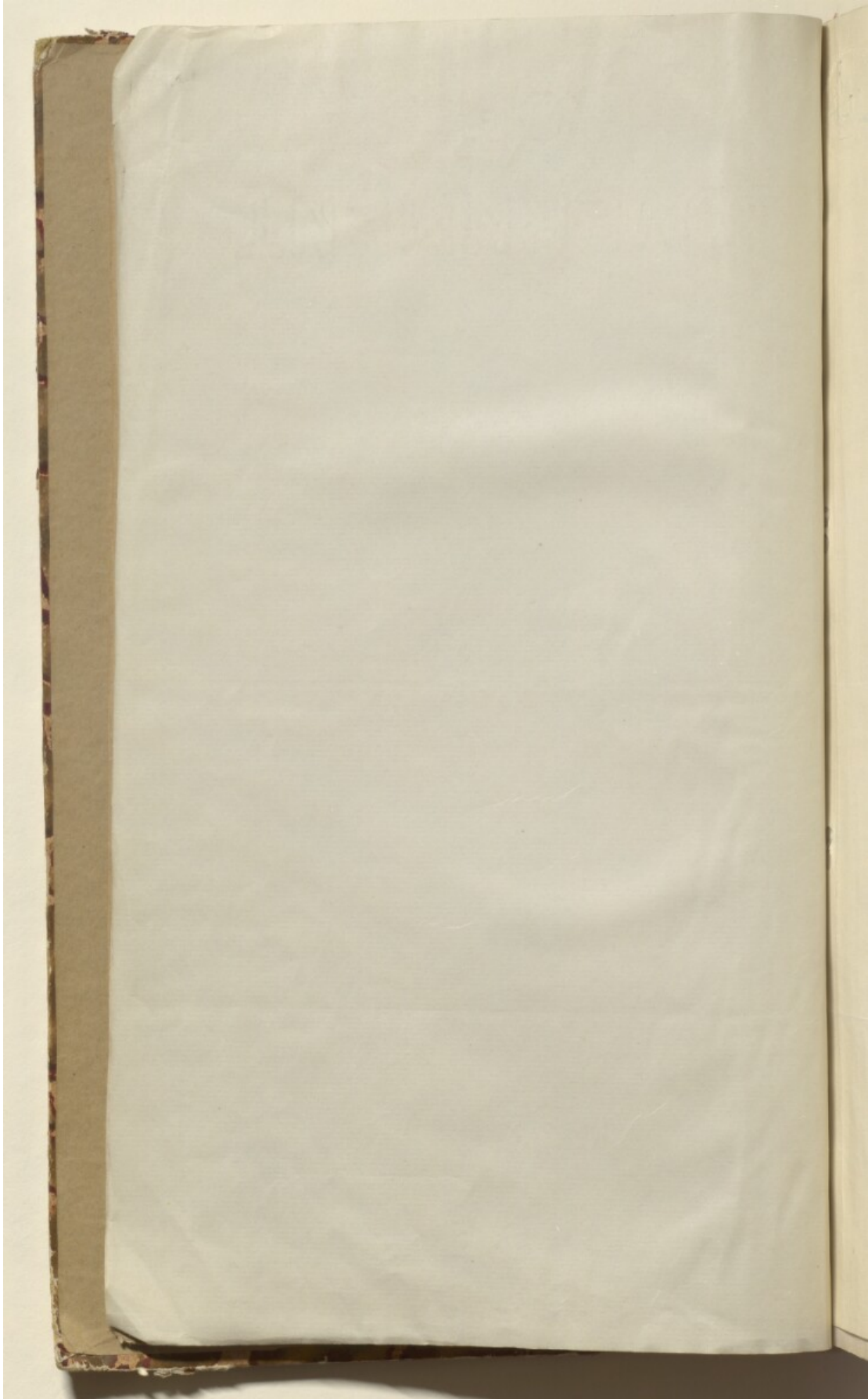






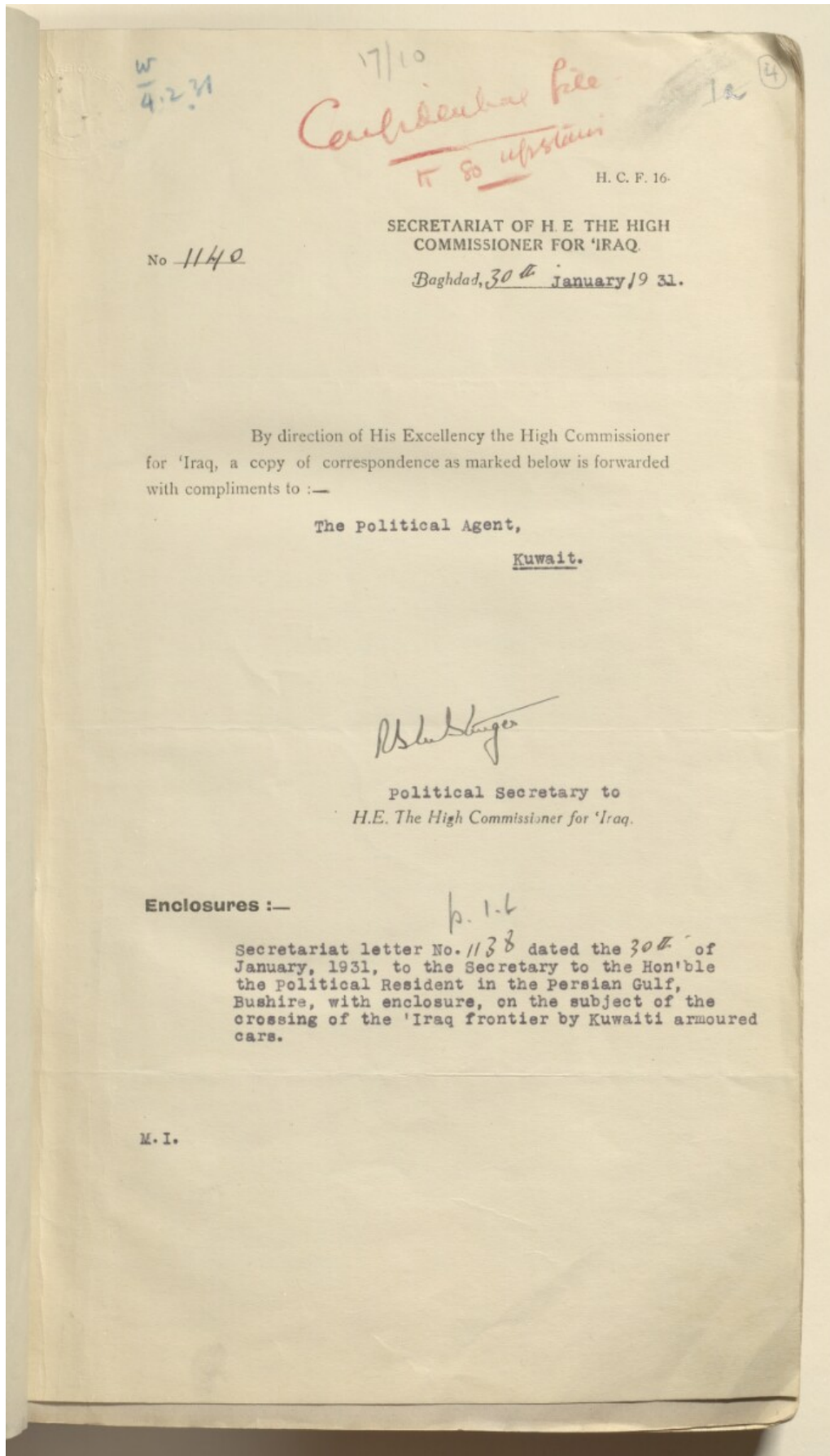


"ملف ٦/٤ | الحدود الكويتية-العراقية" [٣ظ] (٧٥١/١٥)





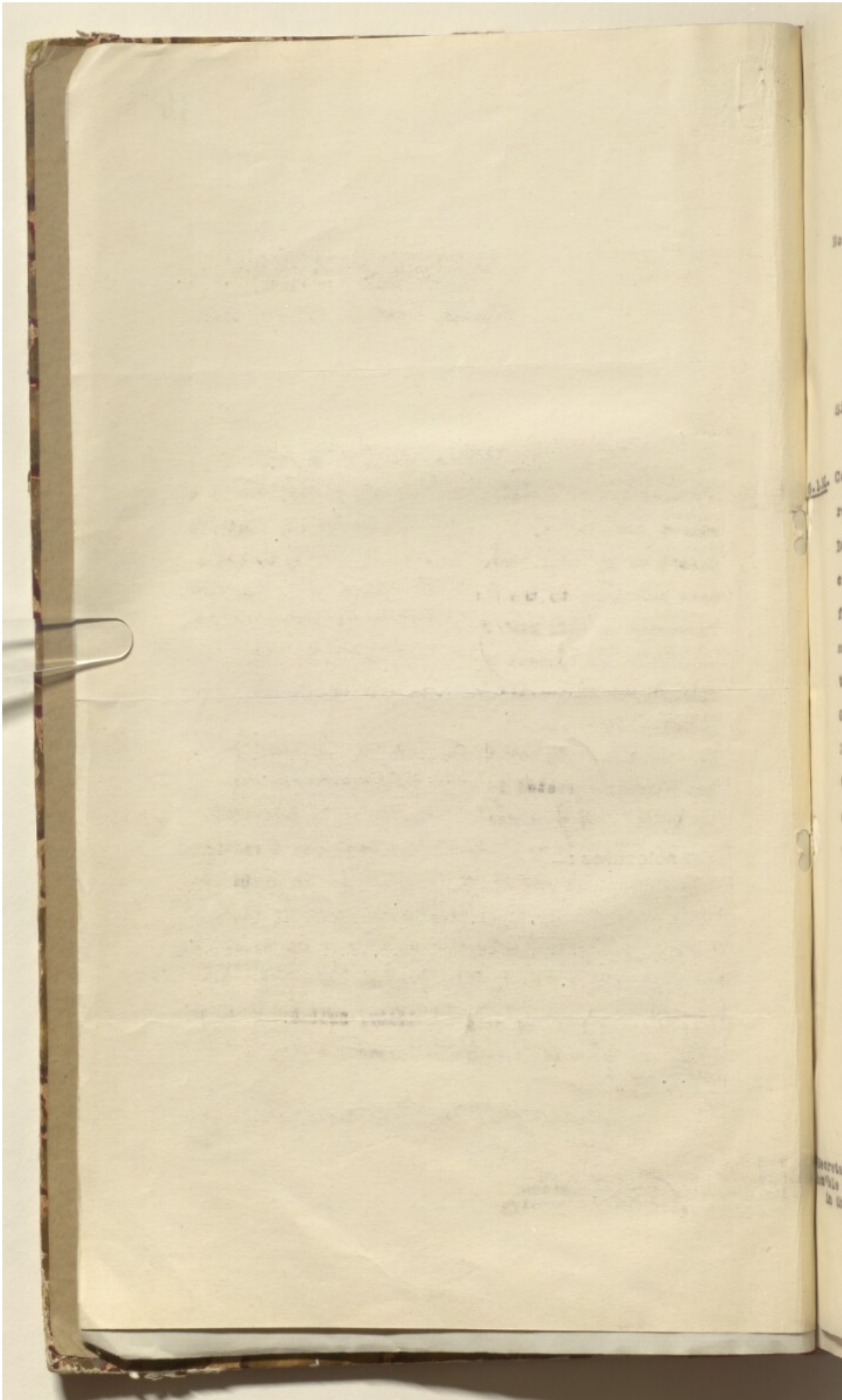
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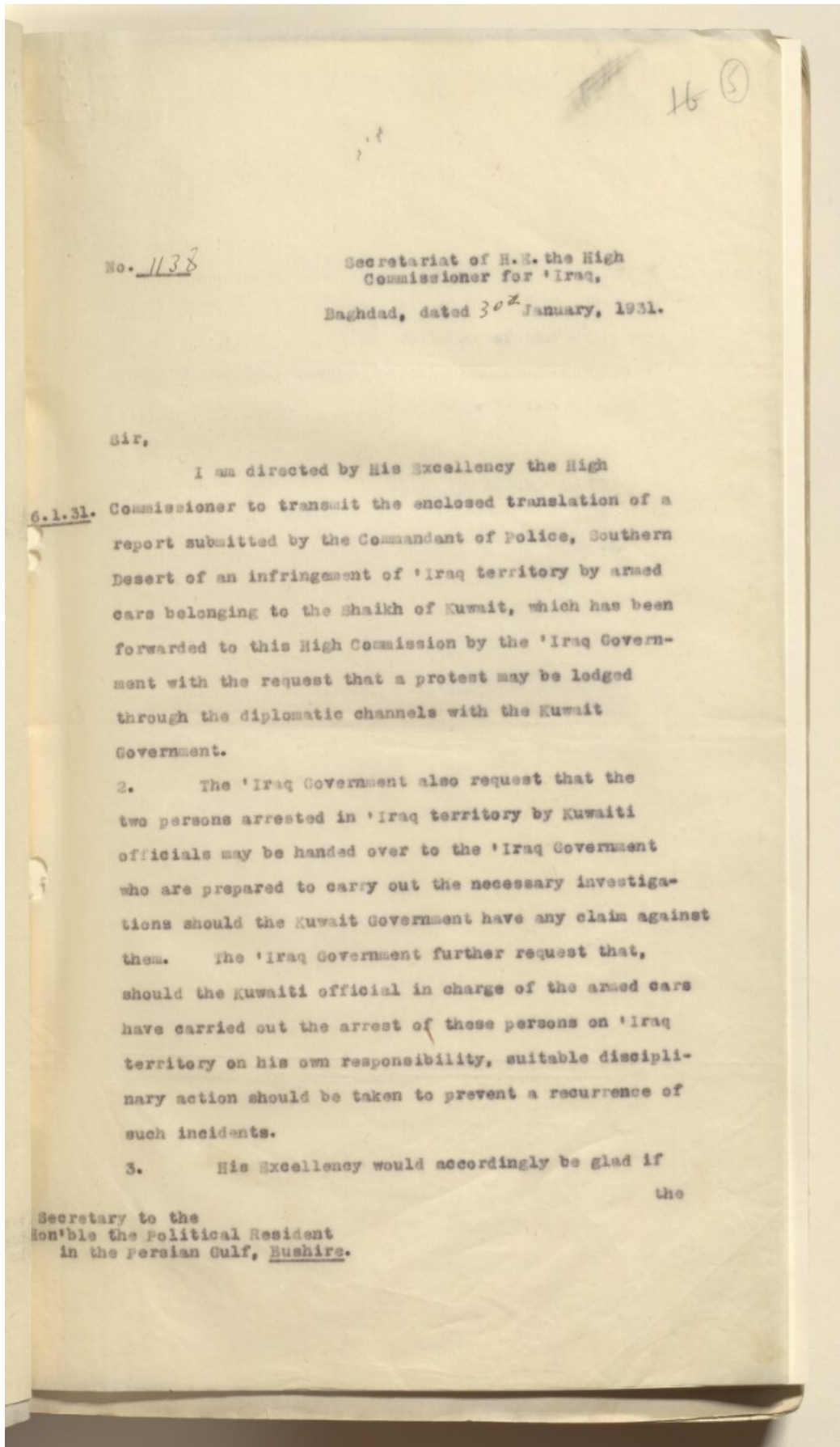


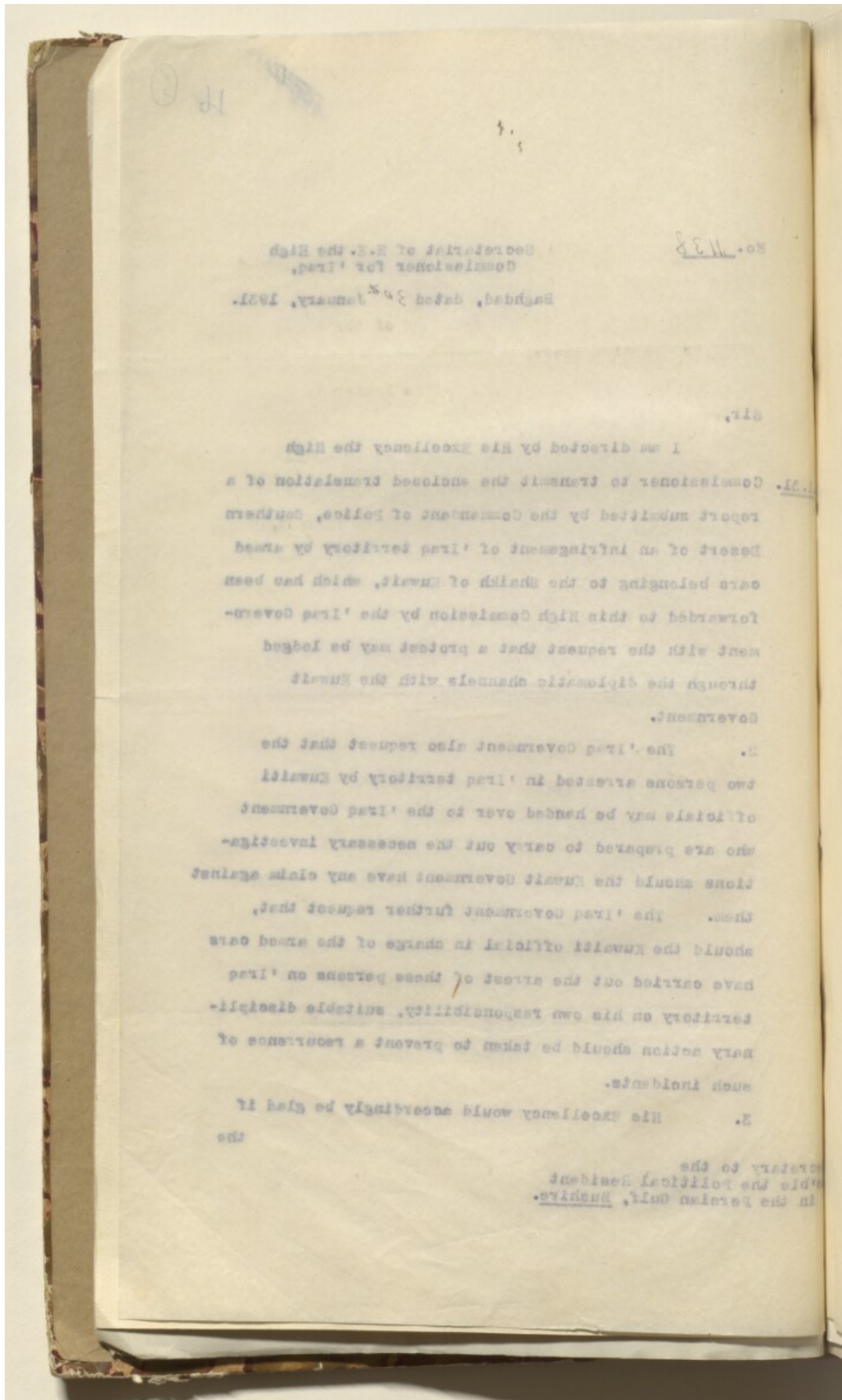




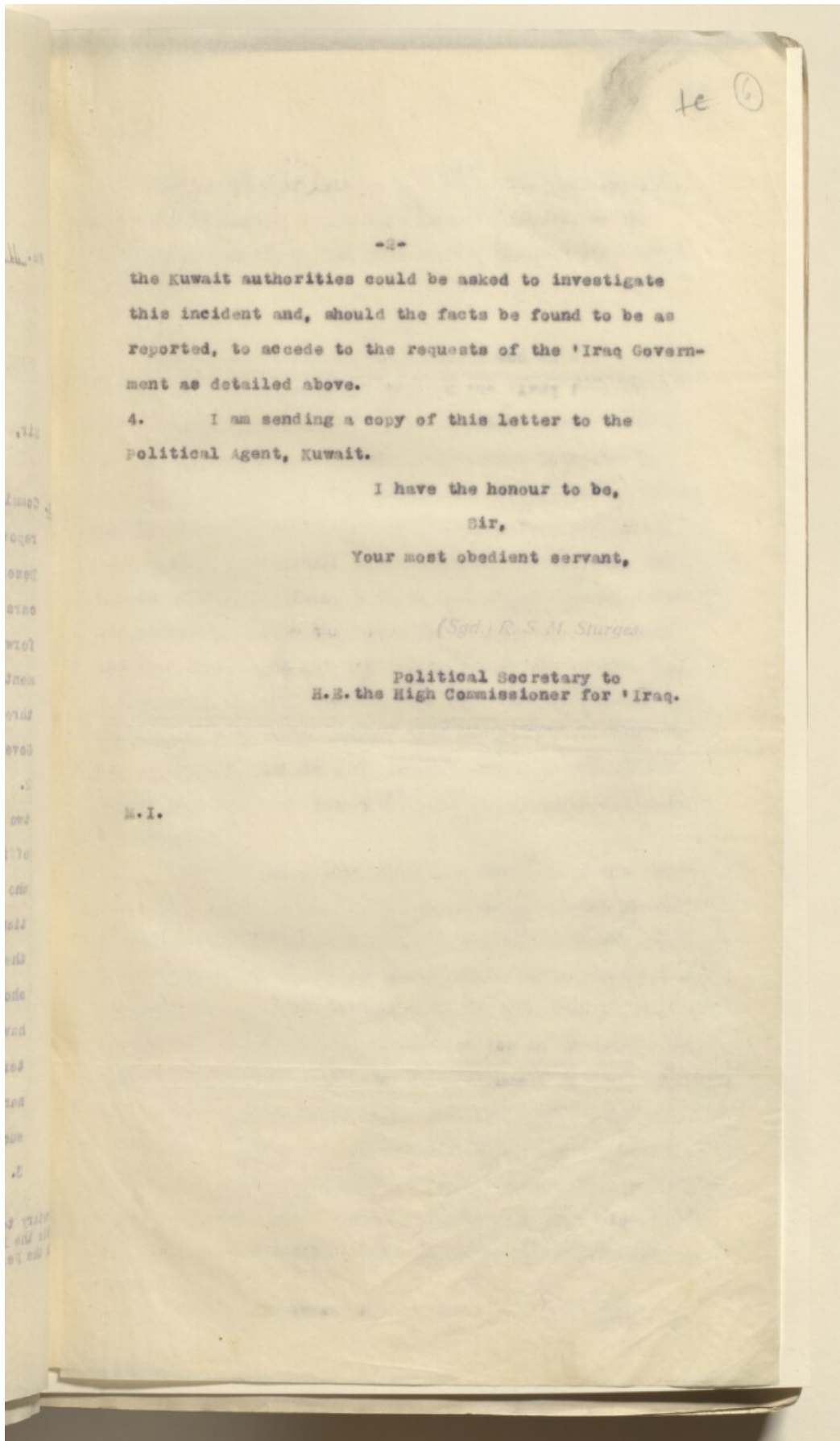
"ملف ٦/٤ | الحدود الكويتية-العراقية" [٤ظ] (٧٥١/١٧)



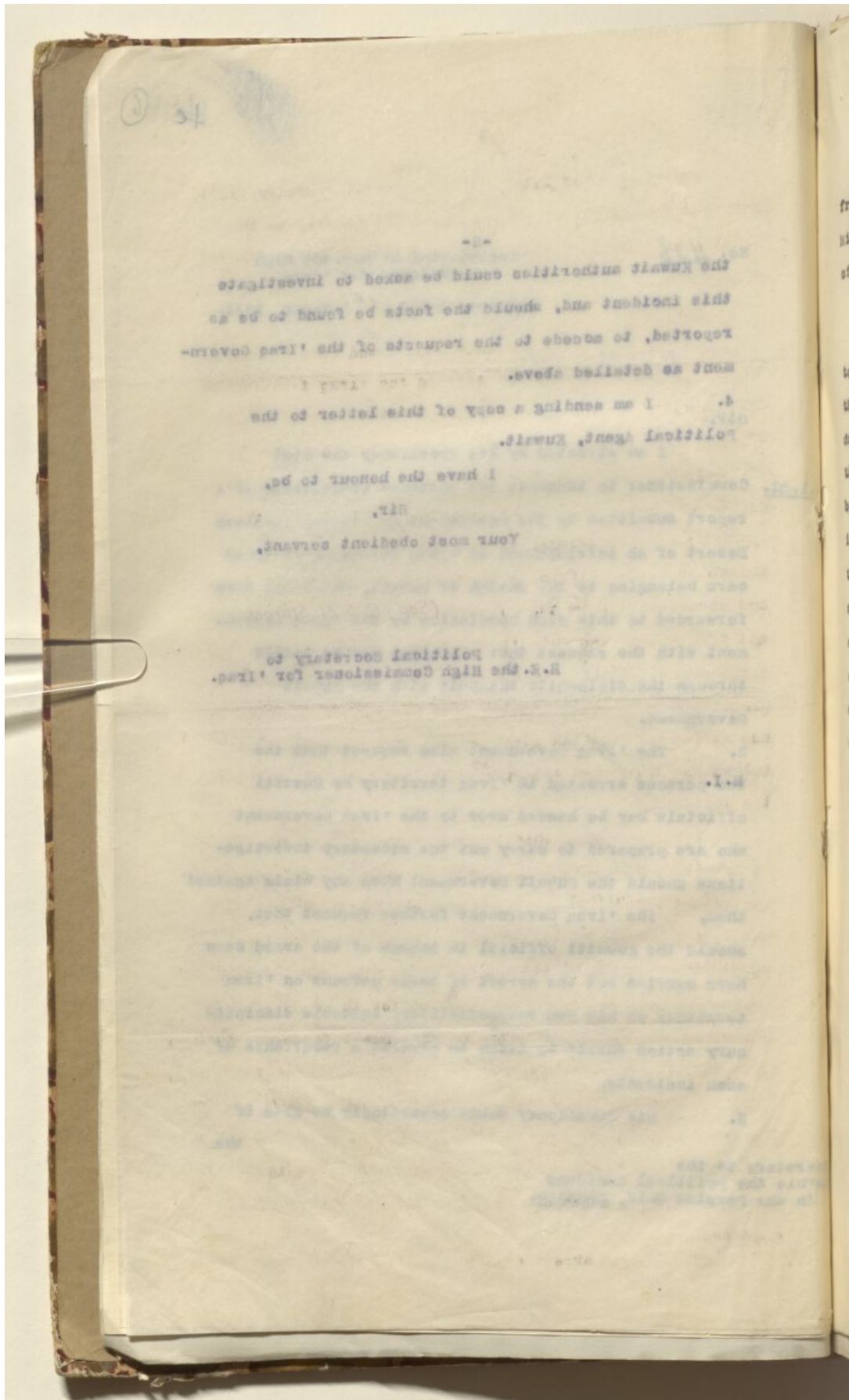














(X)

٦٢ ١٤ ٧

Translation of letter No.19 dated 6th January, 1931,  
from the Commandant of Police, Southern Desert, to the  
Ministry of Interior, with copy to the Directorate General  
of Police.

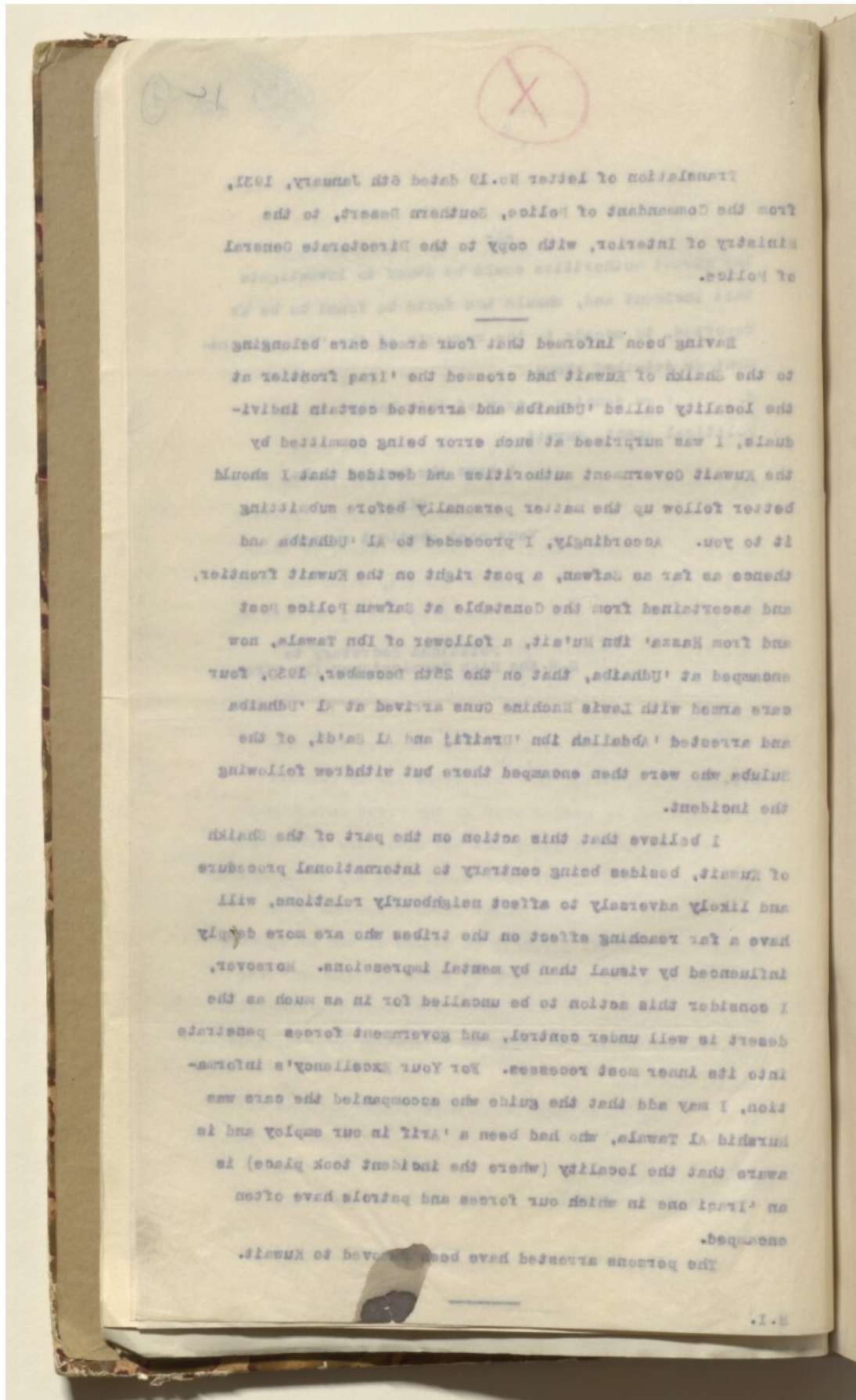
Having been informed that four armed cars belonging  
to the Shaikh of Kuwait had crossed the 'Iraq frontier at  
the locality called 'Udhaiba and arrested certain indivi-  
duals, I was surprised at such error being committed by  
the Kuwait Government authorities and decided that I should  
better follow up the matter personally before submitting  
it to you. Accordingly, I proceeded to Al 'Udhaiba and  
thence as far as Safwan, a post right on the Kuwait frontier,  
and ascertained from the Constable at Safwan Police Post  
and from Hazza' ibn Mu'ait, a follower of Ibn Tawala, now  
encamped at 'Udhaiba, that on the 25th December, 1930, four  
cars armed with Lewis Machine Guns arrived at Al 'Udhaiba  
and arrested 'Abdallah ibn 'Uraifij and Al Sa'di, of the  
Suluba who were then encamped there but withdrew following  
the incident.

I believe that this action on the part of the Shaikh  
of Kuwait, besides being contrary to international procedure  
and likely adversely to affect neighbourly relations, will  
have a far reaching effect on the tribes who are more deeply  
influenced by visual than by mental impressions. Moreover,  
I consider this action to be uncalled for in as much as the  
desert is well under control, and government forces penetrate  
into its inner most recesses. For Your Excellency's informa-  
tion, I may add that the guide who accompanied the cars was  
Murshid Al Tawala, who had been a 'Arif in our employ and is  
aware that the locality (where the incident took place) is  
an 'Iraqi one in which our forces and patrols have often  
encamped.

The persons arrested have been removed to Kuwait.

M.I.







Confidential letter.

From - The political Agent, Kuwait.

To - H. E. Sheikh Sir Ahmed Al-Jabir Al-Sabah,  
K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Ruler of Kuwait.

No. - 14.

Dated - The 18th Ramadhan, 1349, (6-2-31).

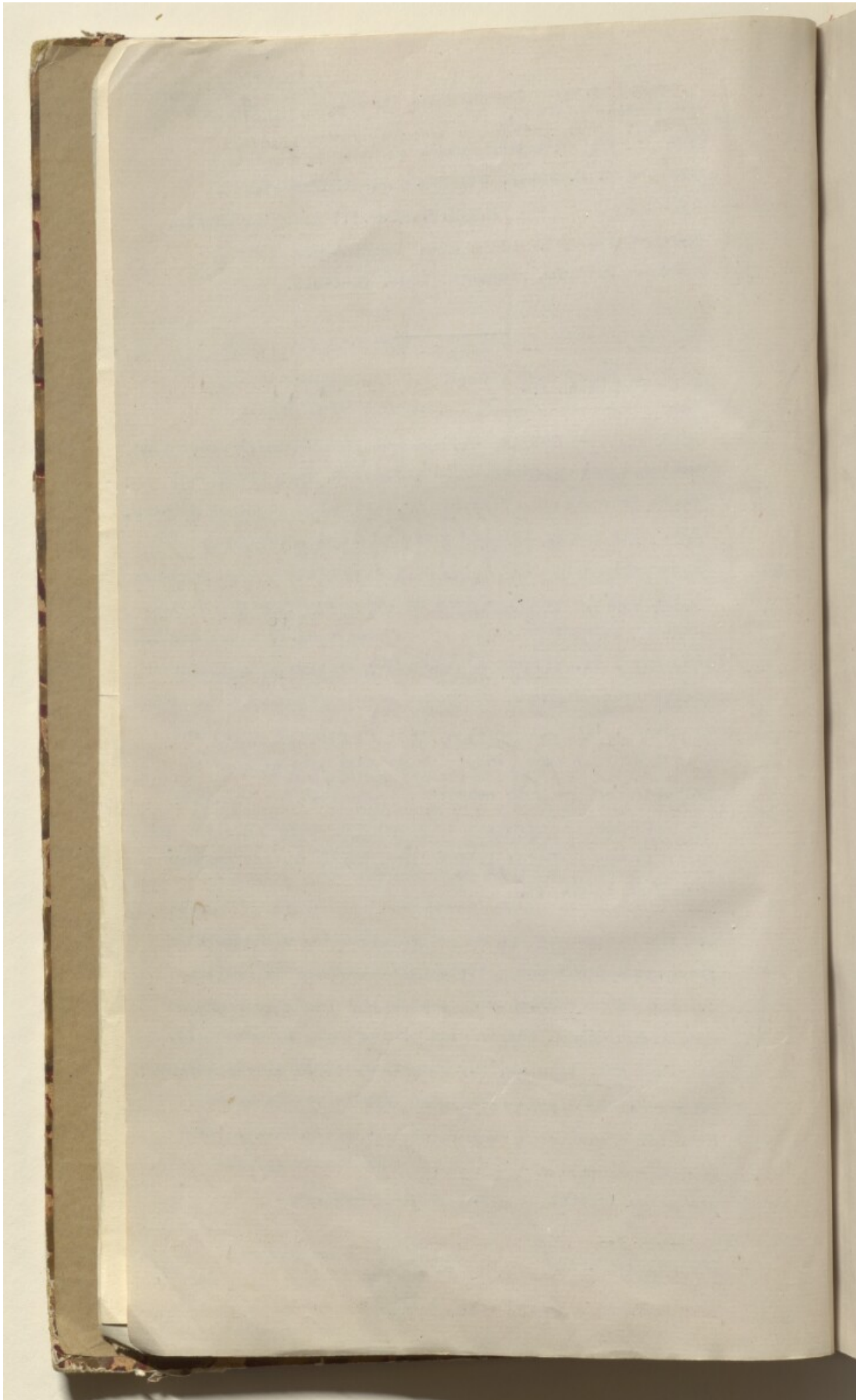
After compliments:-

In continuation of our verbal conversation this morning, I have the honour to forward to Your Excellency, Arabic translation of letter No. 1188 dated the 30th January, 1931, from the Political Secretary to His Excellency the High Commissioner for Iraq to the address of the Secretary to the Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, together with translation of the letter No. 12 dated the 8th January, 1931, (17th Sha'ban, 1349) written to the Ministry of Interior, Baghdad, by 'Abdul Jabbar Effendi, Commandant of Police, 'Iraq Southern Desert, in which he complains that 4 of Your Excellency's armed Ford cars crossed the frontiers on the 25th December, 1930, (5th Sha'ban, 1349) near Athaiba and arrested 2 Sulubba by name 'Abdullah ibn 'Uraifij and Al Sa'di inside 'Iraq territory and brought same back to Kuwait.

2. I have not as yet received any communication from the Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf on the matter, but as I doubtless shall be asked to obtain Your Excellency's side of the story by next mail, it would save time if Your Excellency would kindly in the meantime, cause enquiries to be made as to the truth of the allegations made by the Commandant of Police, 'Iraq Southern Desert, and let me know the result at Your Excellency's convenience. Usual ending.



"ملف ٦/٤ | الحدود الكويتية-العراقية" [٨ظ] (٧٥١/٢٥)







Translation of a Confidential Letter.

From - H.E. Sheikh Sir Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah,  
K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Ruler of Kuwait.

To - The Political Agent, Kuwait.

No. Nil.

Dated the 30th Ramadhan 1349 (8th February 1931).

After Compliments,

I have pleasure in acknowledging your confidential letter No. 14 dated the 18th inst., and note Your Excellency's statement.

I thank you for sending me translation of the two letters, the first from the Political Secretary to His Excellency the High Commissioner for 'Iraq, addressed to the Secretary to the Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, and the second from 'Abdul Jabbar Effendi, Commandant of Police, Southern Desert, to the Ministry of Interior, Baghdad.

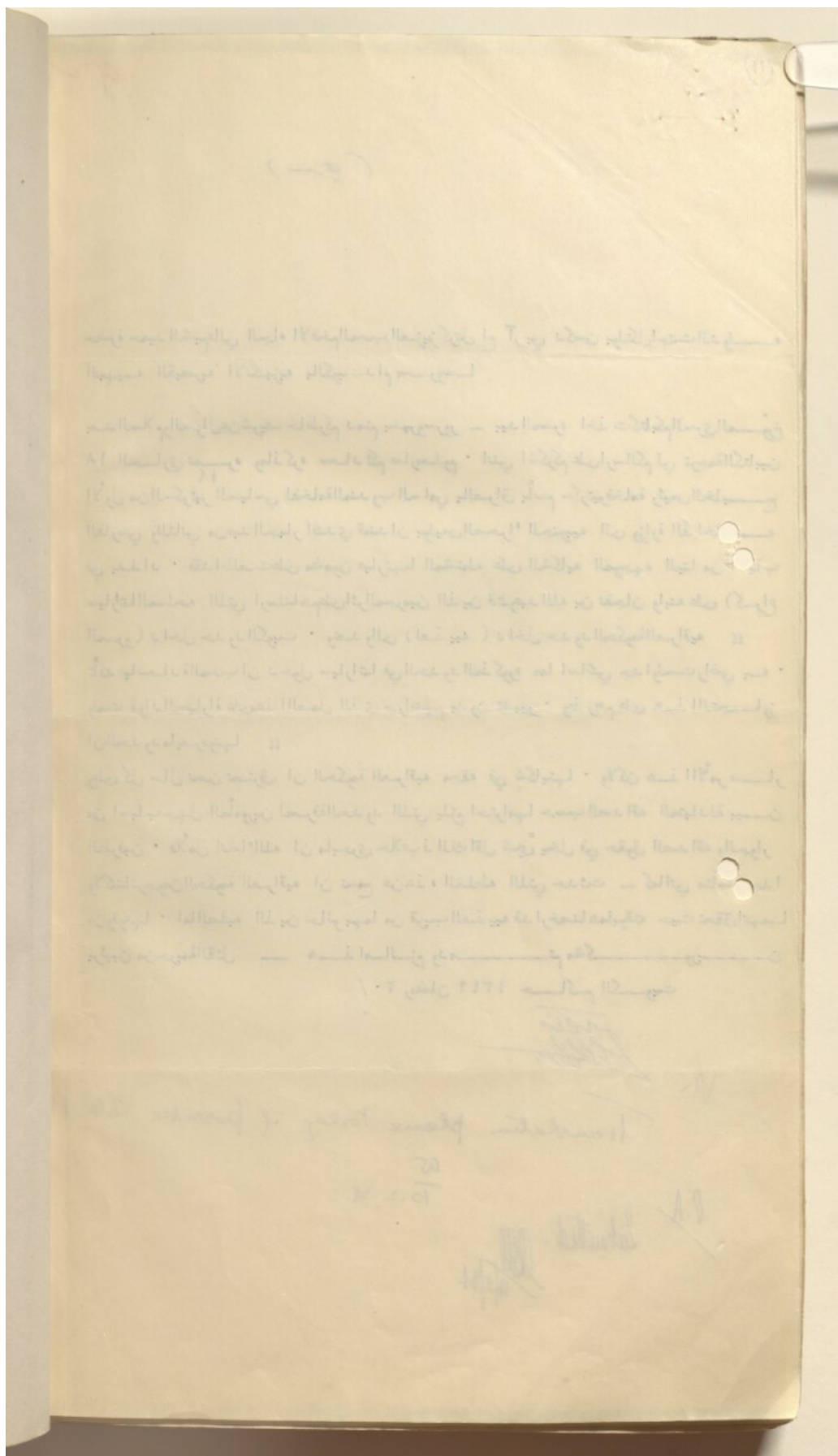
I have perused the contents of both letters which consisted of a complaint lodged against us, in respect of our armed cars which we sent to pursue the criminals who killed 'Abdullah ibn Hafjan and his son at the 'Ira' al-Mura within the Kuwait frontiers and who were said to have escaped towards 'Udhaybah within the 'Iraq frontiers. Be sure, Dear Friend, that crossing the 'Iraq frontiers by our said cars has caused me great displeasure and dissatisfaction and I have severely censured the official in charge of these cars for his unsatisfactory conduct. Their excuse for this infringement of frontiers was that they did not know the boundary.

Nevertheless we wish to admit that the 'Iraq Government is right in its complaint. But this mistake arose from the ignorance of our officer as to the exact position of the boundary <sup>which indeed</sup> ~~which~~ line/should be respected according to the reciprocal friendship existing between both sides. God please nothing that affects the rights of friendship and neighbours will take place in future. We trust that the 'Iraq Government will excuse this error which we sincerely regret.

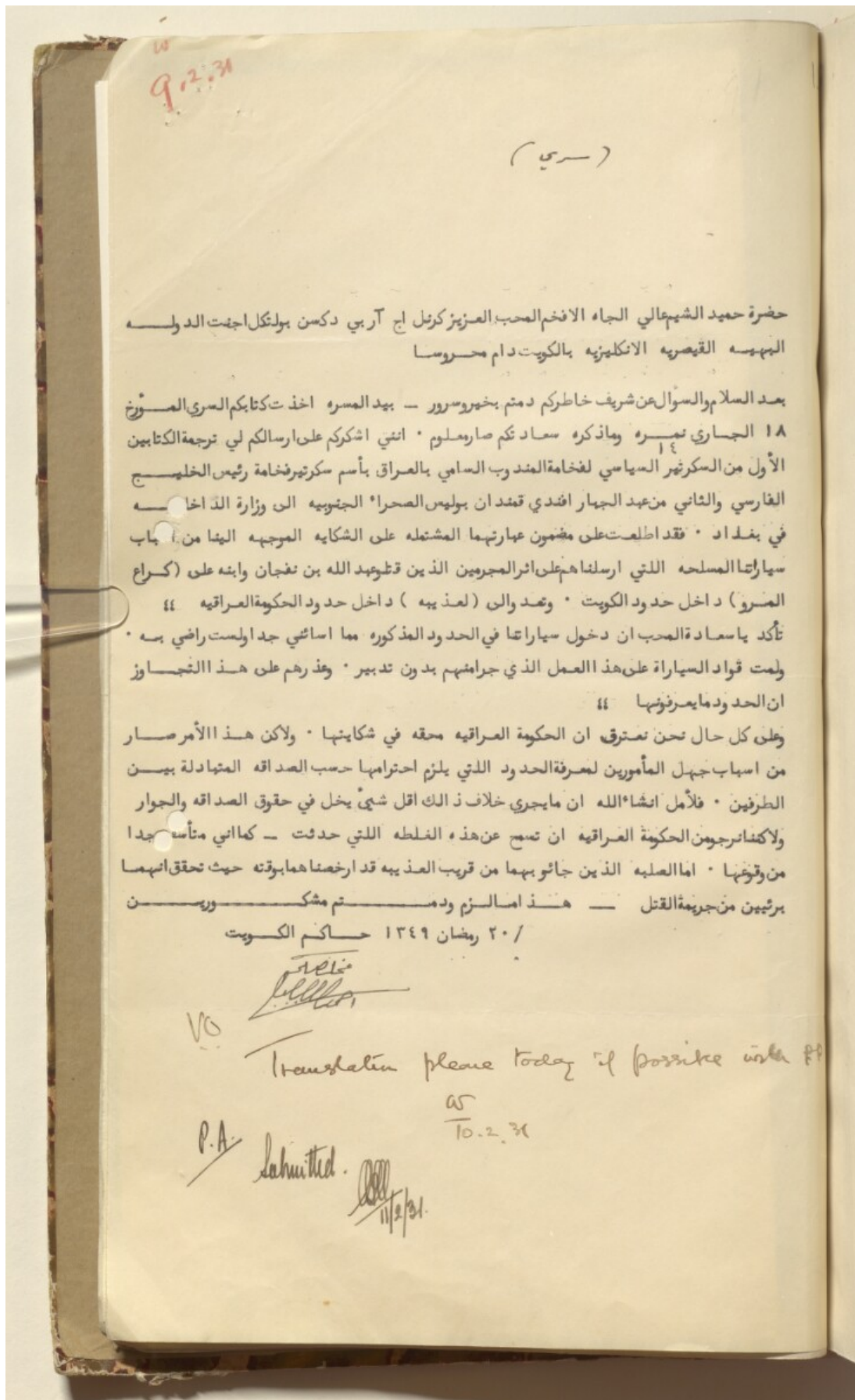


regret ever took place.

The Sulubas who were brought (to Kuwait) from near 'Udhaibeh, were immediately released at the time, because we found them to be innocent of the crime of murder.







(سري)

حضرة حميد الشيمعالي الجاه الافخم المحب العزيز كرتل اج آربي دكسن بولنكل اجنت الدوله  
البهميه القيصريه الانكليزيه بالكويت دام محروسا

بعد السلام والسؤال عن شريف خاطركم دمت بخير وسرور - بيد المسره اخذت كتابكم السري المصنوع  
١٨ الجاري تميره وما ذكره سعادكم صار معلوم . انني اشكركم على ارسالكم لي ترجمه الكتابين  
الأول من السكرتير السياسي لغخامة المندوب السامي بالعراق بأسم سكرتير فخامة رئيس الخليج  
الفارسي والثاني من عهد الجهار افندي قفندان بوليس الصحرا\* الجنوبيه الى وزارة الداخا\*  
في بغداد . فقد اطلعت على مضمون عبارتهما المشتمله على الشكاية الموجهه اليها من باب  
سياراتها المسلحة التي ارسلناهم على اثر المجرمين الذين قتلوا عبد الله بن نفيان وابنه على (كرام  
المسرو) داخل حدود الكويت . ونعمد والى (لعذبيه) داخل حدود الحكومه العراقيه .  
تأكد باسعاد العرب ان دخول سياراتنا في الحدود المذكوره مما اساءتي جدا ولمست راضي به .  
ولست قواد السيارة على هذا العمل الذي جرائهم بدون تدبير . وهذا هم على هذا التفجور  
ان الحدود ما يعرفونها .

وعلى كل حال نحن نعتزق ان الحكومه العراقيه محقه في شكايتها . ولكن هذا الأمر صار  
من اسباب جهل المأمورين لمعرفه الحدود التي يلزم احترامها حسب العداقه المتبادله بين  
الطرفين . فلأمل انشاء الله ان ما يجري خلاف ذلك اقل شيء يخل في حقوق العداقه والجوار  
ولاكتفان ترجمه الحكومه العراقيه ان تسمح عن هذه الغلطه التي حدثت - كما اني متأسر جدا  
من وقوعها . اما العليه الذين جاثوا بهما من قريب العذبيه قد ارخصناهما بوقت حيث تحقق انهما  
برئيسين من جريمة القتل - هذا ما السزم ودمسكتم مشكور

٢٠ / رمضان ١٣٤٩ حاكم الكويت

*Handwritten signature*

٧٥

Translation please today if possible with P

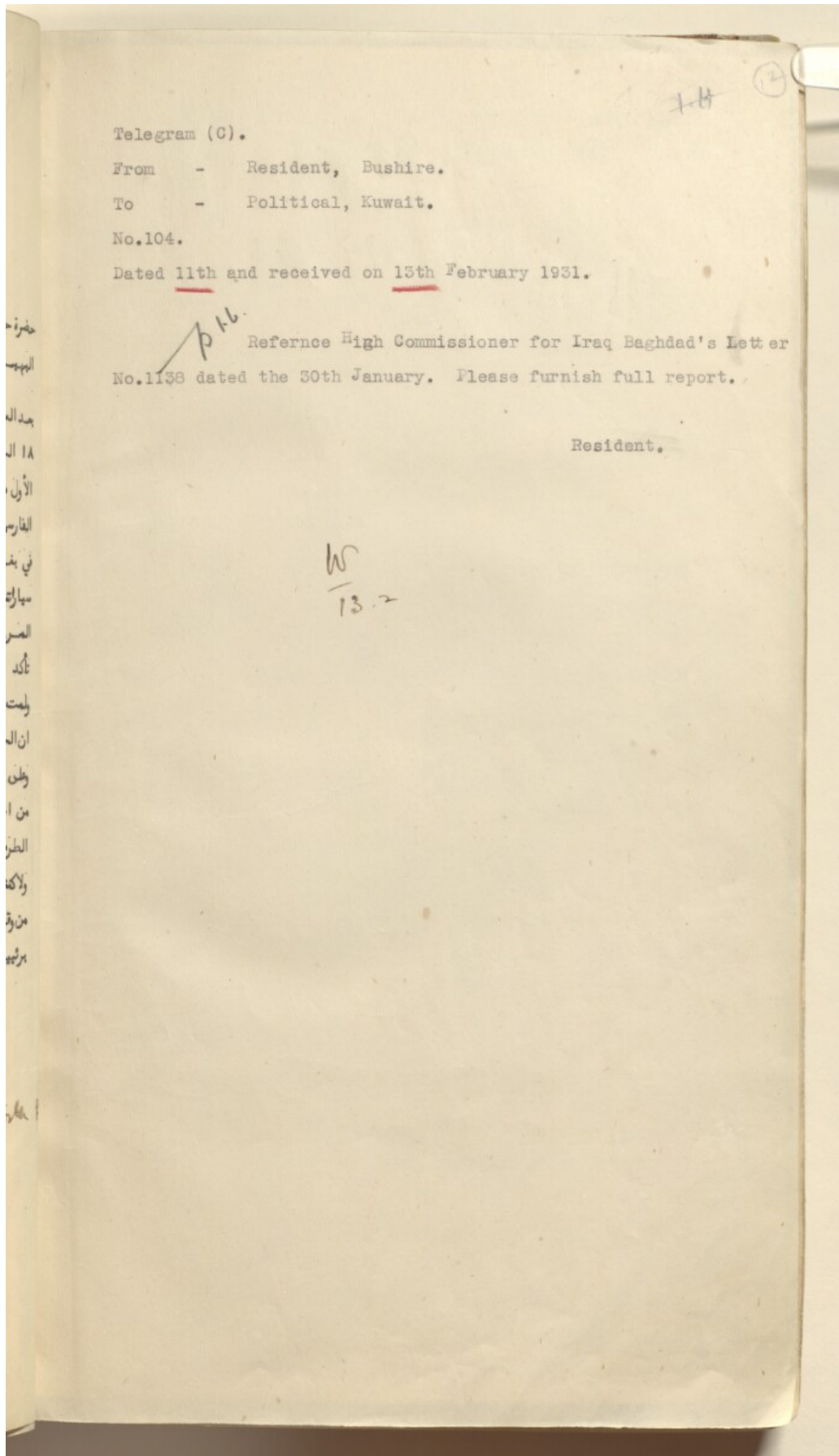
AS

10.2.31

P.A.

Submitted.

*Handwritten signature*  
11/2/31



Telegram (C).

From - Resident, Bushire.

To - Political, Kuwait.

No.104.

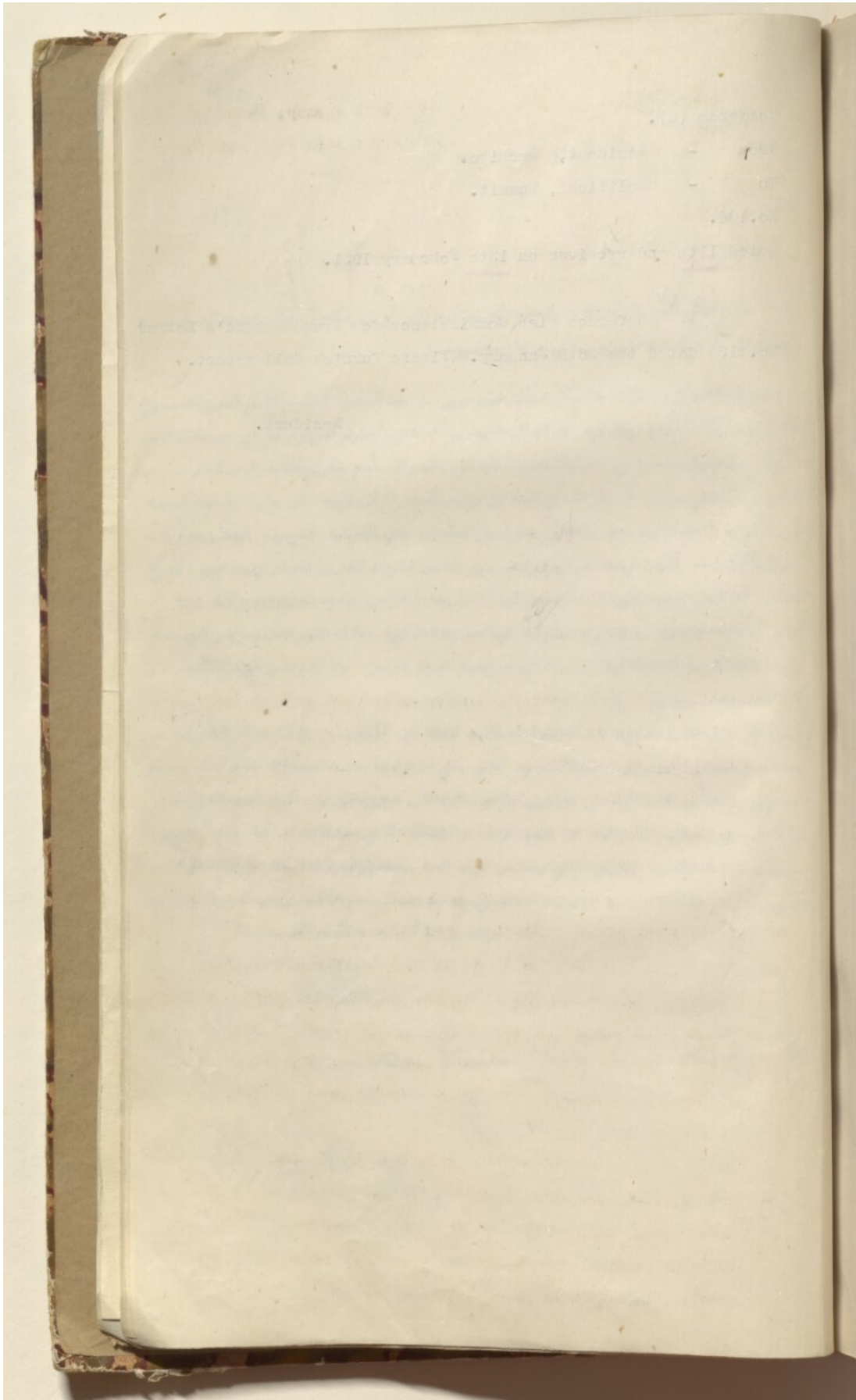
Dated 11th and received on 13th February 1931.

Reference High Commissioner for Iraq Baghdad's Letter  
No.1138 dated the 30th January. Please furnish full report.

Resident.

حضره  
المهم  
بمداله  
ال ١٨  
الأول  
القائم  
في بند  
سجلات  
الممر  
تأكد  
ولميت  
ان ال  
وطن  
من ا  
الطريق  
ولا كذا  
من ذرة  
برئيه

W  
13.2







CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 17.

Political Agency, Kuwait.

Dated the 14th February 1931.

From

Lieutenant-Colonel H.R.D. Dickson, C.I.E.,

Political Agent, Kuwait.

To

The Hon'ble the Political Resident  
in the Persian Gulf, Bushire.

Crossing of 'Iraq frontier by Kuwait "armed" cars.

Sir,

Reference despatch No. 1138 dated 30th January 1931 from the Political Secretary to His Excellency the High Commissioner to the address of Your Secretary, copy of which duly reached me under Baghdad's No. 1140 of 30th January 1931.

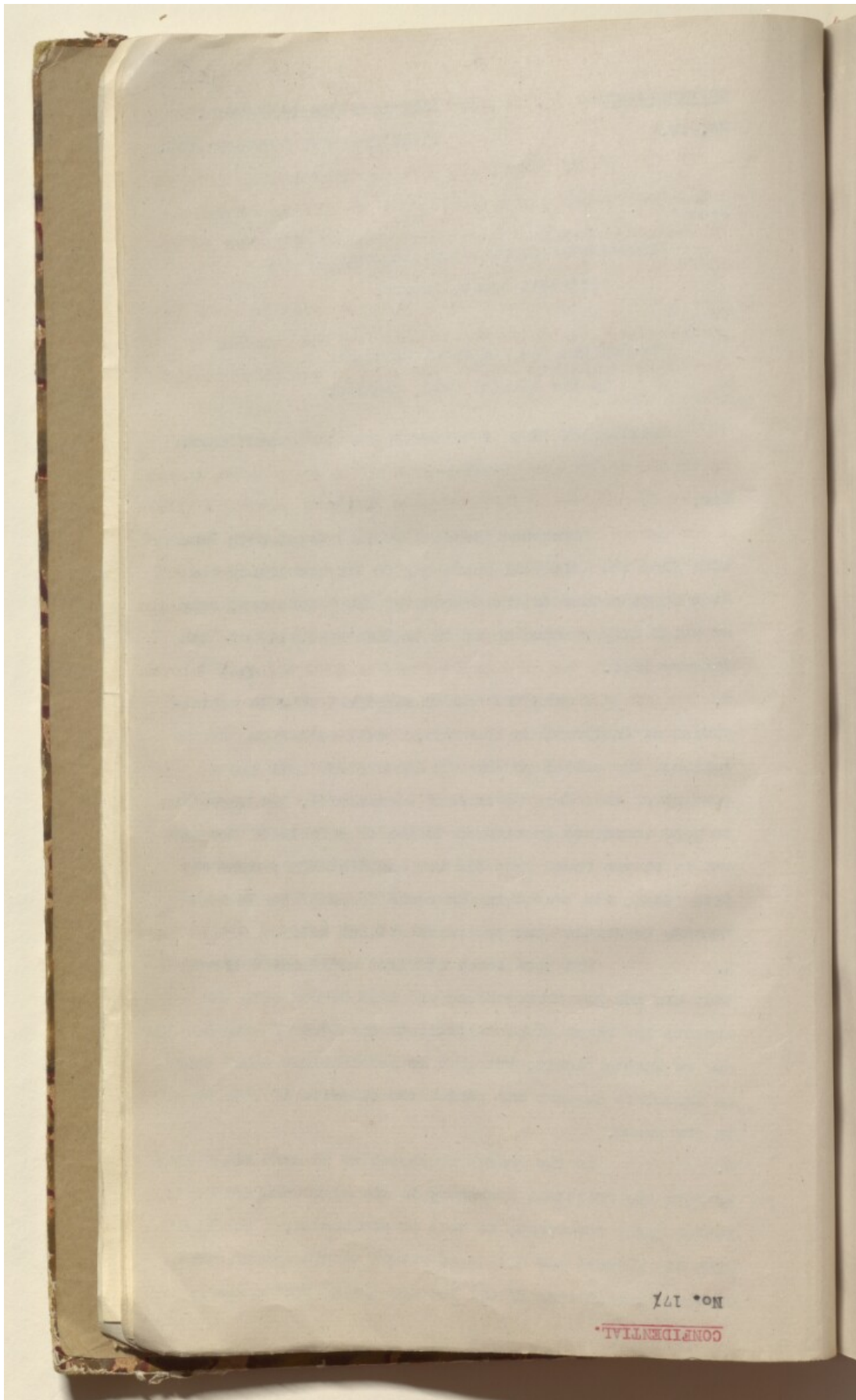
2. I have the honour to report that in anticipation of instructions from you, I duly called on His Excellency the Shaikh on the 5th January and gave him a summary of the 'Iraq Government's complaint, and urged him to make immediate enquiry as to the true facts of the case and if it was found that his men had mistakenly crossed into 'Iraq, the best thing he could do would be make the "amende honorable" and apologize without delay.

3. His Excellency at first would not believe that his men had transgressed and said he was sure the arrests had taken place a little to the East of Athaiba Hill and so inside Kuwait, but that he nevertheless would hold an immediate enquiry and punish the culprits if they were in the wrong.

4. As the Shaikh requested me to send him copies of both the Political Secretary to the High Commissioner's letter under reference, as well as enclosures, I complied with his request and did so on return to the Agency, forwarding translations of the letters in question under my



"ملف ٦/٤ | الحدود الكويتية-العراقية" [١٣ظ] (٧٥١/٣٥)





my confidential No. 14 dated 18th Ramathan (6th February 1931).

5. His Excellency's reply was received by me on 8th February 1931 and a translation of same is forwarded in duplicate together with translation of my letter to him mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

6. His Excellency's reply, as will be seen, is satisfactory, he admits the crossing of the frontier by his party, expresses regret, and says he has taken disciplinary action.

7. For your information the murder which lead up to the above incident was referred to in my Intelligence Report No. 335 dated 27th December 1931 and paragraph 11(b). I was myself aware that armed cars had subsequently been sent to arrest the two Sulubbas near Athaiba but was certainly given to understand that the men were camped opposite the hill called Athaiba and so on the Kuwait side of the frontier. The top of Athaiba mound or hill being, of course, on the far side of the Batin though its base rises out of the depression. It is clearly marked on the map.

8. The detachment sent to effect the arrest obviously did not worry much about where the frontier-line actually runs and I doubt whether they even know where it was. Anyway finding their quarry immediately across the Batin Wadi they wasted no time and brought them in to Kuwait. Unfortunately as the Shaikh has pointed out in his letter, the men turned out to be innocent persons and were released at once.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

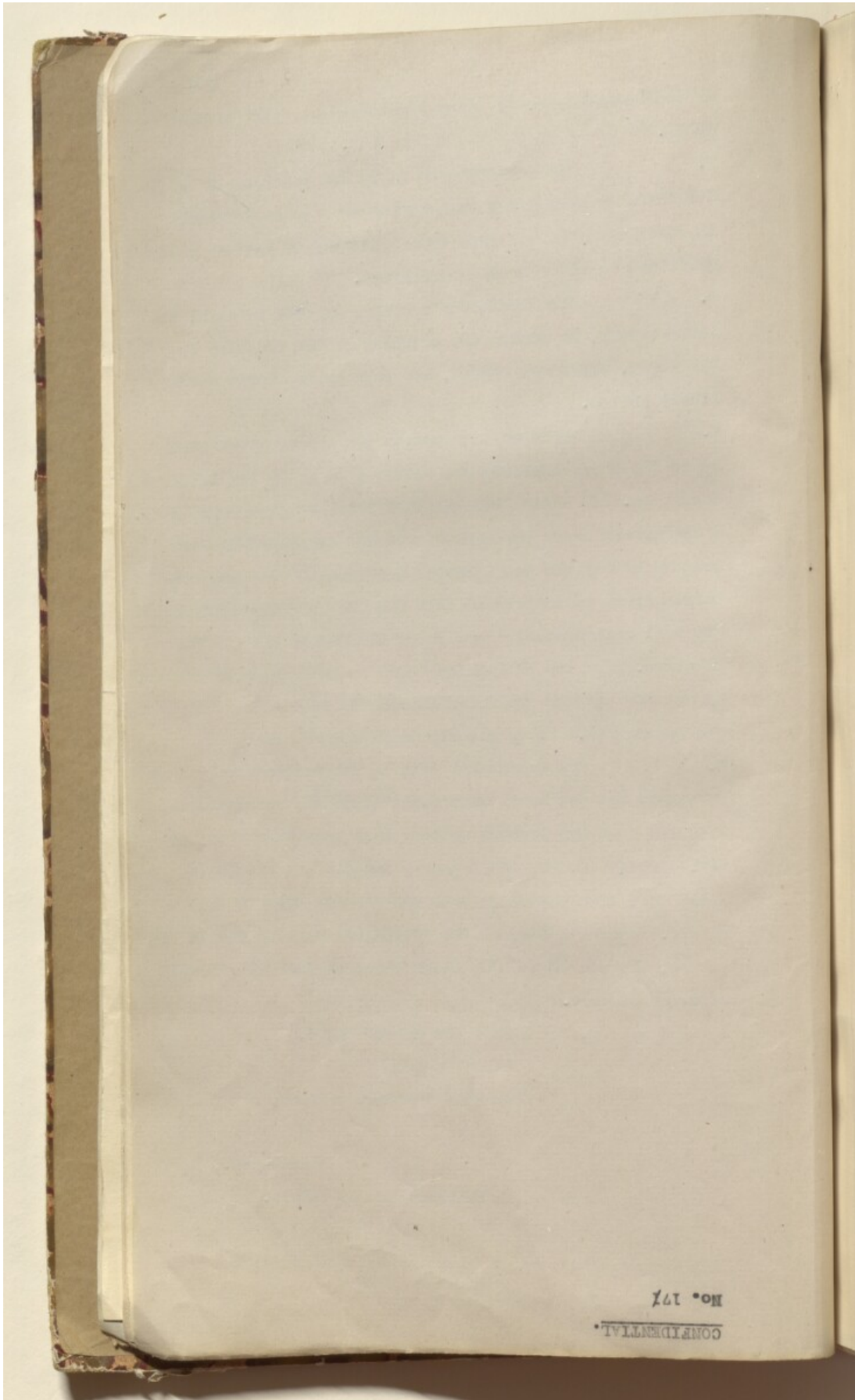
Lieut-Col.,

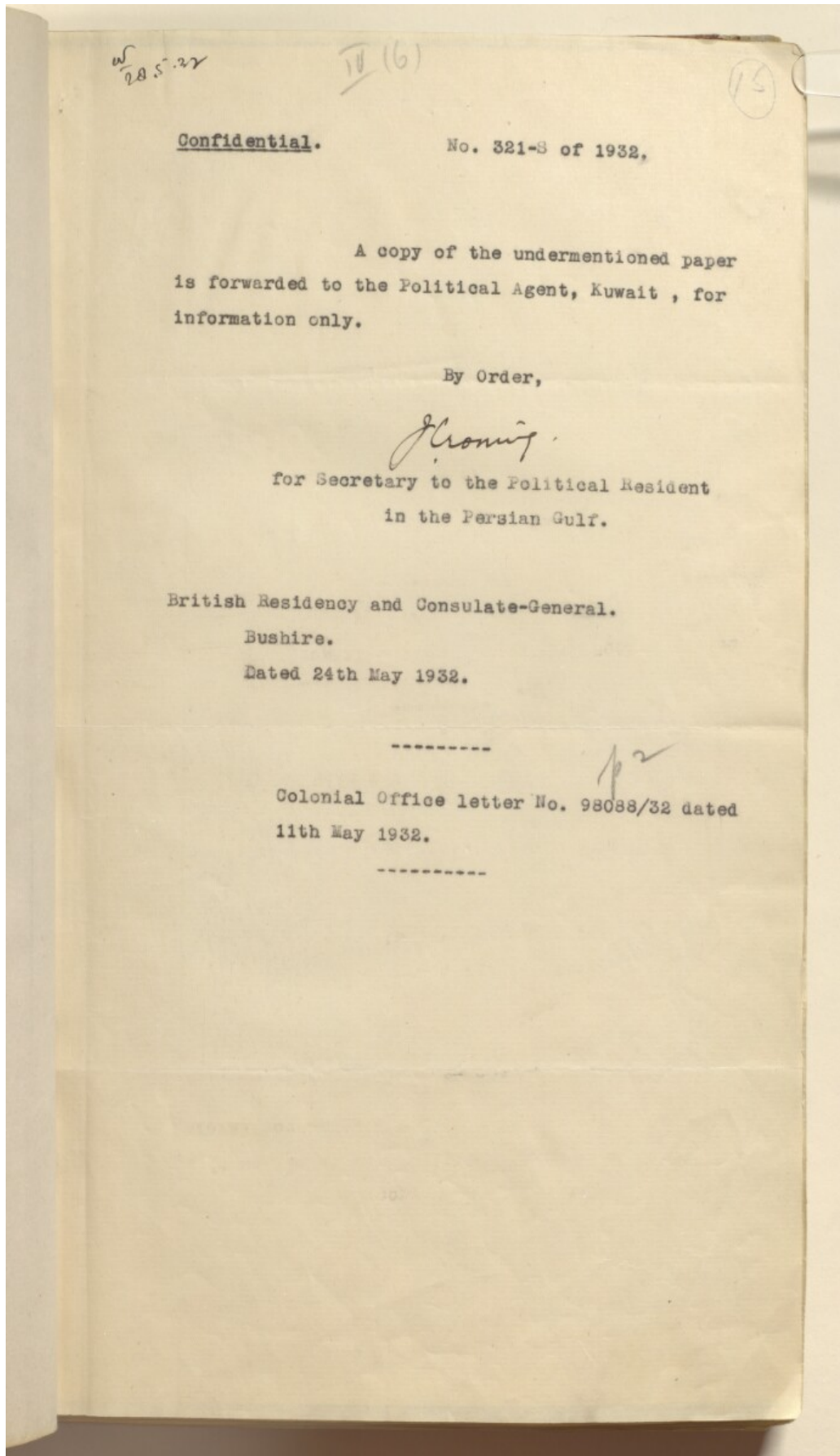
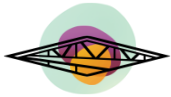
Political Agent, Kuwait.



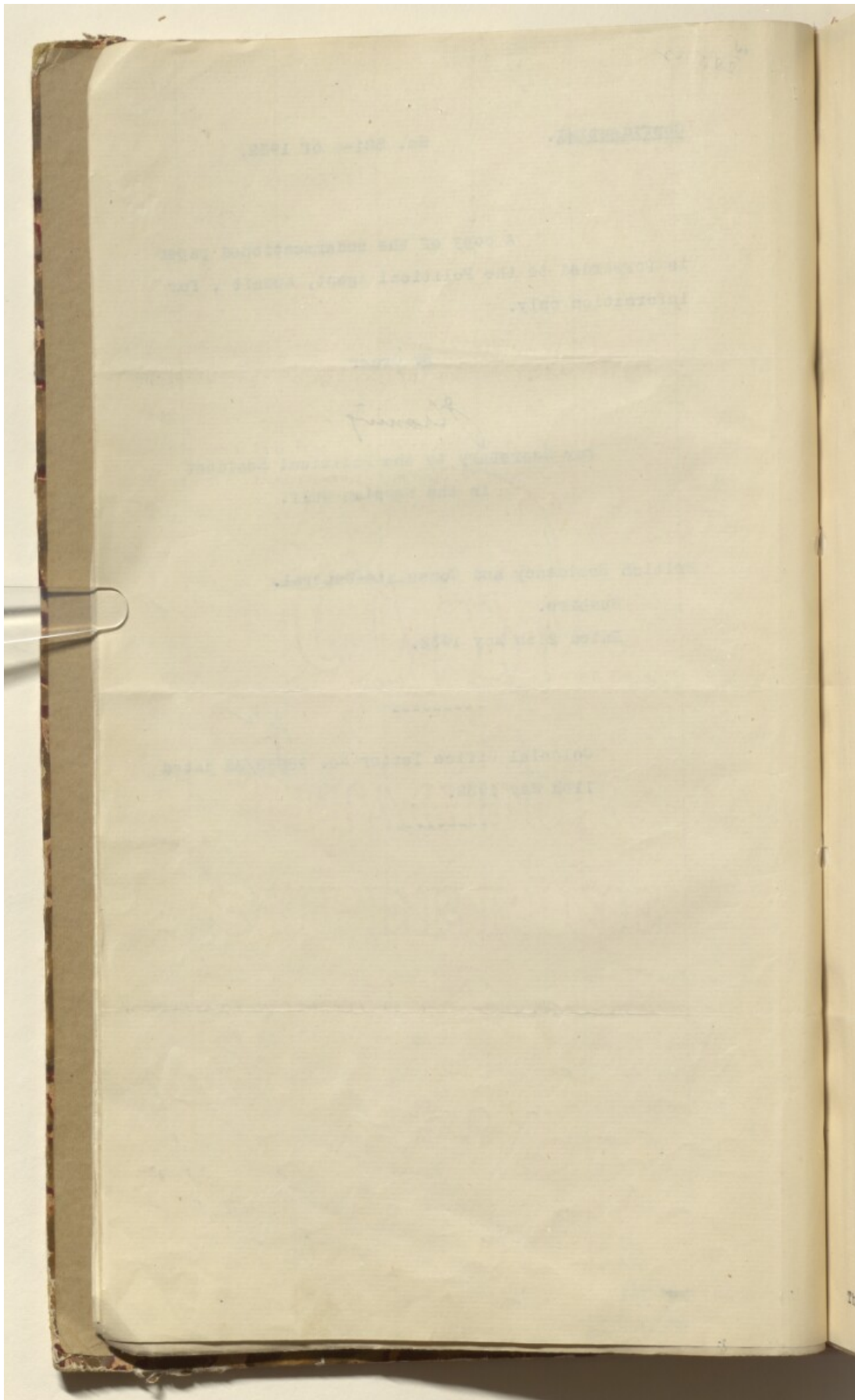
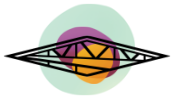


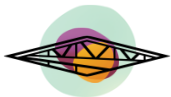
"ملف ٦/٤ | الحدود الكويتية-العراقية" [١٤] (٧٥١/٣٧)











P.Z. 2323/32.  
93088/32.

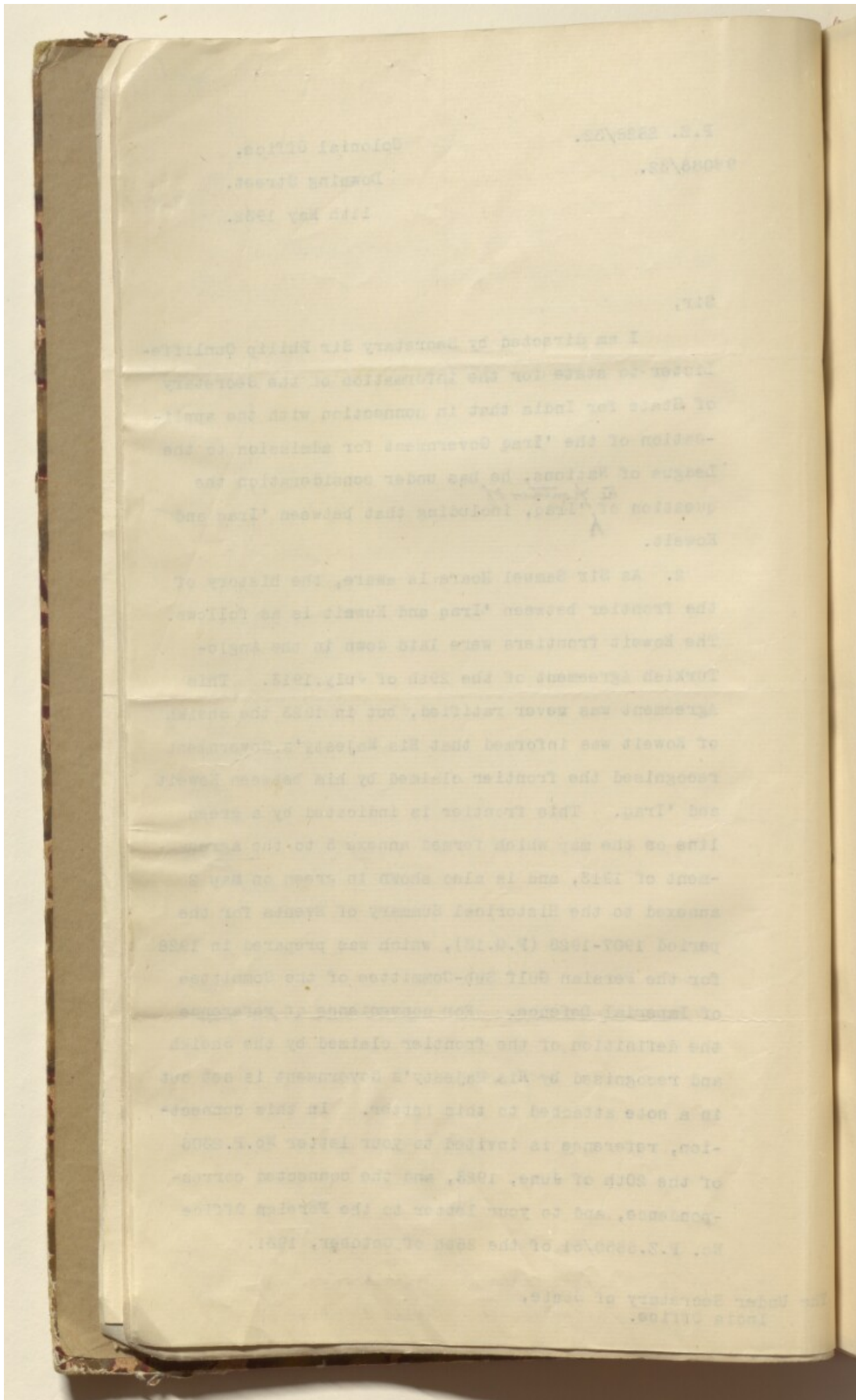
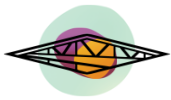
Colonial Office,  
Downing Street.  
11th May 1932.

Sir,

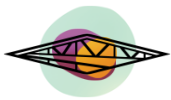
I am directed by Secretary Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister to state for the information of the Secretary of State for India that in connection with the application of the 'Iraq Government for admission to the League of Nations, he has under consideration the question of <sup>the frontiers of</sup> 'Iraq, including that between 'Iraq and Koweit.

2. As Sir Samuel Hoare is aware, the history of the frontier between 'Iraq and Kuwait is as follows. The Koweit frontiers were laid down in the Anglo-Turkish Agreement of the 29th of July, 1913. This Agreement was never ratified, but in 1923 the Sheikh of Koweit was informed that His Majesty's Government recognised the frontier claimed by him between Koweit and 'Iraq. This frontier is indicated by a green line on the map which formed annexe 5 to the Agreement of 1913, and is also shown in green on Map 2 annexed to the Historical Summary of Events for the period 1907-1928 (P.G.13), which was prepared in 1928 for the Persian Gulf Sub-Committee of the Committee of Imperial Defence. For convenience of reference the definition of the frontier claimed by the Sheikh and recognised by His Majesty's Government is set out in a note attached to this letter. In this connection, reference is invited to your letter No.P.2306 of the 20th of June, 1923, and the connected correspondence, and to your letter to the Foreign Office No. P.Z.5650/31 of the 26th of October, 1931.

The Under Secretary of State,  
India Office.





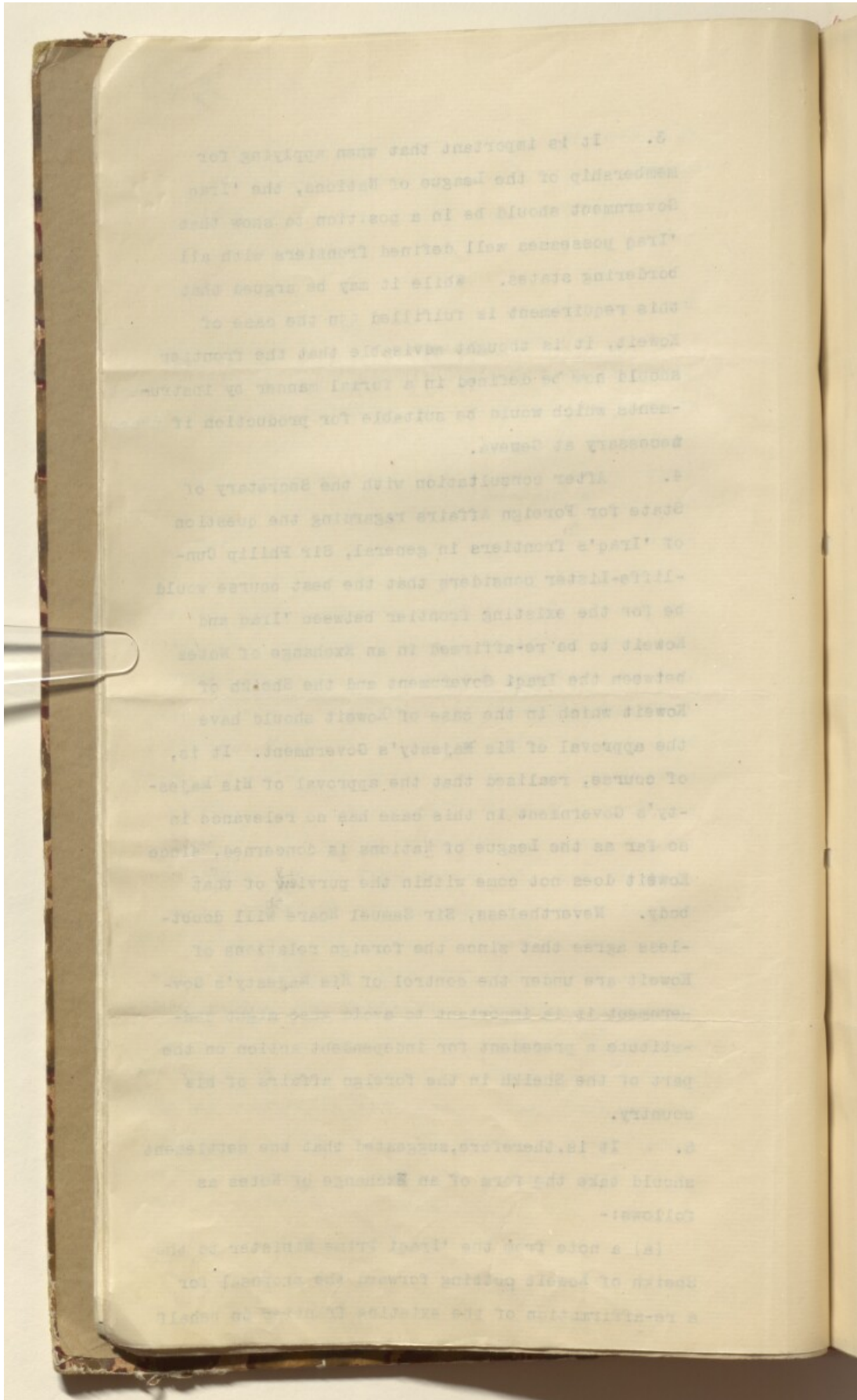
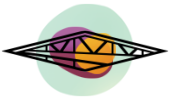


3. It is important that when applying for membership of the League of Nations, the 'Iraq Government should be in a position to show that 'Iraq possesses well defined frontiers with all bordering states. While it may be argued that this requirement is fulfilled in the case of Koweit, it is thought advisable that the frontier should now be defined in a formal manner by instruments which would be suitable for production if necessary at Geneva.

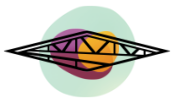
4. After consultation with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs regarding the question of 'Iraq's frontiers in general, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister considers that the best course would be for the existing frontier between 'Iraq and Koweit to be re-affirmed in an Exchange of Notes between the Iraqi Government and the Sheikh of Koweit which in the case of Koweit should have the approval of His Majesty's Government. It is, of course, realised that the approval of His Majesty's Government in this case has no relevance in so far as the League of Nations is concerned, since Koweit does not come within the purview of that body. Nevertheless, Sir Samuel Hoare will doubtless agree that since the foreign relations of Koweit are under the control of His Majesty's Government it is important to avoid what might constitute a precedent for independent action on the part of the Sheikh in the foreign affairs of his country.

5. It is, therefore, suggested that the settlement should take the form of an Exchange of Notes as follows:-

(a) a note from the 'Iraqi Prime Minister to the Sheikh of Koweit putting forward the proposal for a re-affirmation of the existing frontier on behalf







3.

behalf of the Iraq Government.

(b) a letter from the Sheikh to the Political Agent at Koweit reporting the proposal and asking for the approval of His Majesty's Government.

(c) a letter from the Political Agent, to the Sheikh in reply to (b) conveying the approval of His Majesty's Government.

(d) a note from the Sheikh to the Iraqi Prime Minister taking note of and accepting the proposal in (a).

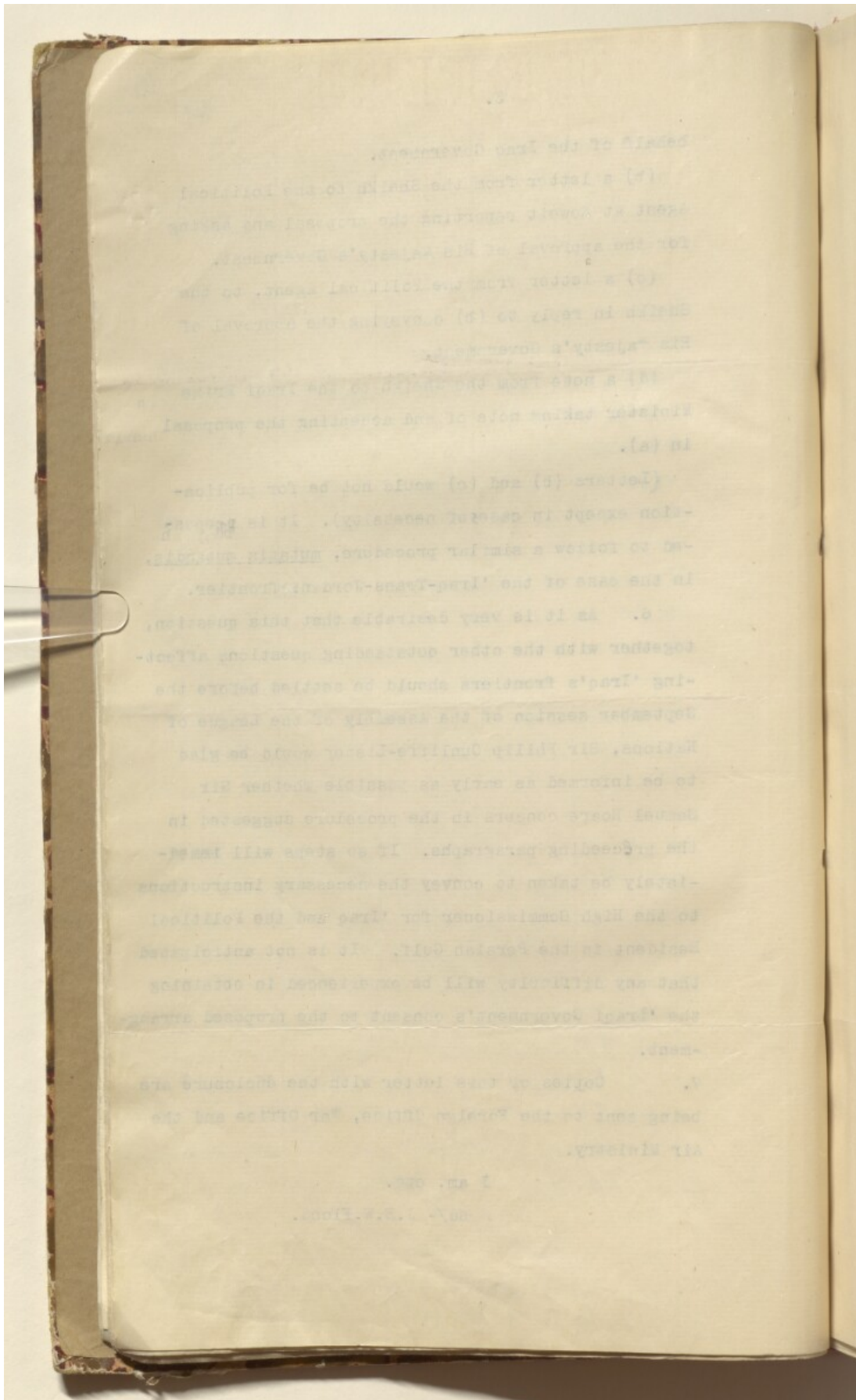
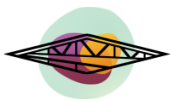
{Letters (b) and (c) would not be for publication except in cases of necessity). It is proposed to follow a similar procedure, mutatis mutandis, in the case of the 'Iraq-Trans-Jordan frontier.

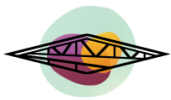
6. As it is very desirable that this question, together with the other outstanding questions affecting 'Iraq's frontiers should be settled before the September session of the Assembly of the League of Nations, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister would be glad to be informed as early as possible whether Sir Samuel Hoare concurs in the procedure suggested in the preceding paragraphs. If so steps will immediately be taken to convey the necessary instructions to the High Commissioner for 'Iraq and the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf. It is not anticipated that any difficulty will be experienced in obtaining the 'Iraqi Government's consent to the proposed arrangement.

7. Copies of this letter with the enclosure are being sent to the Foreign Office, War Office and the Air Ministry.

I am, etc.

sd/- J.E.W.Flood.





P.Z. 2328/32.

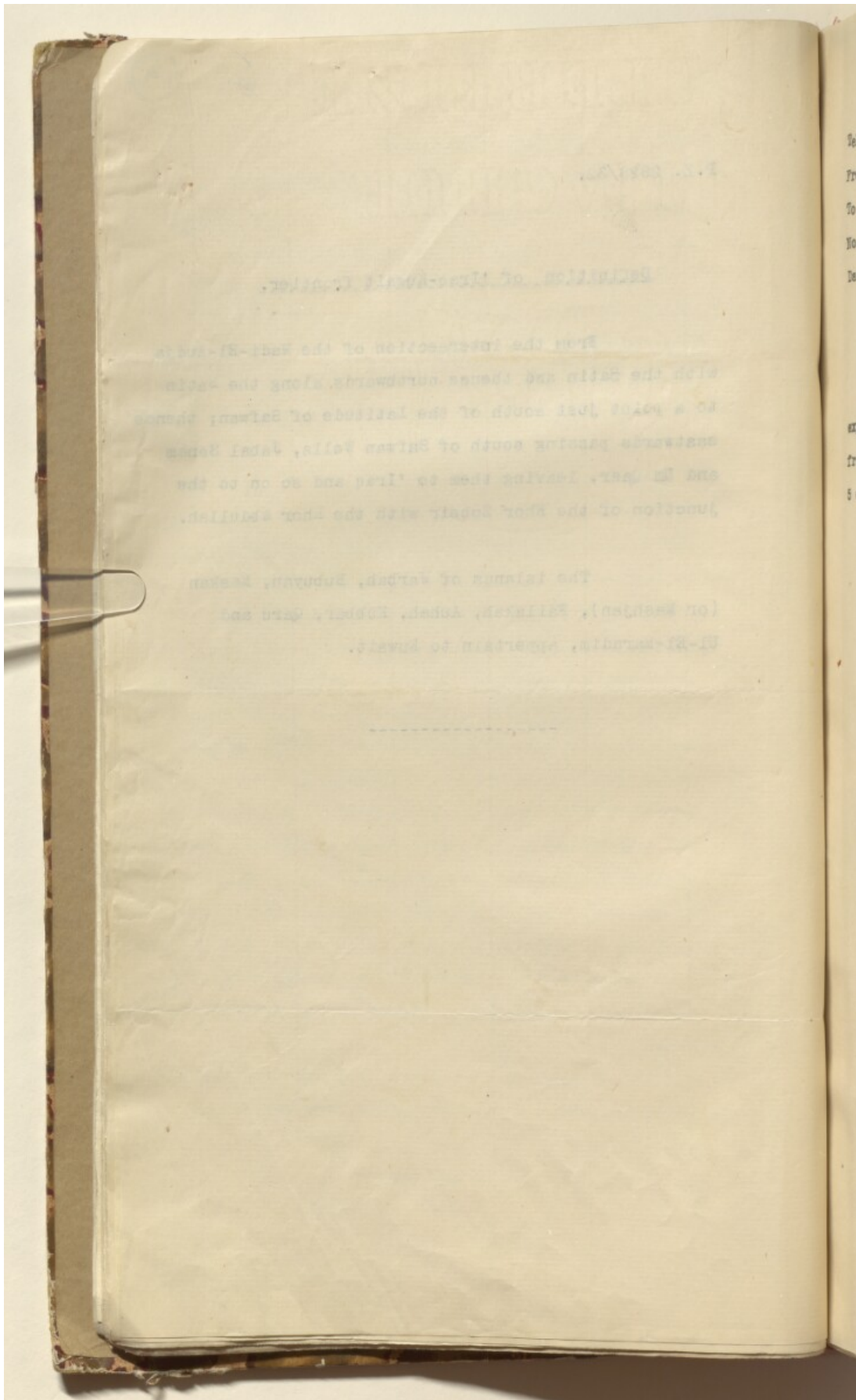
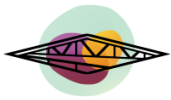
Definition of 'Iraq-Kuwait frontier.

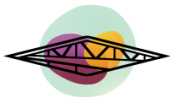
From the intersection of the Wadi-El-Audja with the Batin and thence northwards along the Batin to a point just south of the Latitude of Safwan; thence eastwards passing south of Safwan Wells, Jabal Sanam and Um Qasr, leaving them to 'Iraq and so on to the junction of the Khor Zobeir with the Khor Abdullah.

The islands of Warbah, Bubuyan, Maskan (or Mashjan), Failakah, Auhah, Kubbar, Qaru and Ul-El-Maradim, appertain to Kuwait.

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Telegram (I.F.O. External 1927).

From - Resident, Bushire.

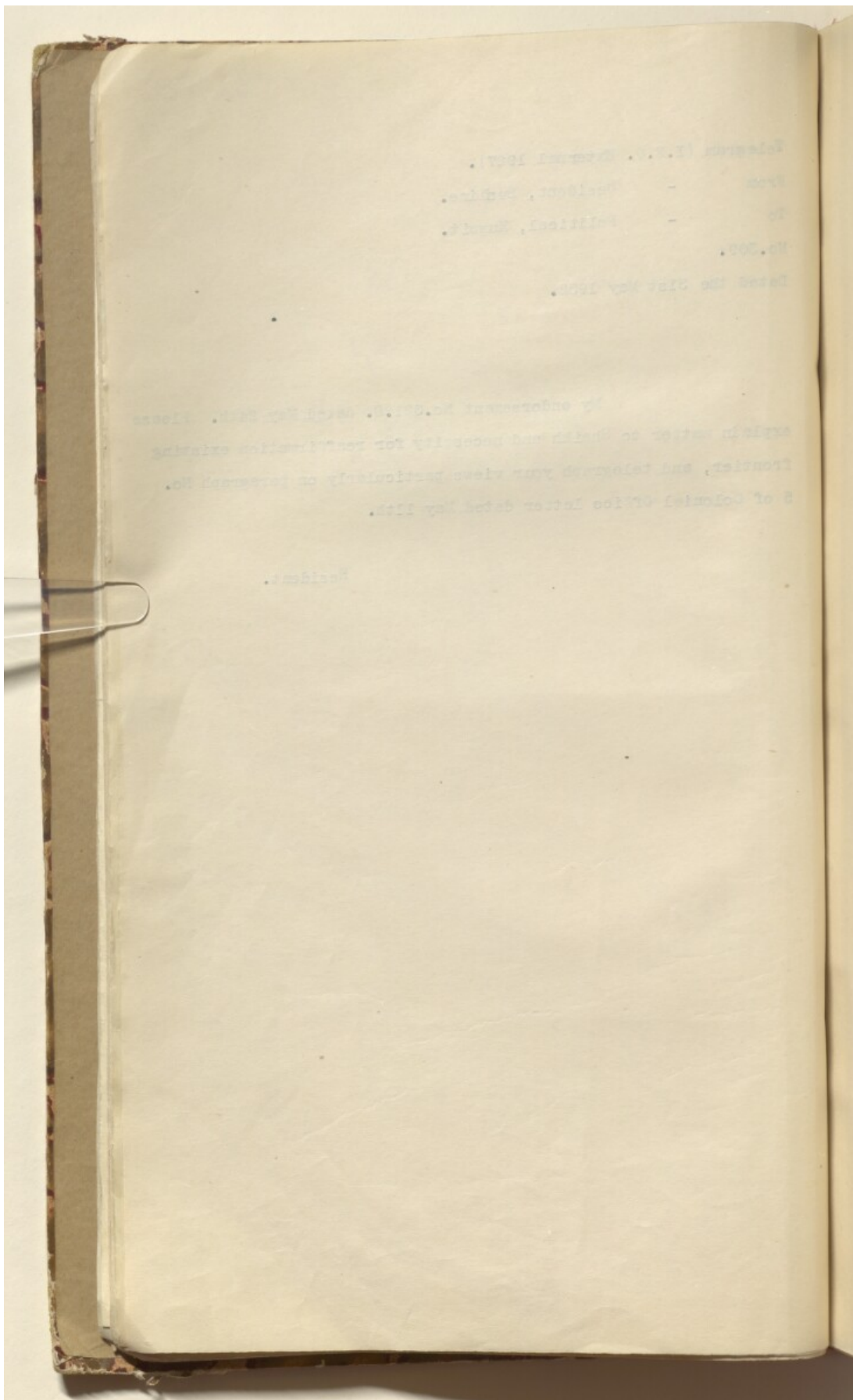
To - Political, Kuwait.

No.309.

Dated the 31st May 1932.

My endorsement No.321.S. dated May 24th. Please explain matter to Shaikh and necessity for reaffirmation existing frontier, and telegraph your views particularly on paragraph No. 5 of Colonial Office letter dated May 11th.

Resident.







Telegram #1. (I.F.O. External 1927)

From - Political, Kuwait.

To - Resident, Bushire.

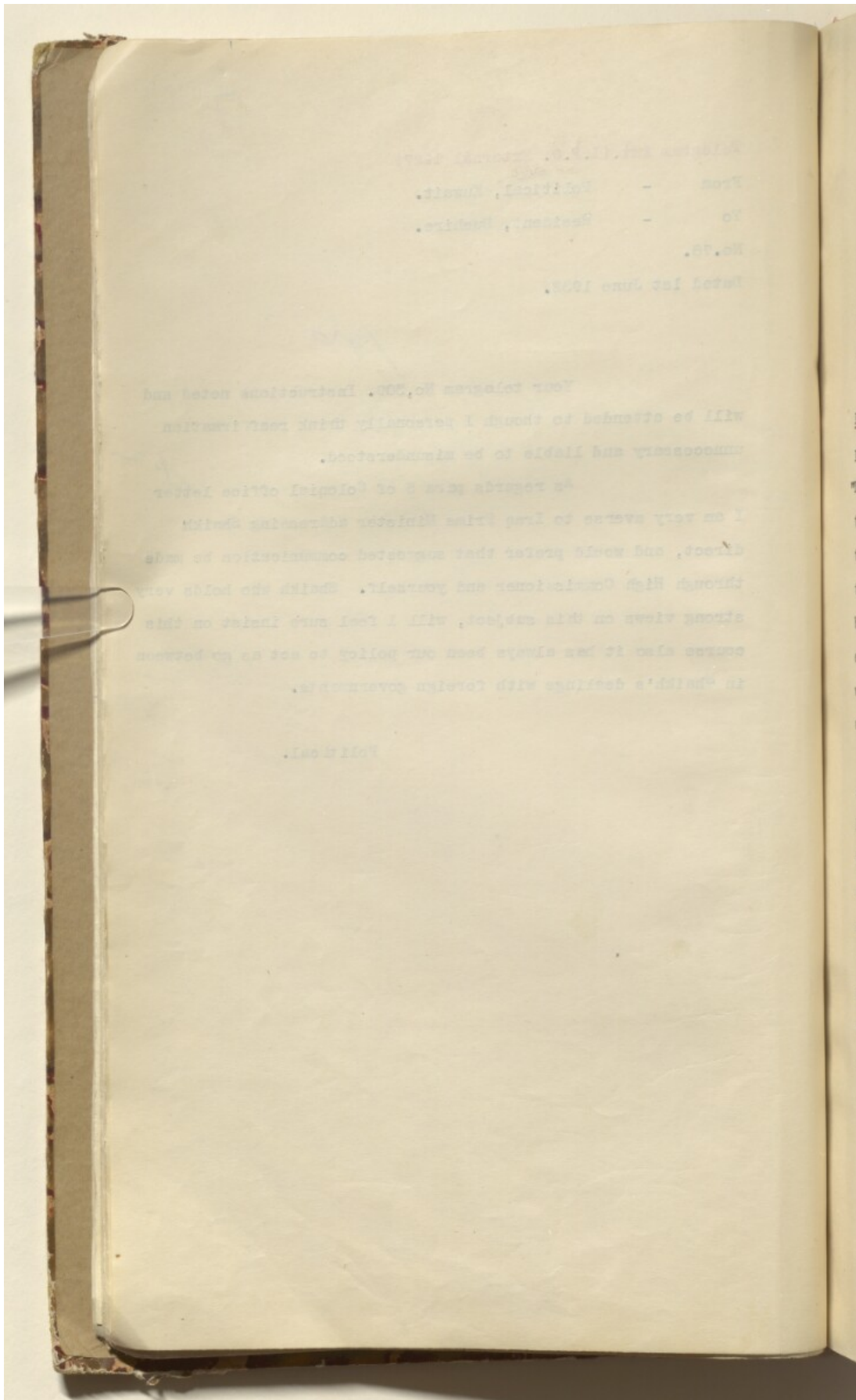
No.78.

Dated 1st June 1932.

Your telegram No,309. Instructions noted and will be attended to though I personally think reaffirmation unnecessary and liable to be misunderstood.

As regards para 5 of Colonial office letter I am very averse to Iraq Prime Minister addressing Shaikh direct, and would prefer that suggested communication be made through High Commissioner and yourself. Shaikh who holds very strong views on this subject, will I feel sure insist on this course also it has always been our policy to act as go between in Shaikh's dealings with foreign governments.

Political.





Confidential.

D.O.No.79,

Political Agency, Kuwait.

Dated the 6th June 1932.

My dear Jardine,

Just a line to tell you about an ~~accident~~ incident which somewhat startled me, and has rather upset the Shaikh.

Near Safwan and as near as one can judge on the Kuwait side of the frontier line between Iraq and Kuwait my predecessor Colonel More on behalf of the Shaikh erected a large "Notice Board" marked "IRAQ-KUWAIT BOUNDARY" and warning motorists to keep to the right or left of the road whether they were going to Kuwait or Zubair as the case may be. You are ofcourse aware that in Kuwait the rule of the road ~~in Kuwait~~ is the left. The board I understand from the Shaikh was originally erected in consultation with the Iraq authorities, and not only showed where the boundary line ran, but was a most useful help against accidents.

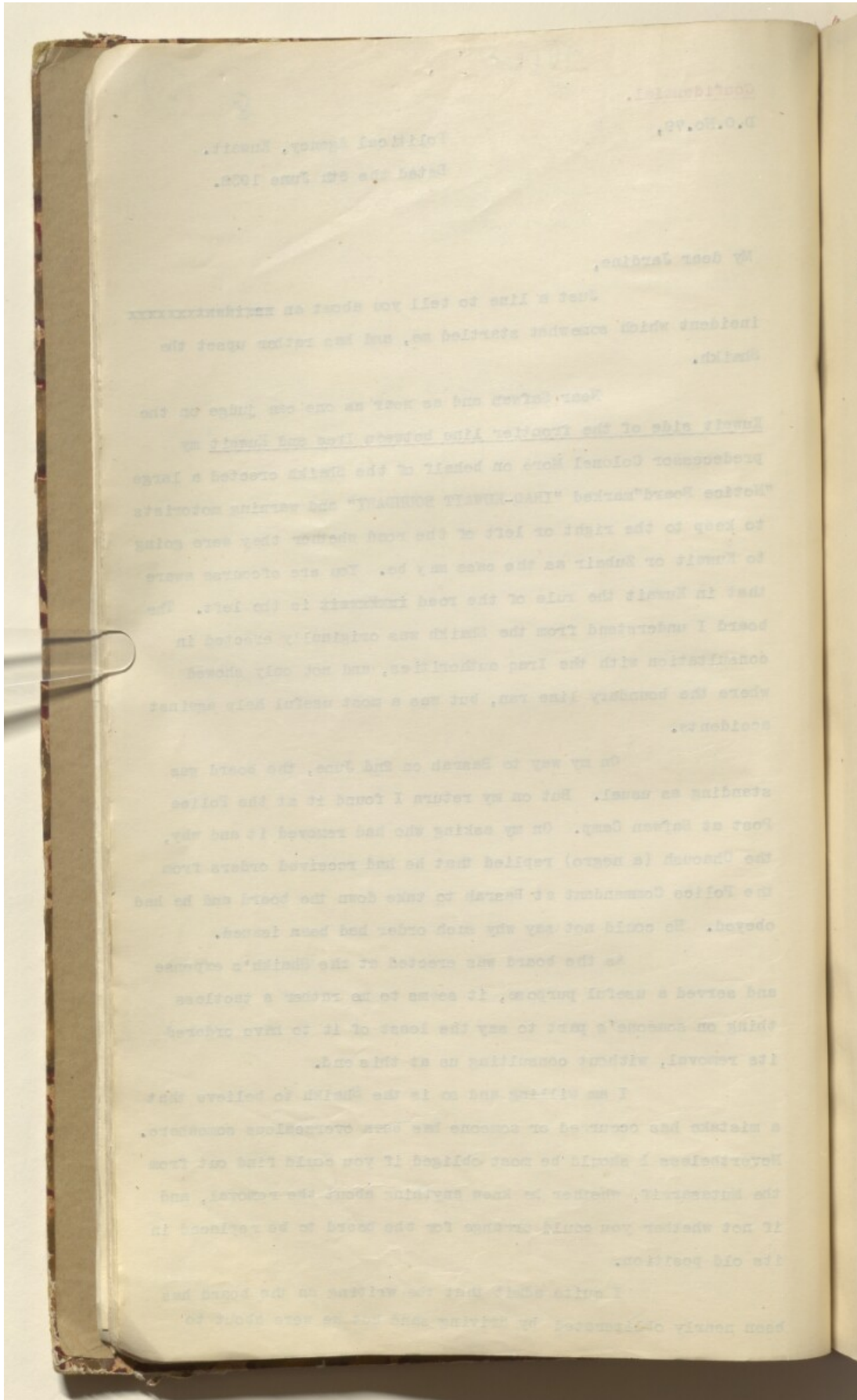
On my way to Basrah on 2nd June, the board was standing as usual. But on my return I found it at the Police Post at Safwan Camp. On my asking who had removed it and why, the Chaoush (a negro) replied that he had received orders from the Police Commandant at Basrah to take down the board and he had obeyed. He could not say why such order had been issued.

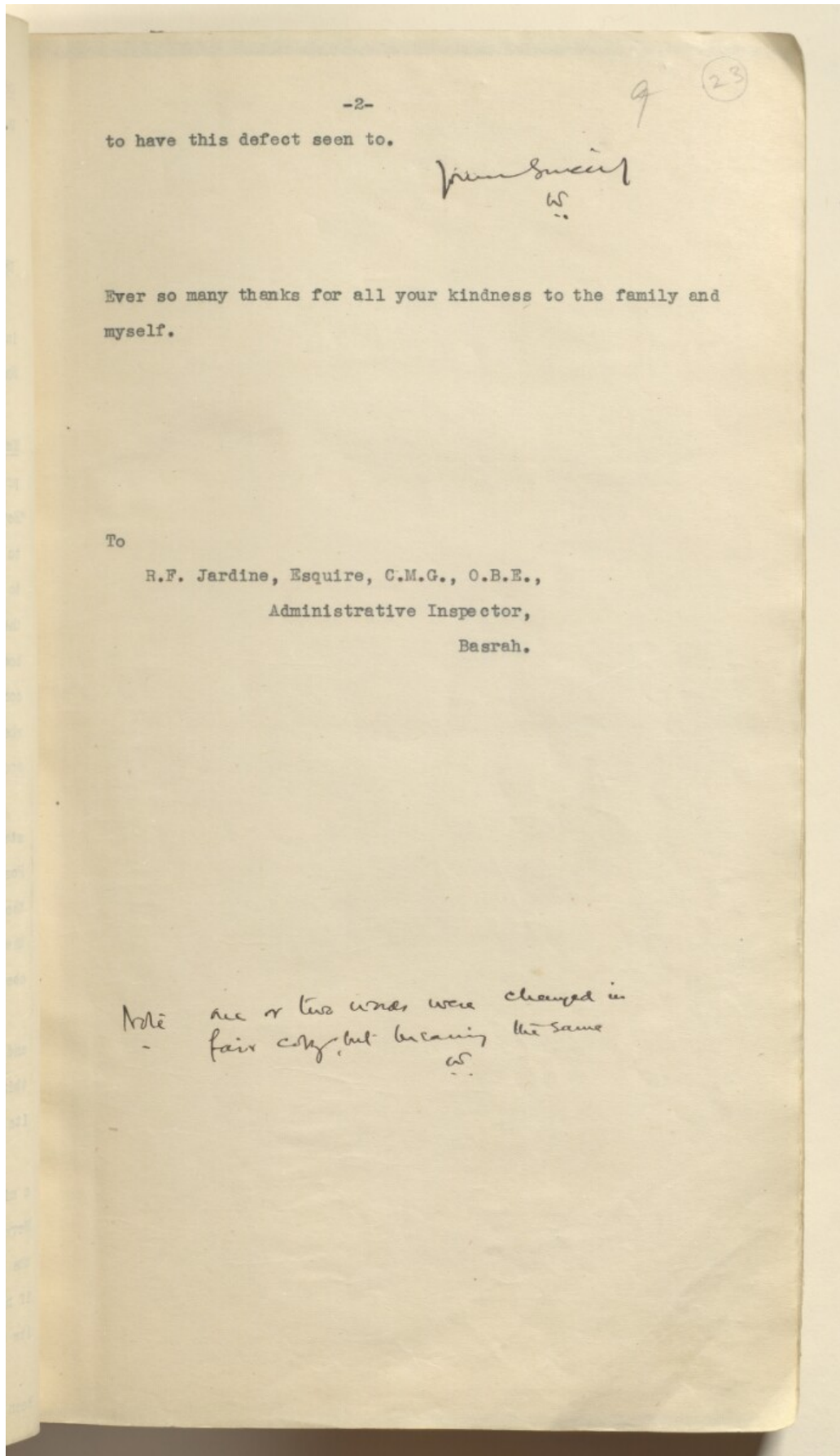
As the board was erected at the Shaikh's expense and served a useful purpose, it seems to me rather a tactless thing on someone's part to say the least of it to have ordered its removal, without consulting us at this end.

I am willing and so is the Shaikh to believe that a mistake has occurred or someone has been overzealous somewhere. Nevertheless I should be most obliged if you could find out from the Mutasarrif, whether he knew anything about the removal, and if not whether you could arrange for the board to be replaced in its old position.

I quite admit that the writing on the board has been nearly obliterated by driving sand but we were about to

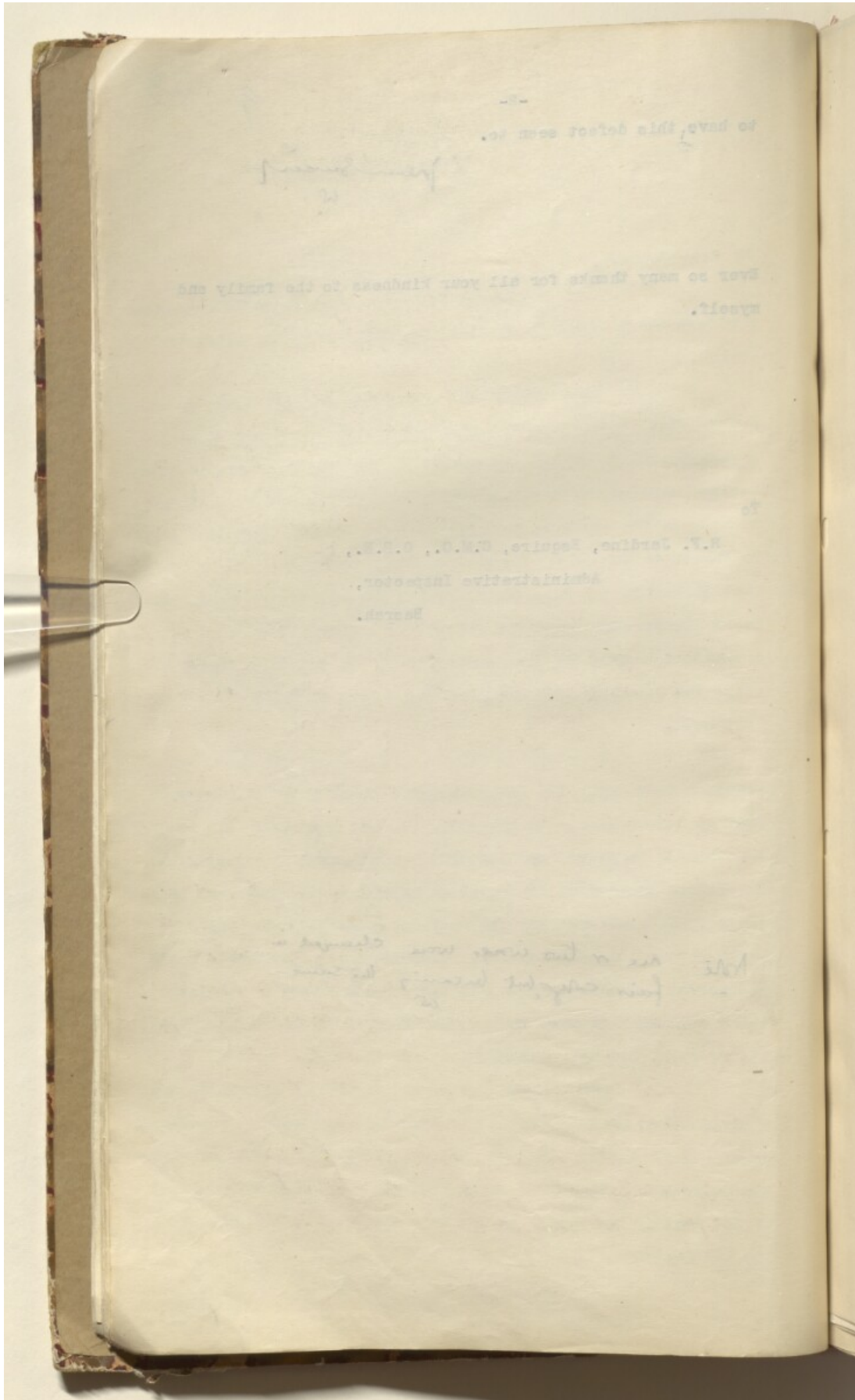








"ملف ٦/٤ | الحدود الكويتية-العراقية" [٢٣ظ] (٧٥١/٥٥)







Confidential.

No. 80.

Political Agency, Kuwait.

Dated the 7th June 1932.

From

Lieutenant-Colonel H.R.P. Dickson, C.I.E.,  
Political Agent, Kuwait.

To

The Hon'ble the Political Resident  
in the Persian Gulf, Bushire.

Sir,

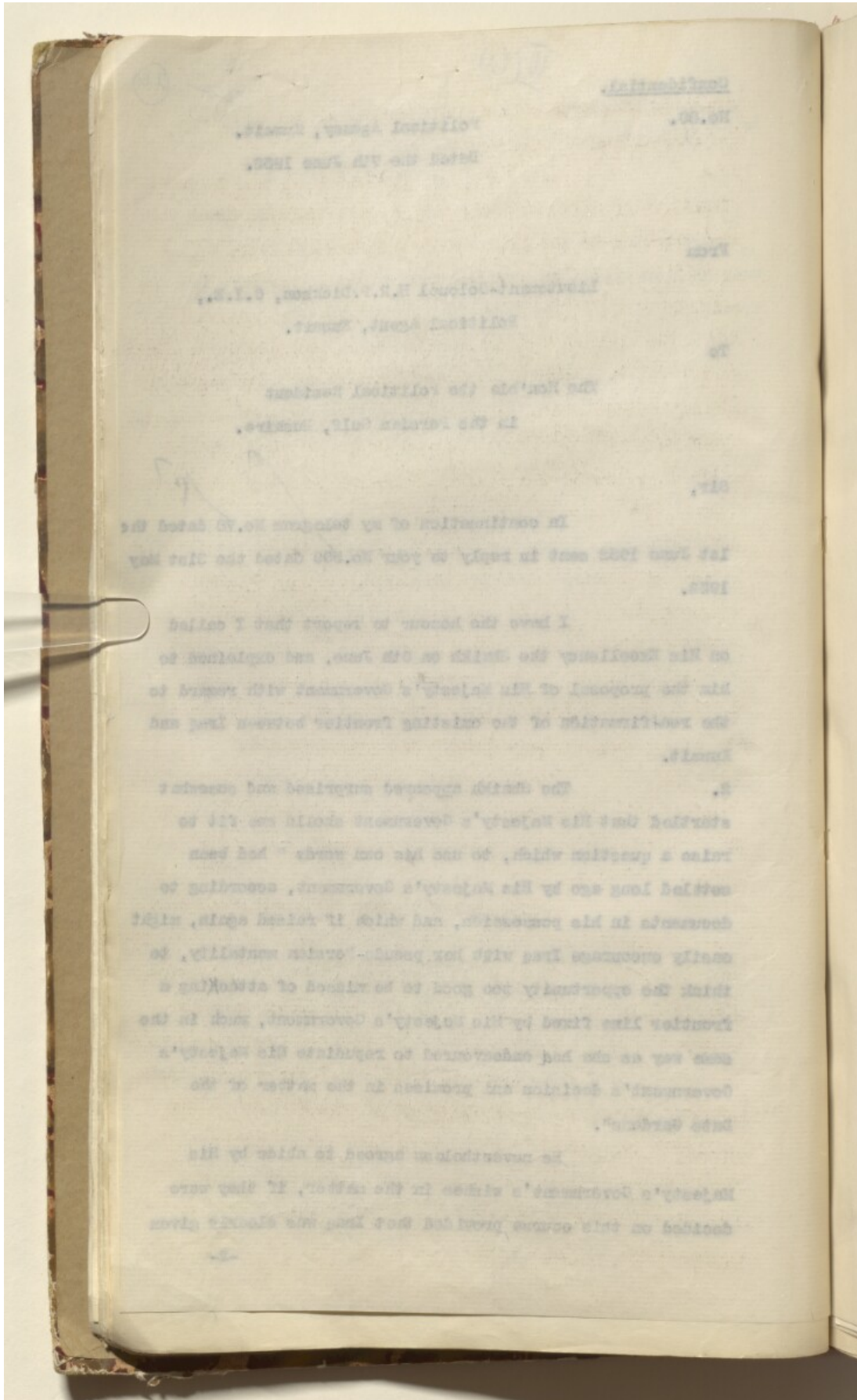
In continuation of my telegram No. 78 dated the  
1st June 1932 sent in reply to your No. 309 dated the 31st May  
1932.

I have the honour to report that I called  
on His Excellency the Shaikh on 6th June, and explained to  
him the proposal of His Majesty's Government with regard to  
the reaffirmation of the existing frontier between Iraq and  
Kuwait.

S. The Shaikh appeared surprised and somewhat  
startled that His Majesty's Government should see fit to  
raise a question which, to use his own words " had been  
settled long ago by His Majesty's Government, according to  
documents in his possession, and which if raised again, might  
easily encourage Iraq with her pseudo-Persian mentality, to  
think the opportunity too good to be missed of attacking a  
frontier line fixed by His Majesty's Government, much in the  
same way as she had endeavoured to repudiate His Majesty's  
Government's decision and promises in the matter of the  
Date Gardens".

He nevertheless agreed to abide by His  
Majesty's Government's wishes in the matter, if they were  
decided on this course provided that Iraq was clearly given

-2-







-2-

given to understand that a reaffirmation of the existing frontier only was contemplated.

5. As regards the proposal contained in paragraph 5 of Colonial Office's letter No.P.Z.2323/32 dated the 11th May 1932 to the India Office - His Excellency, as I thought he would, at once objected to the suggestion that the Iraq Prime Minister should have any direct communication with him. He insisted that the channel of all correspondence should be through His Excellency the High Commissioner and yourself. He had too much sense he said to fear the Iraq Government, and asked that not only in the present case, but in all future matters, he should not be asked ever to hold direct communication with the Iraq Government.

4. The Shaikh went on to recapitulate the many bitter experiences which his grandfather Shaikh Mubarak had had with the Turkish Government, who had attacked him in exactly similar ways to those which the Iraq Government were now employing, namely in the matter of the Date Gardens, frontiers, suzerainty, his Fildaghiyah Estate near Basrah and the demand for a representative in Kuwait etc. etc.

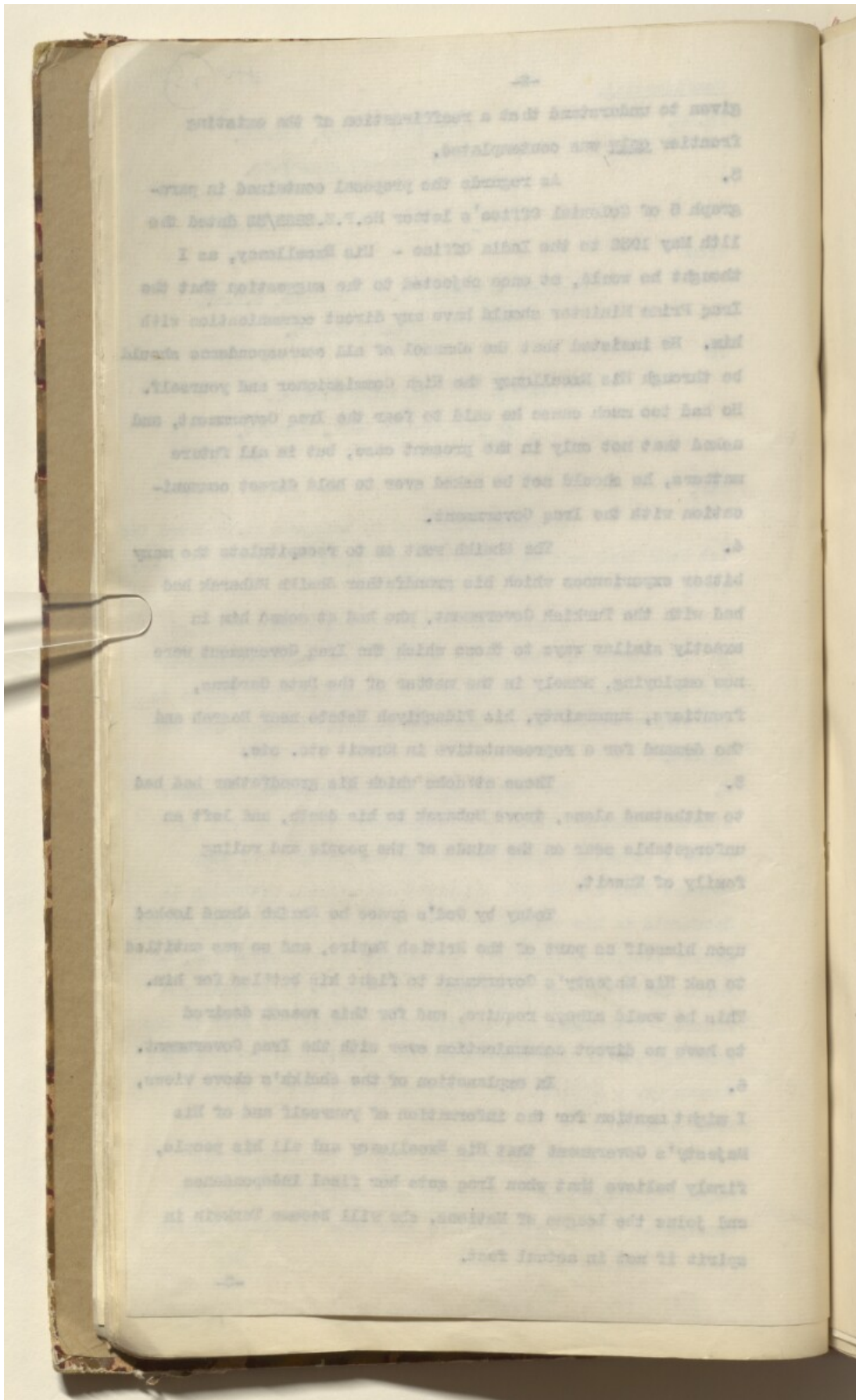
5. These attacks which his grandfather had had to withstand alone, drove Mubarak to his death, and left an unforgettable scar on the minds of the people and ruling family of Kuwait.

Today by God's grace he Shaikh Ahmad looked upon himself as part of the British Empire, and so was entitled to ask His Majesty's Government to fight his battles for him. This he would always require, and for this reason desired to have no direct communication ever with the Iraq Government.

6. In explanation of the Shaikh's above views, I might mention for the information of yourself and of His Majesty's Government that His Excellency and all his people, firmly believe that when Iraq gets her final independence and joins the League of Nations, she will become Turkish in spirit if not in actual fact.

-3-







-3-

26

The Sheikh of course has always held these views, maintaining that it is not possible for 90% of her officials who all served the Turks and were brought up in their schools of thought, to "change their spots".

7. In conclusion I might mention the curious fact that on 5th June, the Iraq frontier police post at Safwan removed the large sign board, which was erected some 9 years ago by the Sheikh of Kuwait and Lieutenant-Colonel More, to show where the Basrah - Kuwait road crossed the actual frontier immediately South of Safwan. I saw the board myself at the police post, and to my enquiries as to why it was removed, was told that it was by Baghdad's orders conveyed through the Commandant of Police at Basrah.

The incident at present forms the subject of correspondence between myself and the Administrative Inspector Basrah, and may of course be due to a misunderstanding only, but it is curious that it should happen now.

I have the honour to be,

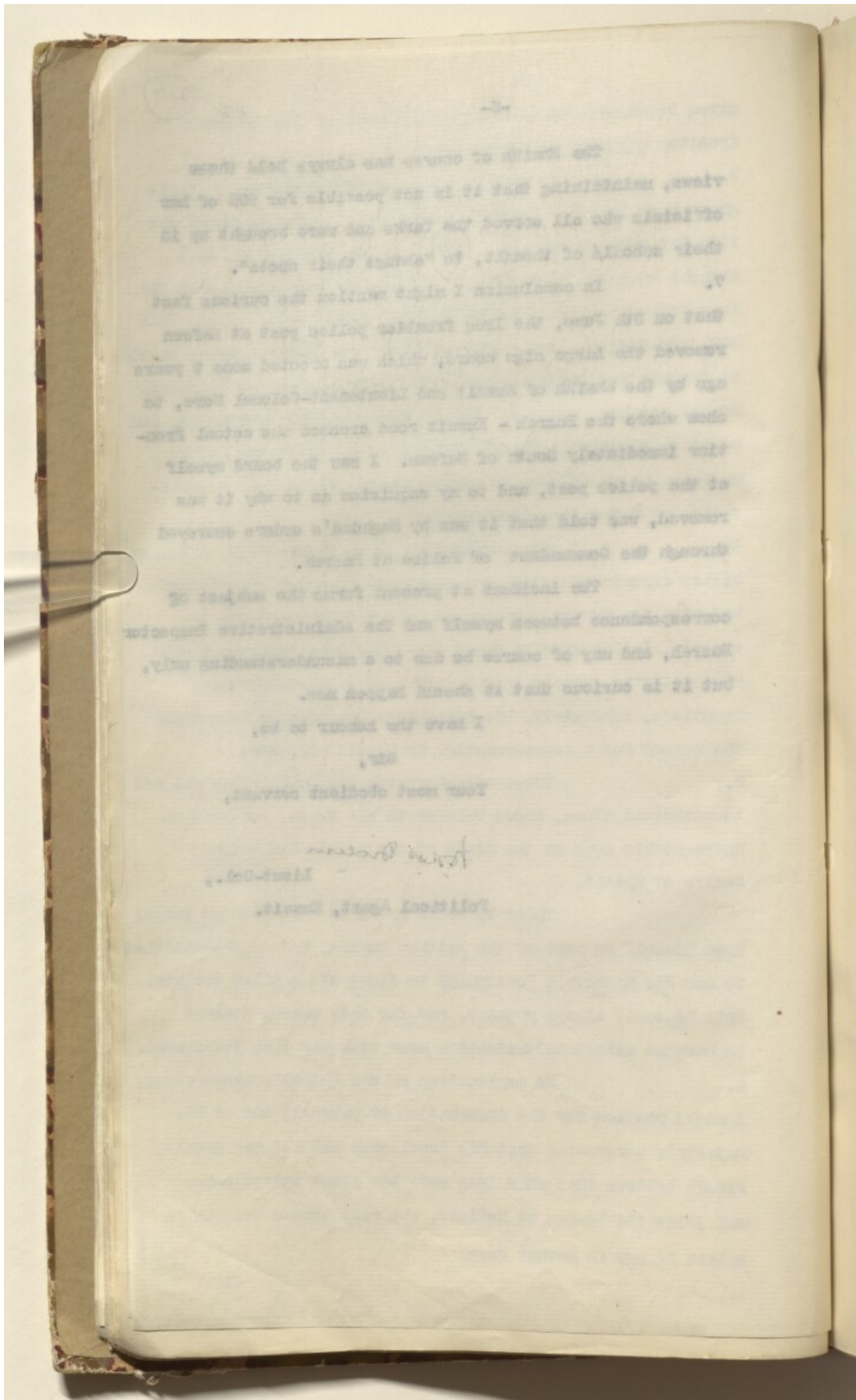
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

*Harry Dickson*

Lieut-Col.,

Political Agent, Kuwait.







Telegram (I.F.O.External).

From - Resident, Bushire.

To - Political, Kuwait.

No.335.

Dated 9th June 1932.

Your telegram 78 of 2nd June Kuwait Frontier.  
Please telegraph Shaikh's views.

Resident.

Telegram (I.F.O.External).

From - Political, Kuwait.

To - Resident, Bushire.

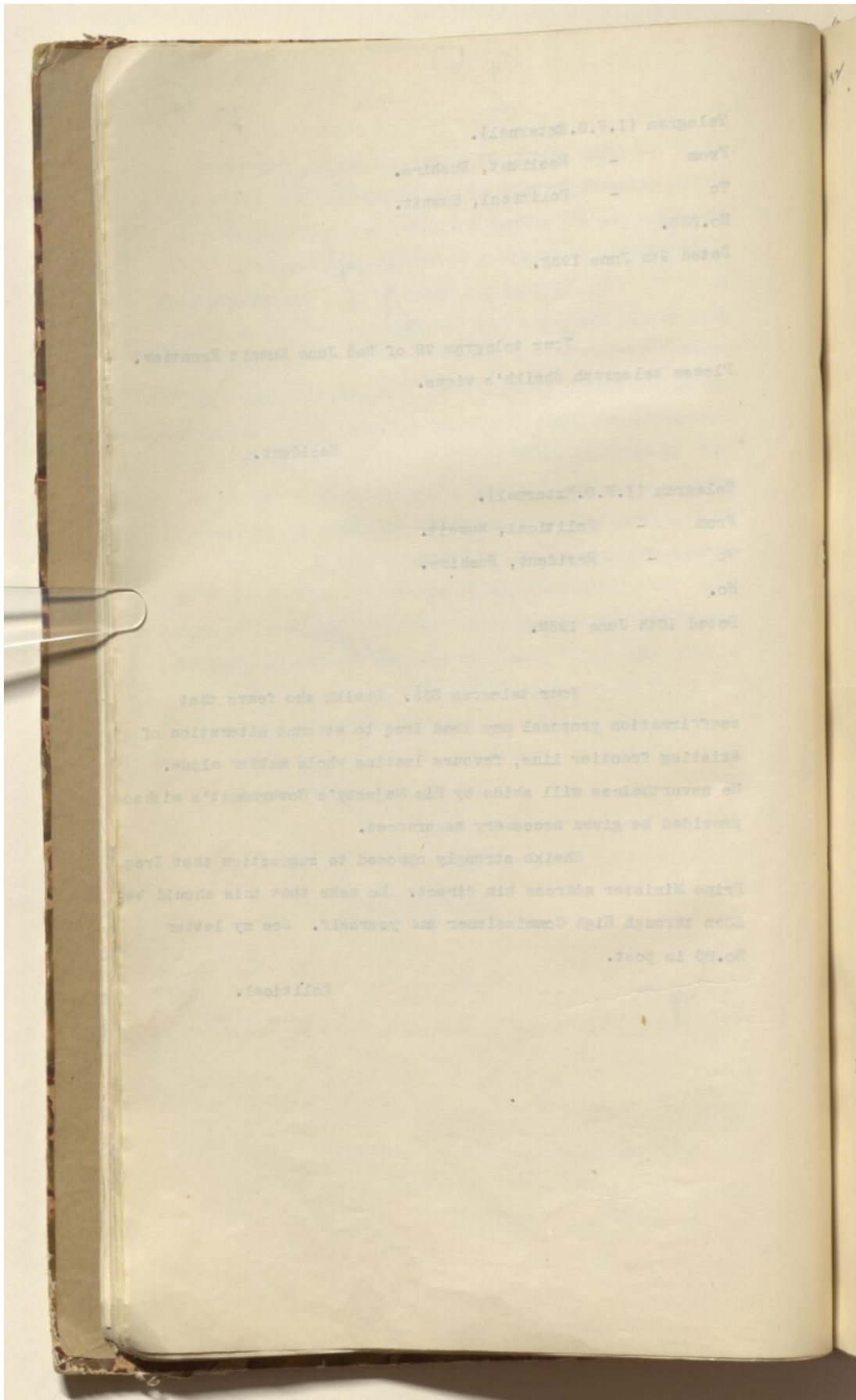
No.

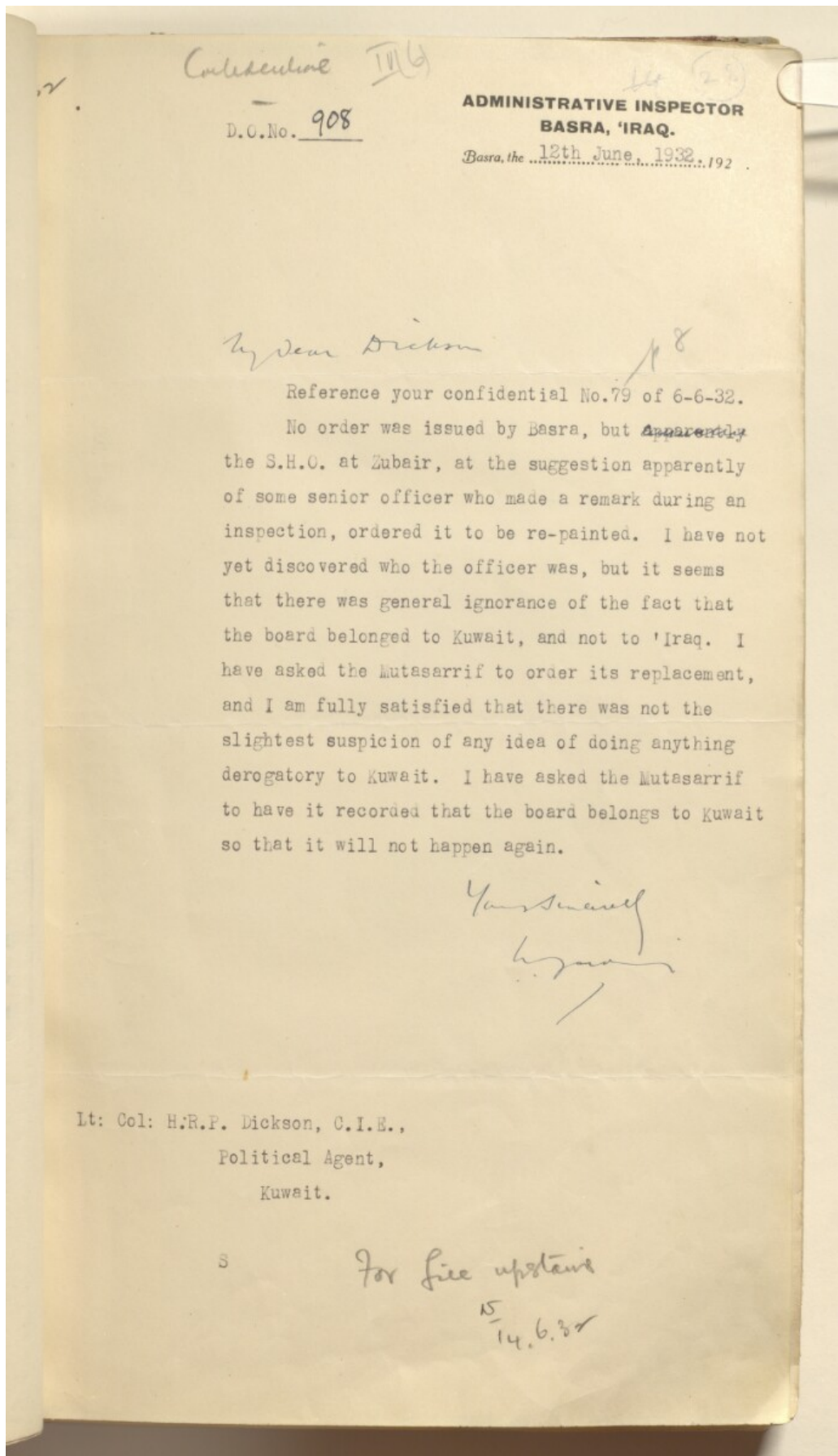
Dated 10th June 1932.

Your telegram 335. Shaikh who fears that reaffirmation proposal may lead Iraq to attempt alteration of existing frontier line, favours leaving whole matter alone. He nevertheless will abide by His Majesty's Government's wishes provided he given necessary assurances.

Shaikh strongly opposed to suggestion that Iraq Prime Minister address him direct. He asks that this should be doen through High Commissioner and yourself. See my letter No.80 in post.

Political.









Confidential.

D.O.No.85.

Political Agency, Kuwait.

Dated the 14th June 1932.

Thanks very much for your D.O.908 dated the 12th June.

2. I am so awfully glad there was a misunderstanding about the board and I have told the Shaikh who is equally pleased.

3. You did not make it quite clear whether the board has been repainted or whether it is the intention to have it repainted, and then replaced.

4. If it has already been painted, I shall be most pleased to let you have the cost if you will let me have the bill.

If it has not been touched yet, perhaps it could be done by you in Basrah and then be replaced, seeing that it is already down, and it was the intention to send it into Basrah for the necessary writing to be put on. I shall pay you any charges of course.

5. Thanking you for all the trouble you have taken to get at the bottom of this matter.

L.F.Jardine, Esquire,,C.M.G., O.B.E.,  
Administrative Inspector, Basrah.



Confidential.

No.86.

Political Agency, Kuwait.

Dated the 14th June 1932.

From

Lieutenant-Colonel H.R.P. Dickson, C.I.E.,  
Political Agent, Kuwait.

To

The Hon'ble the Political Resident  
in the Persian Gulf, Bushire.

Removal of Frontier Board.

Sir,

Will you kindly refer to my confidential letter  
No.80 dated the 7th June 1932 and paragraph 7.

2. I have the honour to inform you that I have now  
received an assurance from the Administrative Inspector, Basrah,  
that the board was removed by an oversight in order to get it  
repainted. The Iraq authorities were unaware, it appears, that  
the board was put up by the Ruler of Kuwait and was his property.

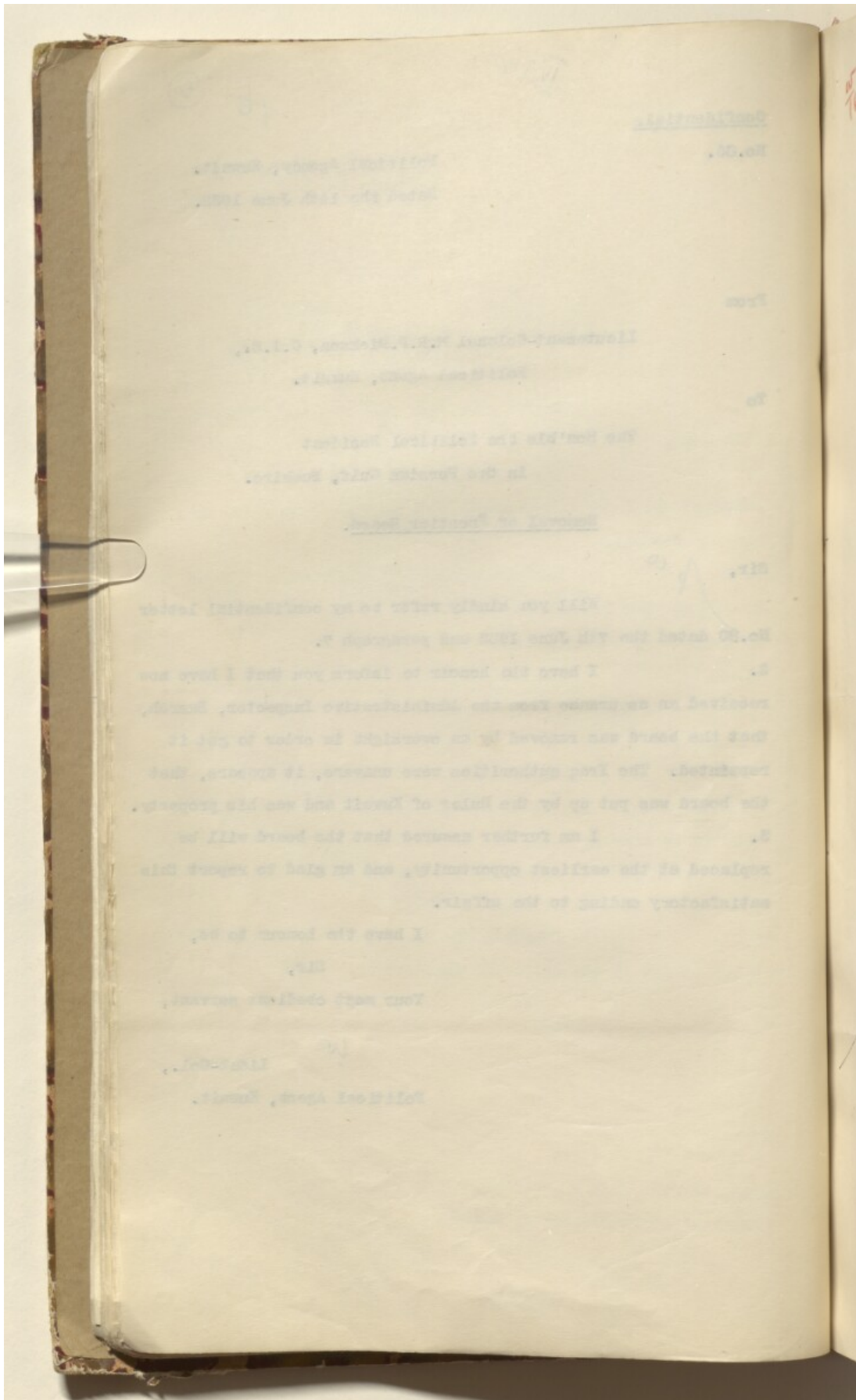
3. I am further assured that the board will be  
replaced at the earliest opportunity, and am glad to report this  
satisfactory ending to the affair.

I have the honour to be,

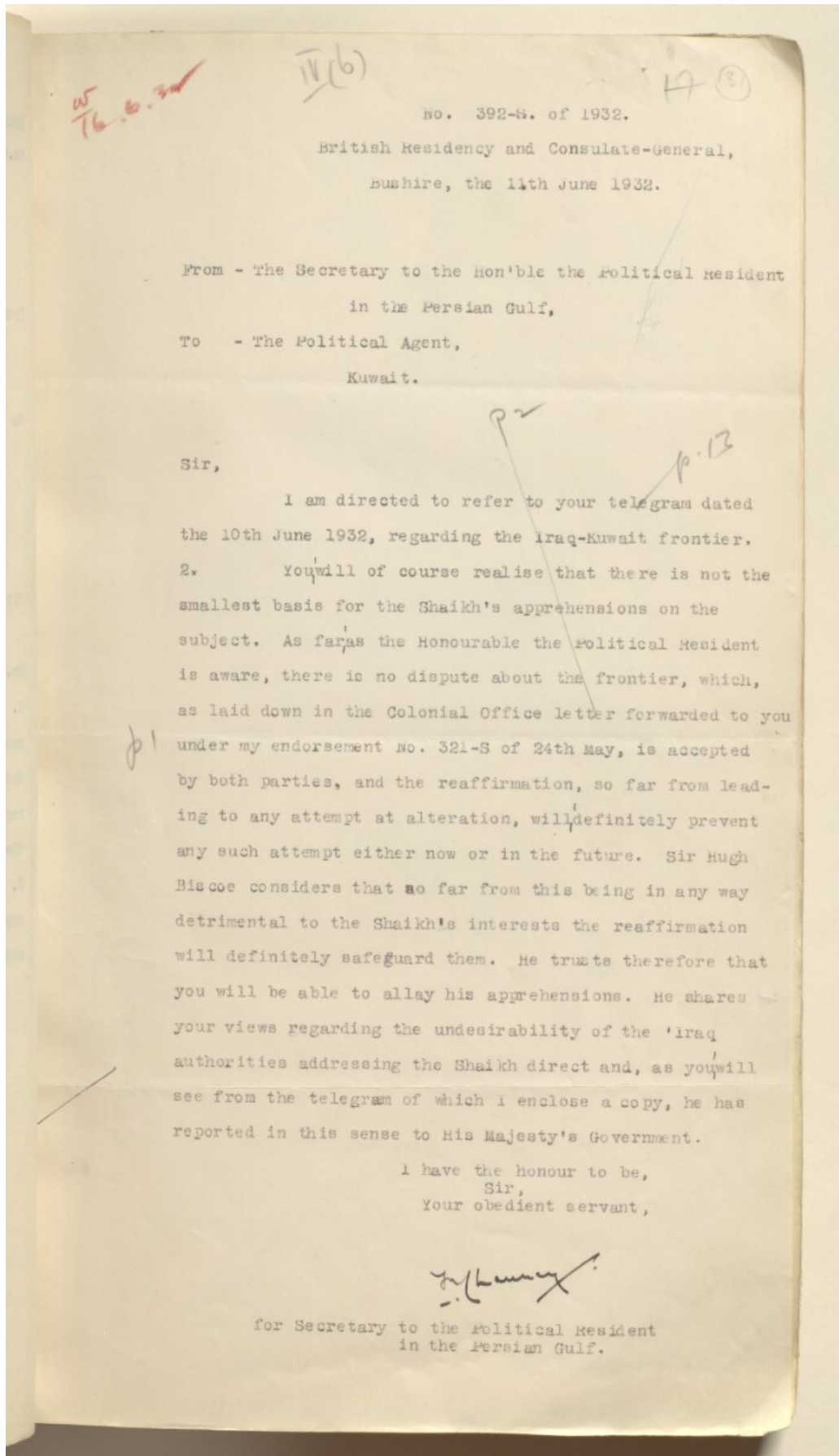
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Lieut-Col.,  
Political Agent, Kuwait.







No. 392-S. of 1932.

British Residency and Consulate-General,  
Bushire, the 11th June 1932.

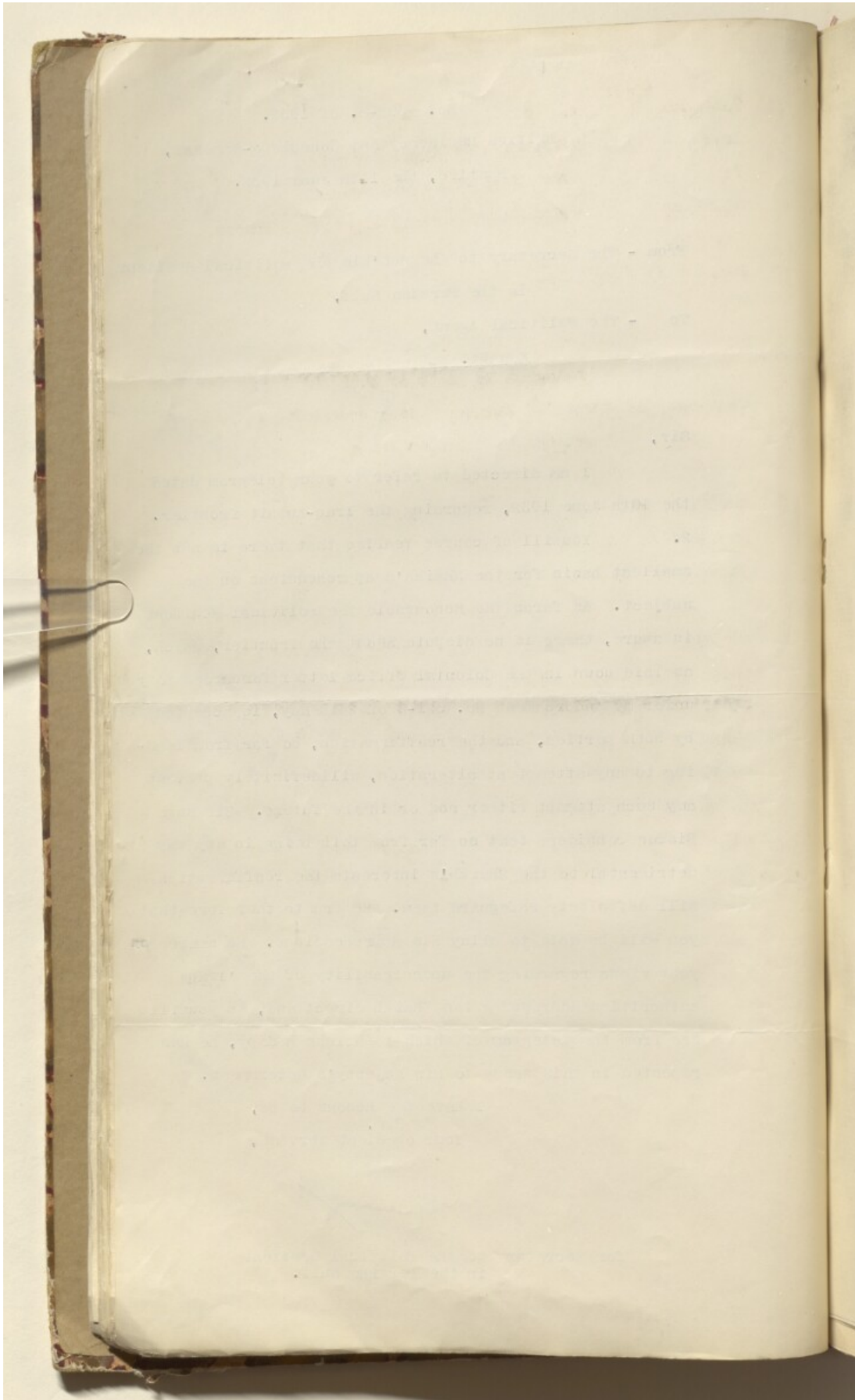
From - The Secretary to the Hon'ble the Political Resident  
in the Persian Gulf,  
To - The Political Agent,  
Kuwait.

Sir,

I am directed to refer to your telegram dated the 10th June 1932, regarding the Iraq-Kuwait frontier.  
2. You will of course realise that there is not the smallest basis for the Shaikh's apprehensions on the subject. As far as the Honourable the Political Resident is aware, there is no dispute about the frontier, which, as laid down in the Colonial Office letter forwarded to you under my endorsement No. 321-S of 24th May, is accepted by both parties, and the reaffirmation, so far from leading to any attempt at alteration, will definitely prevent any such attempt either now or in the future. Sir Hugh Biscoe considers that so far from this being in any way detrimental to the Shaikh's interests the reaffirmation will definitely safeguard them. He trusts therefore that you will be able to allay his apprehensions. He shares your views regarding the undesirability of the 'Iraq authorities addressing the Shaikh direct and, as you will see from the telegram of which I enclose a copy, he has reported in this sense to His Majesty's Government.

I have the honour to be,  
Sir,  
Your obedient servant,

for Secretary to the Political Resident  
in the Persian Gulf.





53/57.

Telegram R. '27.  
From Political Resident, Bushire.  
To Government of India, Simla.  
Repeated Secretary of State for India, London.  
No. 344.  
Dated 11th June 1932.

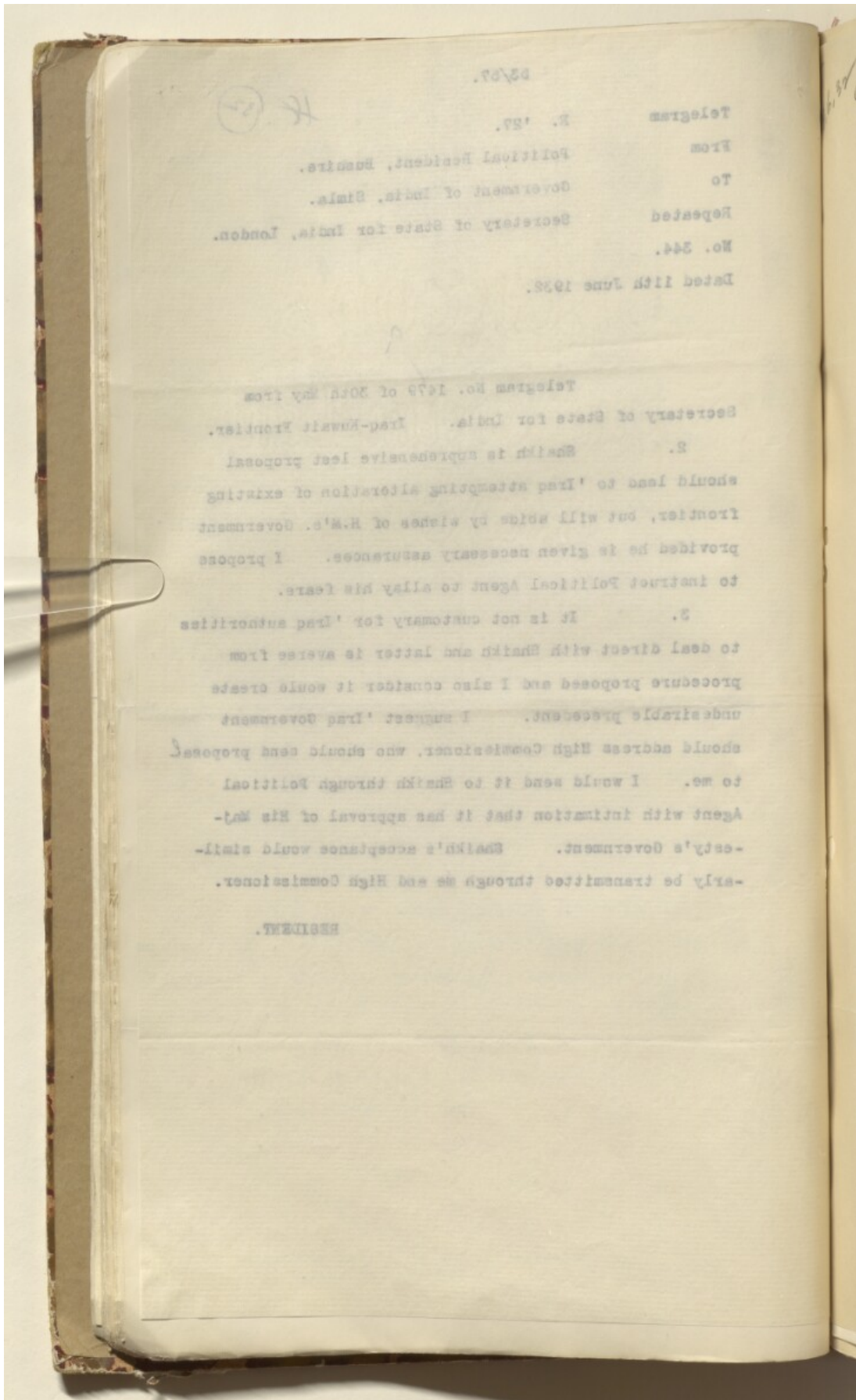
Telegram No. 1479 of 30th May from  
Secretary of State for India. Iraq-Kuwait Frontier.

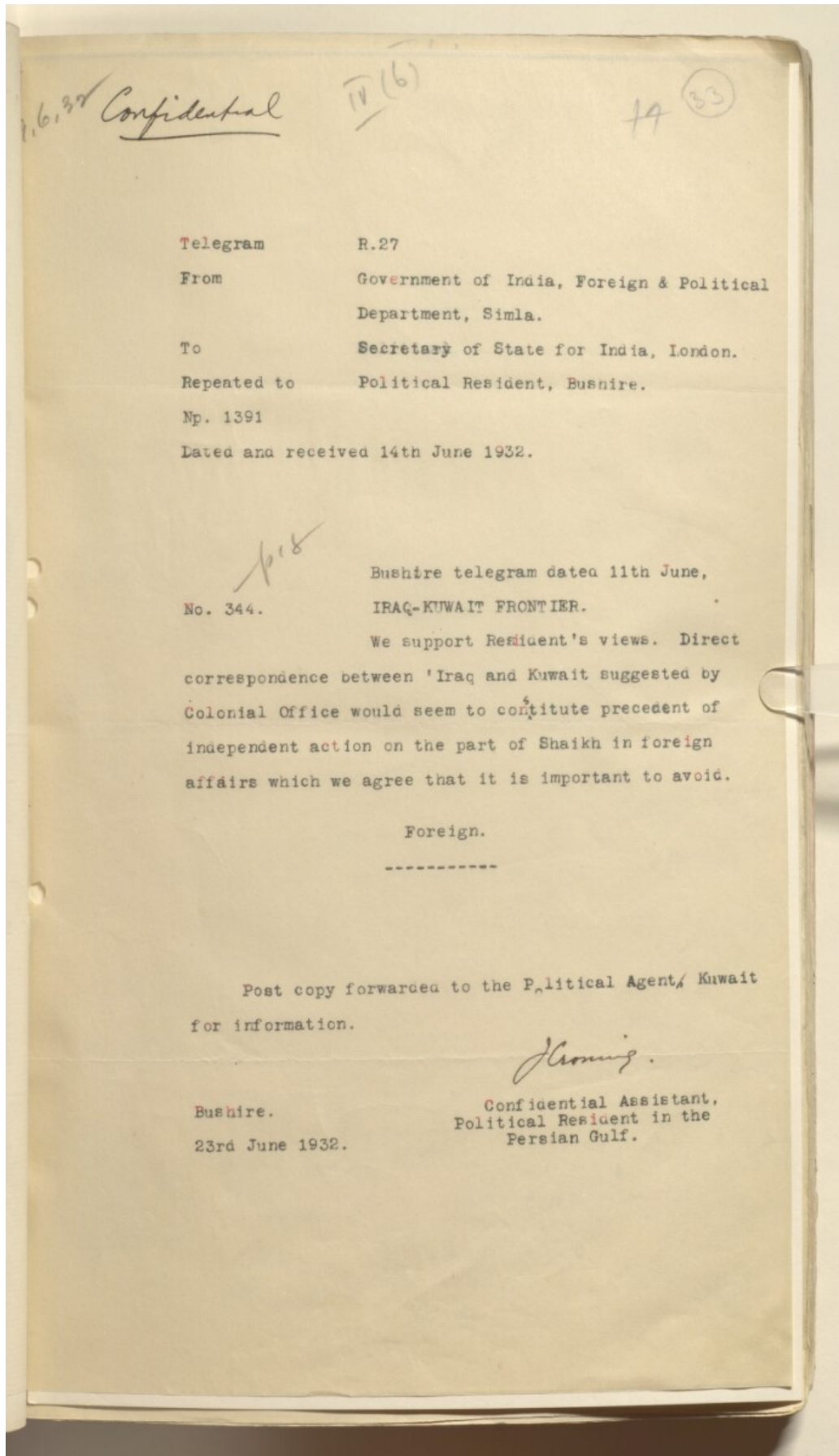
2. Shaikh is apprehensive lest proposal should lead to 'Iraq attempting alteration of existing frontier, but will abide by wishes of H.M.'s. Government provided he is given necessary assurances. I propose to instruct Political Agent to allay his fears.

3. It is not customary for 'Iraq authorities to deal direct with Shaikh and latter is averse from procedure proposed and I also consider it would create undesirable precedent. I suggest 'Iraq Government should address High Commissioner, who should send proposal to me. I would send it to Shaikh through Political Agent with intimation that it has approval of His Majesty's Government. Shaikh's acceptance would similarly be transmitted through me and High Commissioner.

RESIDENT.







Telegram R.27  
From Government of India, Foreign & Political  
Department, Simla.  
To Secretary of State for India, London.  
Repeated to Political Resident, Bushire.  
No. 1391  
Dated and received 14th June 1932.

*16.3.32* *Confidential* *IV (6)* *14* *33*  
*16.8*  
No. 344. Bushire telegram dated 11th June,  
IRAQ-KUWAIT FRONTIER.  
We support Resident's views. Direct  
correspondence between 'Iraq and Kuwait suggested by  
Colonial Office would seem to constitute precedent of  
independent action on the part of Shaikh in foreign  
affairs which we agree that it is important to avoid.

Foreign.  
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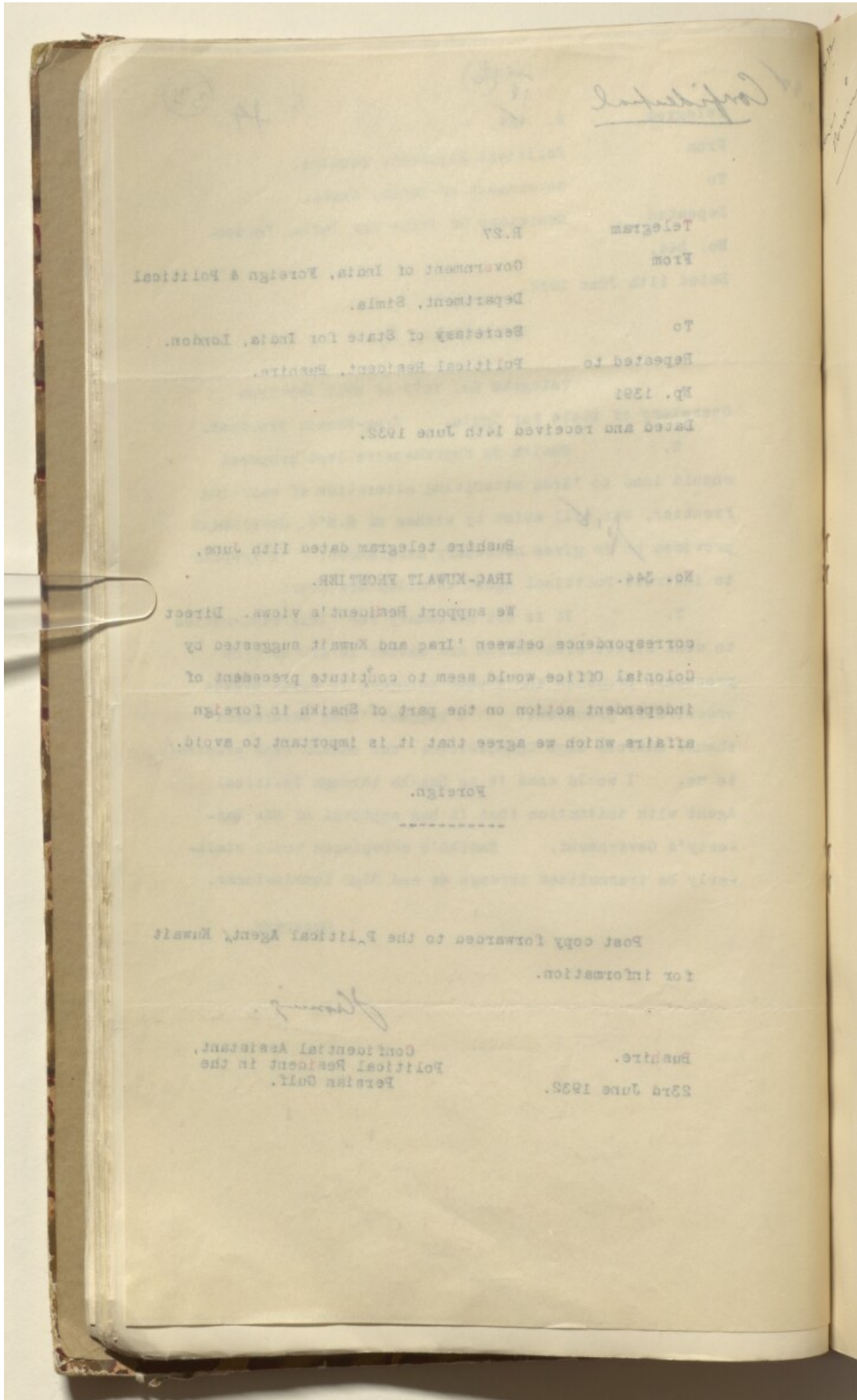
Post copy forwarded to the Political Agent, Kuwait  
for information.

Bushire.  
23rd June 1932.

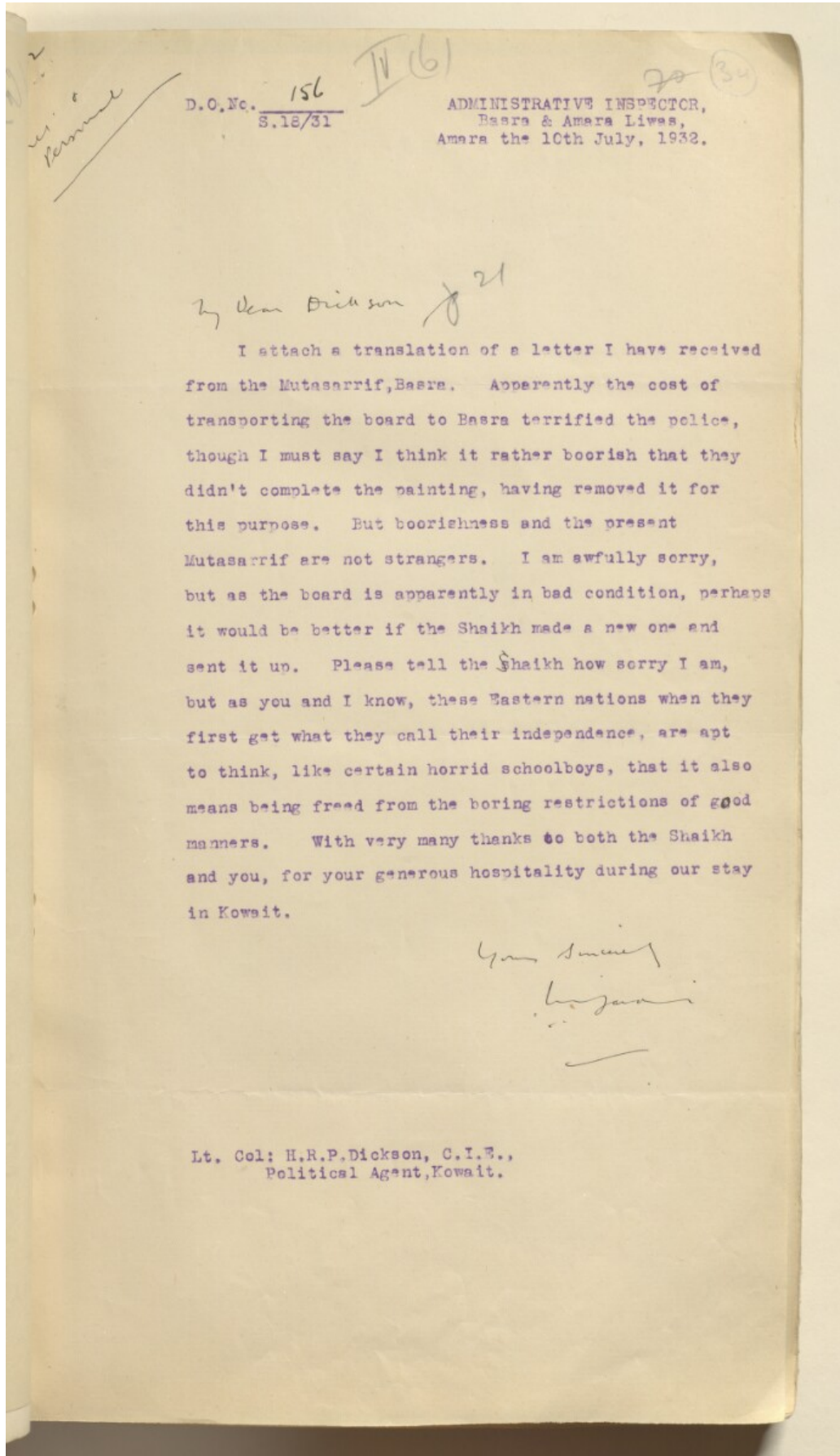
*Stanning*  
Confidential Assistant,  
Political Resident in the  
Persian Gulf.

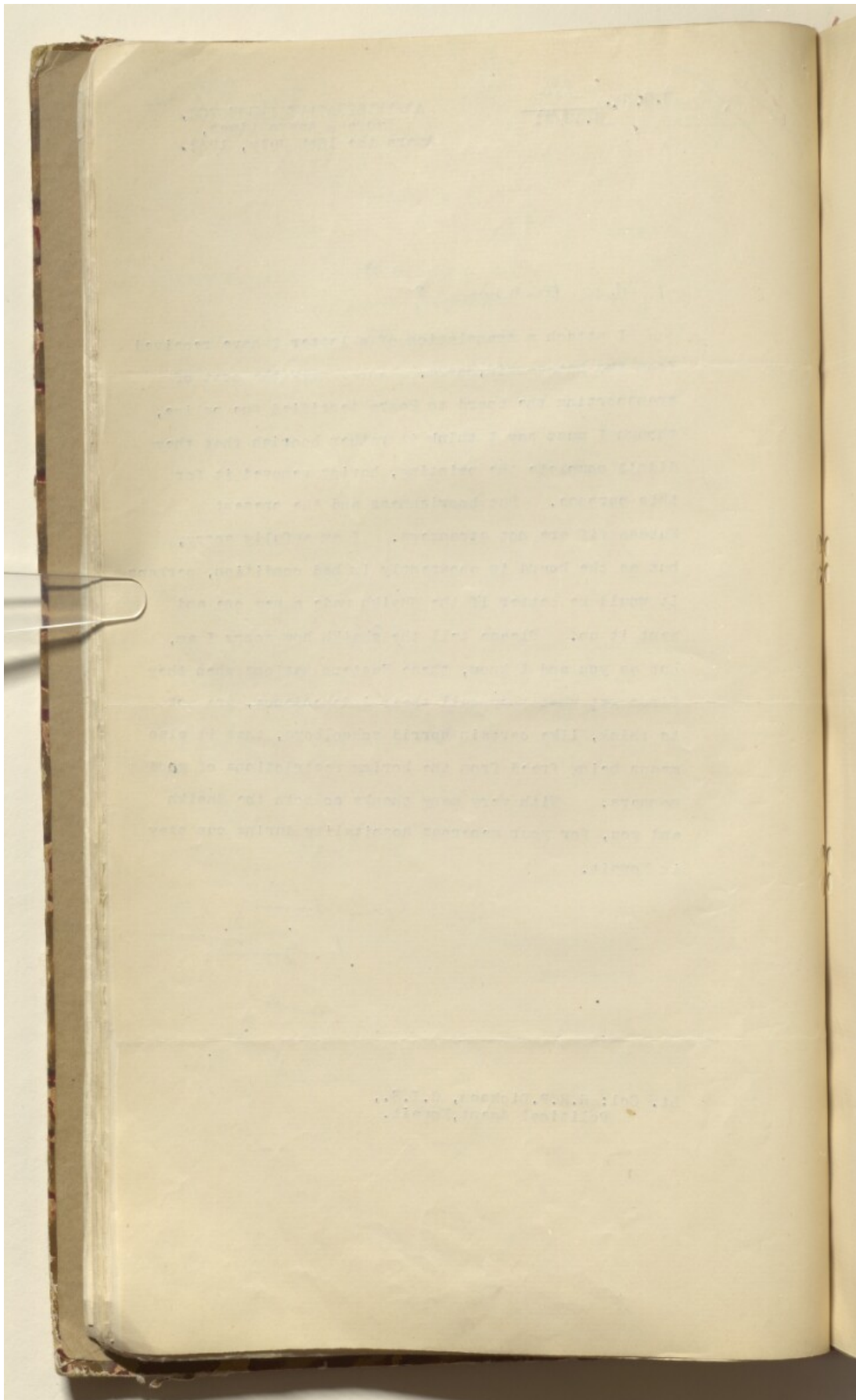


"ملف ٦/٤ | الحدود الكويتية-العراقية" [٣٣ظ] (٧٥١/٧٥)











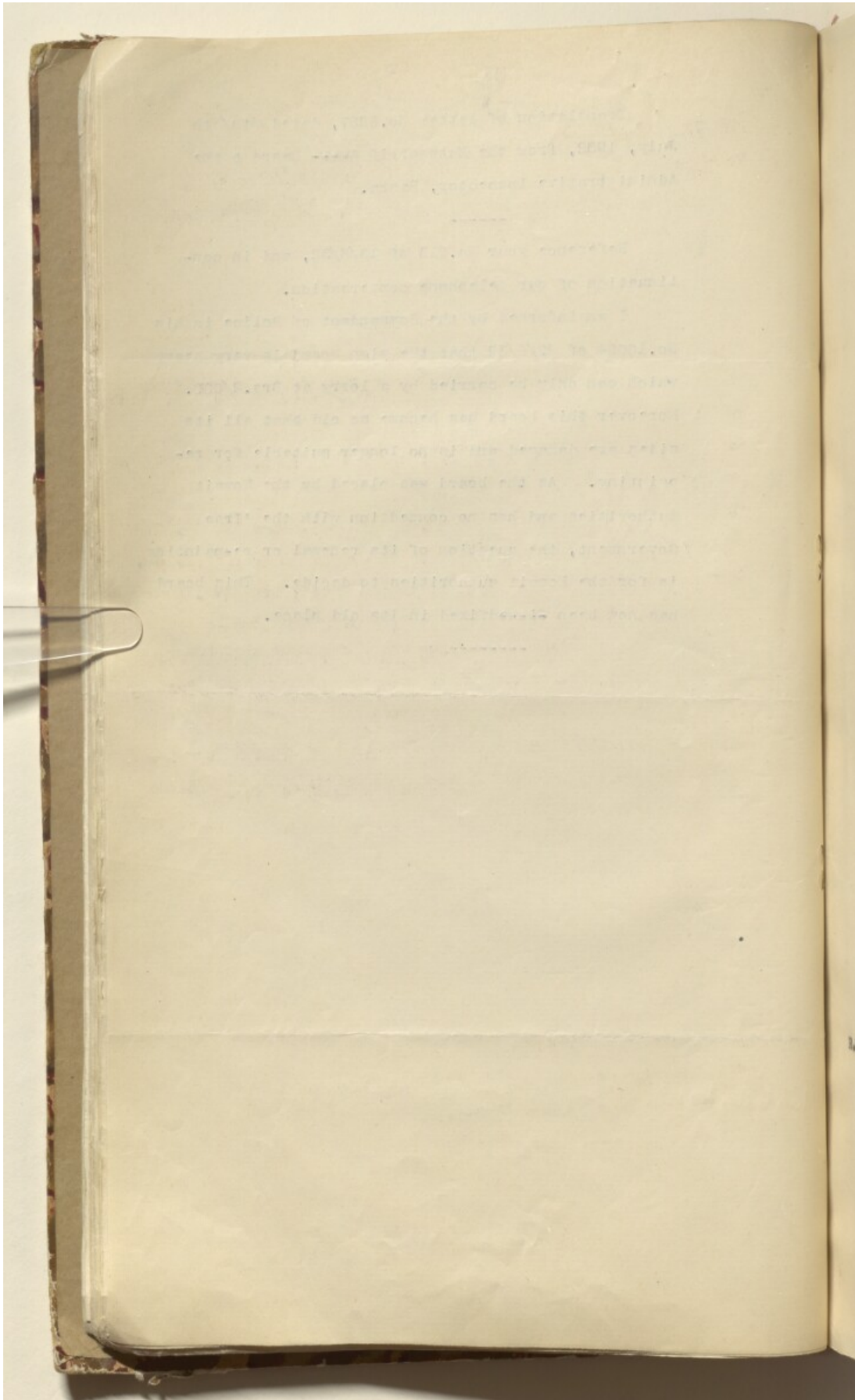
Translation of letter No.8267, dated 6th/5th July, 1932, from the Mutasarrif Amara- Basra to the Administrative Inspector, Basra.

-----  
Reference your No.913 of 13/6/32, and in continuation of our telephone conversation.

I am informed by the Commandant of Police in his No.10094 of 29/6/32 that the sign board is very heavy which can only be carried by a lorry at Drs.2/000. Moreover this board has become so old that all its sides are damaged and is no longer suitable for re-painting. As the board was placed by the Kuwait authorities and has no connection with the 'Iraq Government, the question of its renewal or re-painting is for the Kuwait authorities to decide. This board has now been ~~fixed~~fixed in its old place.

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SECRET & PERSONAL.

D.O.No.117.

Political Agency, Kuwait.

Dated the 13th July 1932.

I duly received your D.O.156 dated the 10th July and enclosure.

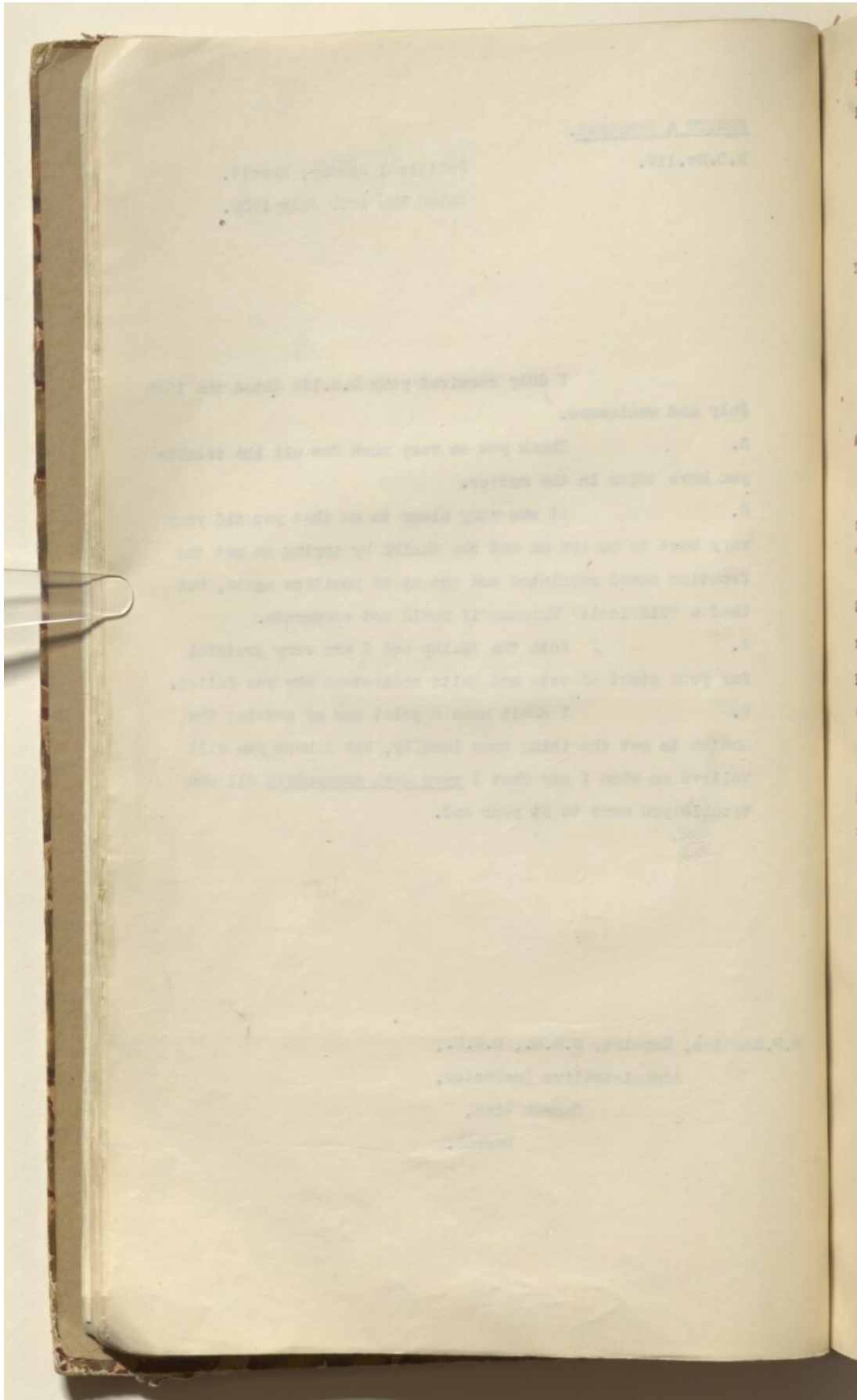
2. Thank you so very much for all the trouble you have taken in the matter.

3. It was very clear to me that you did your very best to assist me and the Shaikh by trying to get the frontier board repainted and put up in position again, but that a "difficult" Mutasarrif would not cooperate.

4. Both the Shaikh and I are very grateful for your stout efforts and quite understand why you failed.

5. I shall make a point now of getting the Shaikh to get the thing done locally, but I hope you will believe me when I say that I very much appreciate all the trouble you went to at your end.

R.F.Herdine, Esquire, C.M.G., O.B.E.,  
Administrative Inspector,  
Basrah Liwa,  
Basrah.







Confidential.

No.118.

Political Agency, Kuwait.

Dated 10 Rabi' Auwal 1351.  
10 July 1932.

To

H. E. the Ruler of Kuwait,  
Kuwait.

After compliments,

Regarding the removal by the 'Iraq Police of the " notice board " marking the frontier between Kuwait and 'Iraq.

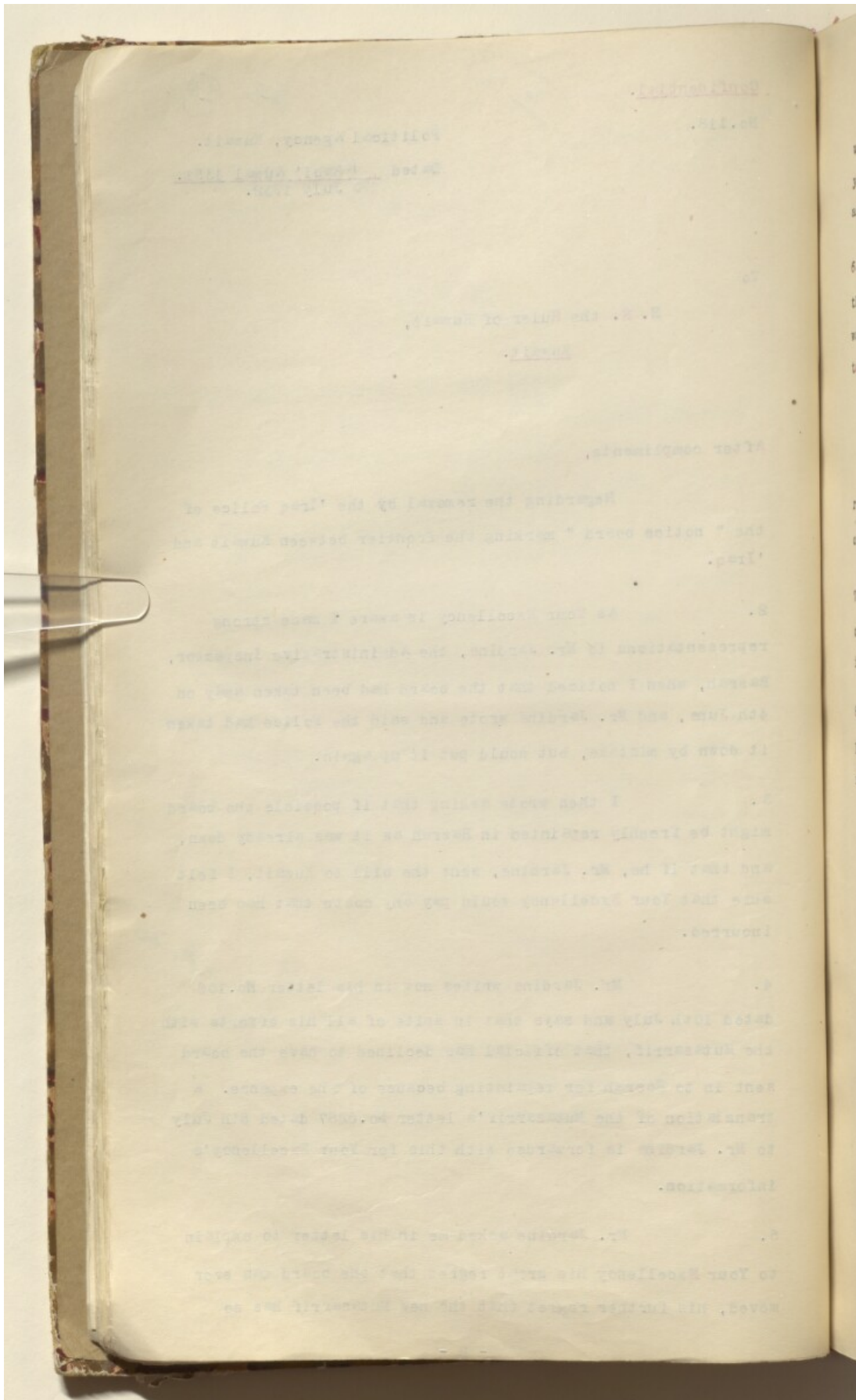
2. As Your Excellency is aware I made strong representations to Mr. Jardine, the Administrative Inspector, Basrah, when I noticed that the board had been taken away on 4th June, and Mr. Jardine wrote and said the Police had taken it down by mistake, but would put it up again.

3. I then wrote asking that if possible the board might be freshly repainted in Basrah as it was already down, and that if he, Mr. Jardine, sent the bill to Kuwait, I felt sure that Your Excellency would pay any costs that had been incurred.

4. Mr. Jardine writes now in his letter No.156 dated 10th July and says that in spite of all his efforts with the Mutasarrif, that official has declined to have the board sent in to Basrah for repainting because of the expense. A translation of the Mutasarrif's letter No.8287 dated 5th July to Mr. Jardine is forwarded with this for Your Excellency's information.

5. Mr. Jardine asked me in his letter to explain to Your Excellency his great regret that the board was ever moved, his further regret that the new Mutasarrif has so

- 2 -





- 2 -

24 (38)

ungraciously refused to repaint the board, and his hope that you will understand that he for his part has done his best and that you will not think him to blame.

6. From the Mutasarrif's letter it is clear that the board has now been replaced in its original state, and I would strongly urge that Your Excellency send a party of men to have it repainted at the first opportunity with the words.-

"KUWAIT FRONTIER"

"CARS KEEP TO THE LEFT"

repainted in English and Arabic on the side facing 'Iraq, i.e. on the North side.

7. I do not think it is necessary to paint anything on the Southern side of the board. There is, I believe, a man in Kuwait who is an expert at writing in English and Arabic.

8. Lastly if the 'Iraq authorities see that Your Excellency is determined to keep the board painted and in good repair, they will not be tempted to move it in future.

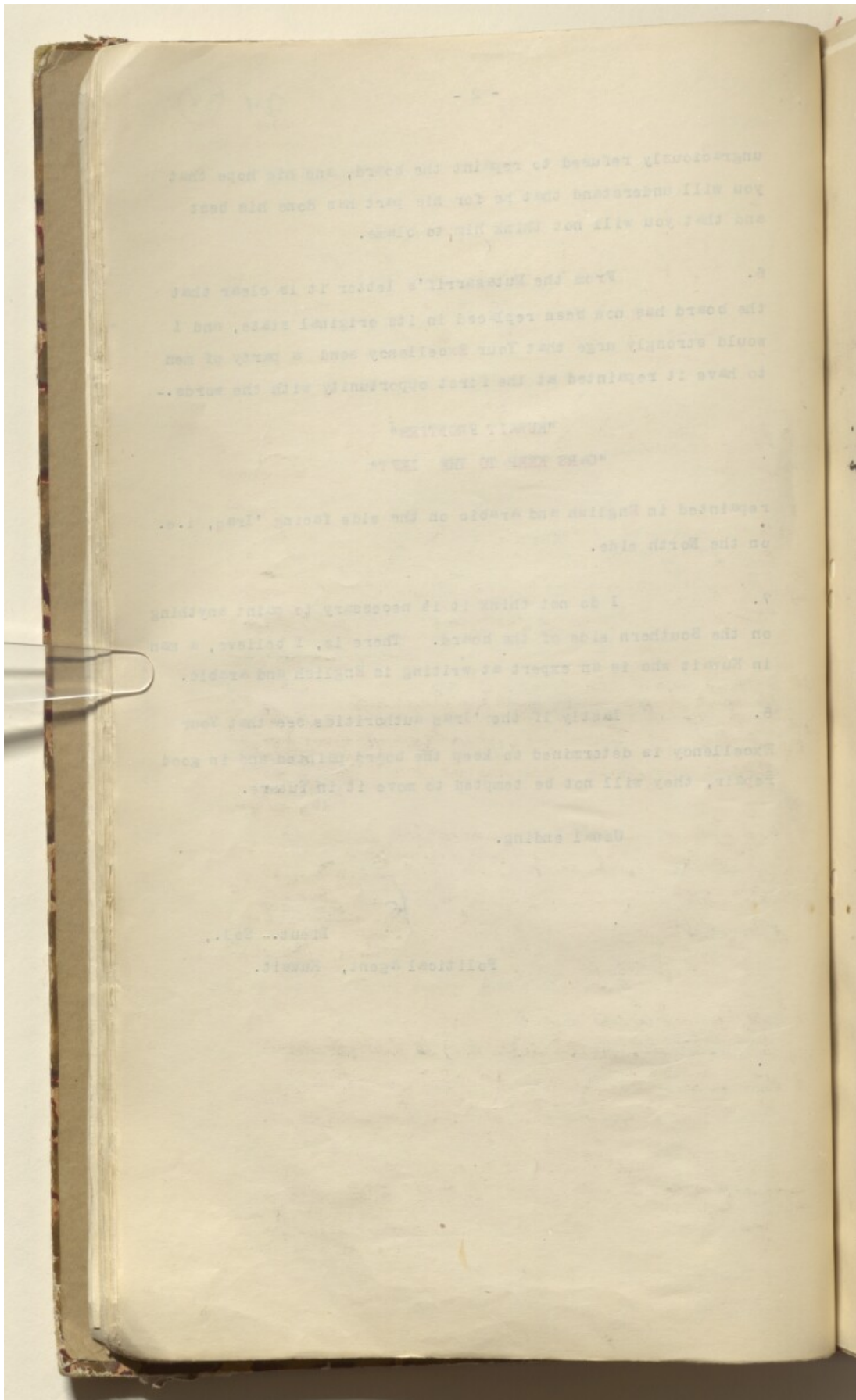
Usual ending.

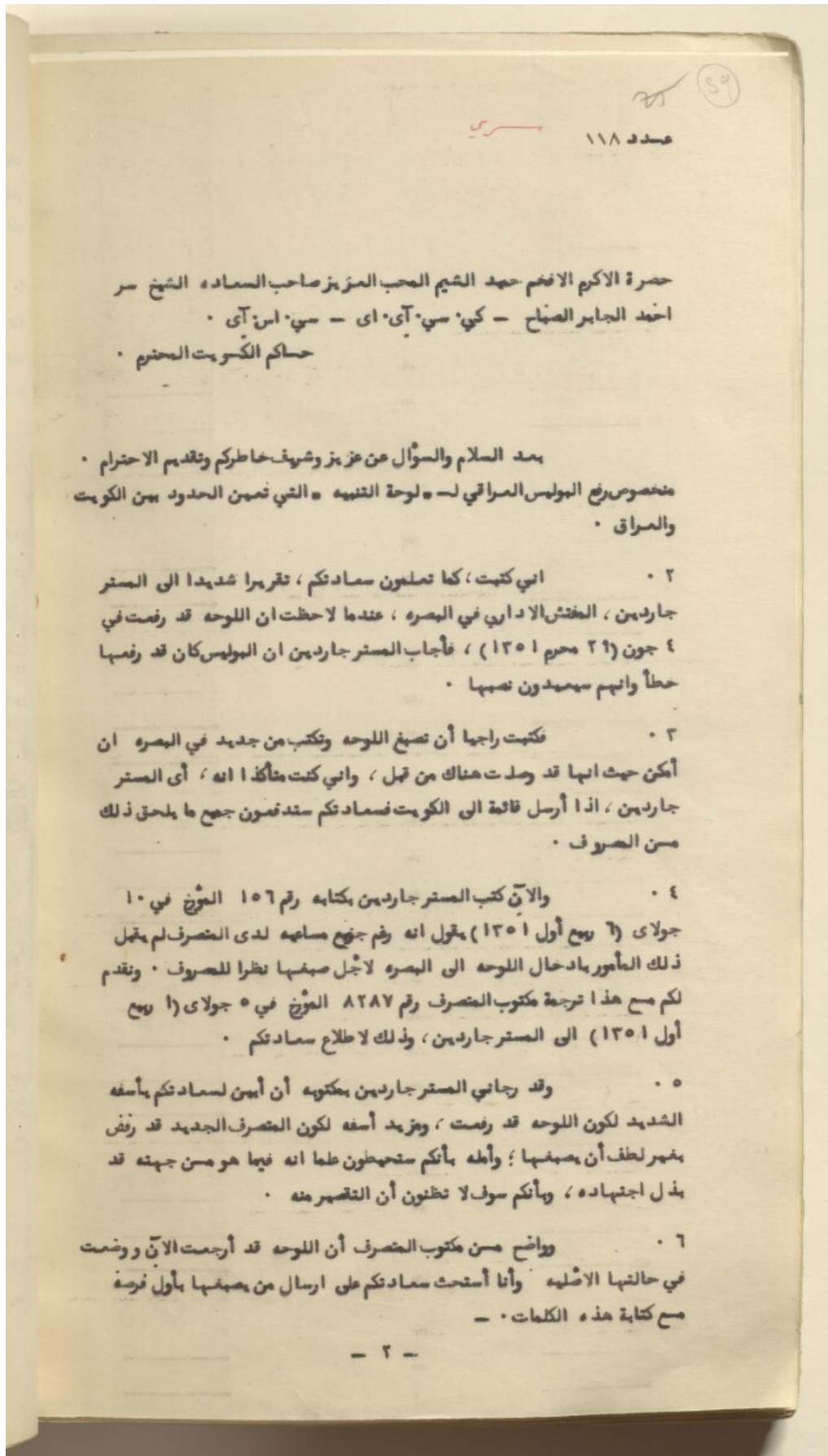
15

Lieut.- Col.,

Political Agent, Kuwait.







حضرة الاكبر الانعم محمد الشيم المحب المزيه صاحب السعادة الشيخ سر  
احمد الجابر الصباح - كي: سي: آي: اي - سي: اس: آي  
حساكم الكرميت المحترم

بمد السلام والحوال عن عزيز وشيف خاطركم وتقديم الاحترام  
منصوص رفع البوليس المراقبي لـ « لوحة التنبية » التي تمنع الحدود بين الكويت  
والمراق

٢ . اني كتبت ، كما تعلمون سعادتكم ، تقريرا شديدا الى المستر  
جاردين ، المفتش الاداري في البصرة ، عندما لاحظت ان اللوحة قد رفضت في  
٤ جون (٢٦ محرم ١٣٥١) ، فأجاب المستر جاردين ان البوليس كان قد رفضها  
خطأ وانهم سيمدون نصيها .

٣ . فكتبت راجيا أن تصيغ اللوحة وتكتب من جديد في البصرة ان  
أمكن حيث انها قد وصلت هناك من قبل ، واني كنت متأكدا انه ، أي المستر  
جاردين ، اذا أرسل قائمة الى الكويت فسعادتكم ستقدمون جميع ما يلحق ذلك  
من الصروف .

٤ . والآن كتب المستر جاردين بكتابه رقم ١٥٦ المؤرخ في ١٠  
جولاي (٦ ربيع أول ١٣٥١) يقول انه رشح جميع مساعيه لدى المتصرف لم يقبل  
ذلك المأمور بإدخال اللوحة الى البصرة لأجل صحتها نظرا للصروف . وتقدم  
لكم مع هذا ترجمة مكتوب المتصرف رقم ٨٢٨٧ المؤرخ في ٥ جولاي (١ ربيع  
أول ١٣٥١) الى المستر جاردين ، وذلك لاطلاع سعادتكم .

٥ . وقد رجاني المستر جاردين بمكتوبه أن أبين لسعادتكم بأسفه  
الشديد لكون اللوحة قد رفضت ، ومزيد أسفه لكون المتصرف الجديد قد رفض  
بغير لطف أن يصحبها ؛ وأمله بأنكم ستحيطون علما انه فيما هو من جهته قد  
بذل اجتهاده ، وبأنكم سوف لا تظنون أن التقصير منه .

٦ . وواضح من مكتوب المتصرف أن اللوحة قد أرجعت الآن ووضعت  
في حالتها الاصلية وأنا أستحث سعادتكم على ارسال من يصحبها بأول فرصة  
مع كتابة هذه الكلمات .



- ٢ -

«حدود الكويت»  
«المسارات تلتزم اليسار»

"KUWAIT FRONTIER"

"CARS KEEP TO THE LEFT"

- في الانكسار والممر على الجهة المقابلة للمراقب ، أى الوجه الشمالي
- ٧ ولا أظن انه يجب كتابة شيء على الوجه الجنوبي للوحة
- وأعتقد انه يوجد رجل في الكويت خبير في الكتابة بالانكليزية والمصرية
- ٨ وأخيرا اذا رأيت السلطات العراقية أن ساداتكم يسمون على
- ابتداء اللوحة بصيغة وفي حالة صالحه ، فانهم سوف لا يهتمون في رسمها
- في المستقبل • وتفضلوا بتقبل فائق الاحترام

الكويت في ١٠ ربيع أول ١٣٥١ الموافق ١٤ جولاي ١٩٣٢

مخلصكم

*Lt. Col.*  
*Political Agent, Kuwait*  
الكرنل اج. آر. بي. دكسن  
الوكيل السياسي - الكويت





ترجمة مکتوب رقم ٨٢٨٧ مؤرخ في ٥ جولای ١٩٣٢  
(١ ربيع أول ١٣٥١) - من المتصرف، بصره - إلى المفتش  
الإداري، بصره -

بمعد التحية - إشارة لمکتوبكم رقم ١٠١٣ المؤرخ  
في ١٣ جون ١٩٣٢ (١ صفر ١٣٥١) وتبعا لمحادتنا التليفونية -  
لقد أحمرني قومندان البوليس بمکتوبه عدد ١٠٠١٤ المؤرخ في ٢١ جون  
١٩٣٢ (٣٥ صفر ١٣٥١) أن لوحة الملامه ثقله جدا ولا يمكن حملها  
إلا في لوري بأجرة دمنارين - ولذا ولا علي ذلك فهذه اللوحه قد  
سارت قدومه بدرجه ان أطرافها تالفة ولا تصلح لا عادة صيغها -  
وبما أن هذه اللوحه وضمتها السلطات الكويتيه وليس لها  
علاقه ما بحكومة العراق فمسئلة تجديد ها مرة ثانية تقريرها علي السلطات  
الكويتيه - وقد أثبتت هذه اللوحه الآن بمحلها القديم -



Telegram X.  
From Secretary of State for the Colonies,  
London.  
To H.E. the High Commissioner, Baghdad. 180.  
Repeated to Political Resident, Bushire. No. 4.  
Dated 13th received 14th July 1932.

In paragraph 6 of my telegram of 29th April, No. 109, regarding Iraq-Transjordan frontier a further communication was promised on question of Iraq-Kuwait frontier. This frontier is laid down in correspondence ending with Sir Percy Cox's memorandum of April 19th, 1923, No. 5405, to Political Agent, Kuwait, and is as follows:-

Page 225  
(From Kuwait-Najd  
Boundary)

" From the intersection of the Wadi-El-Audja with the Batin and thence northwards along the Batin to a point just south of the Latitude of Safwan; thence eastwards passing south of Safwan Wells, Jabal Sanam and Um Qasr, leaving them to Iraq and so on to the junction of the Khor Zobeir with Khor Abdullah."

" The islands of Warbah, Bubuyan, Maskan (or Mashjan), Failakah, Auhah, Kubbar, Qaru and Ul-El-Maradin, appertain to Kuwait."

It is considered desirable for this frontier to be reaffirmed in a formal manner by instrument suitable for production, if necessary, at Geneva when Iraq applies for admission to the League. Procedure adopted in the case of Transjordan however is not regarded...



28 (43)  
regarded as appropriate for Kuwait, since direct correspondence between Iraq Government and Sheikh of Kuwait might create undesirable precedent for independent action in foreign affairs on part of Sheikh. Following procedure is therefore recommended:-

- (1) Letters from Iraq Government to High Commissioner for Iraq proposing a re-affirmation of existing frontier between Iraq and Kuwait as quoted above.
- (2) Letters from High Commissioner for Iraq to Resident in the Persian Gulf forwarding proposal
- (3) Resident will then send proposal to Sheikh through Political Agent, Kuwait, with intimation that it has approval of His Majesty's Government.
- (4) Sheikh's acceptance would similarly be transmitted to the Iraq Government through the Political Agent, Resident in the Persian Gulf and High Commissioner for Iraq.

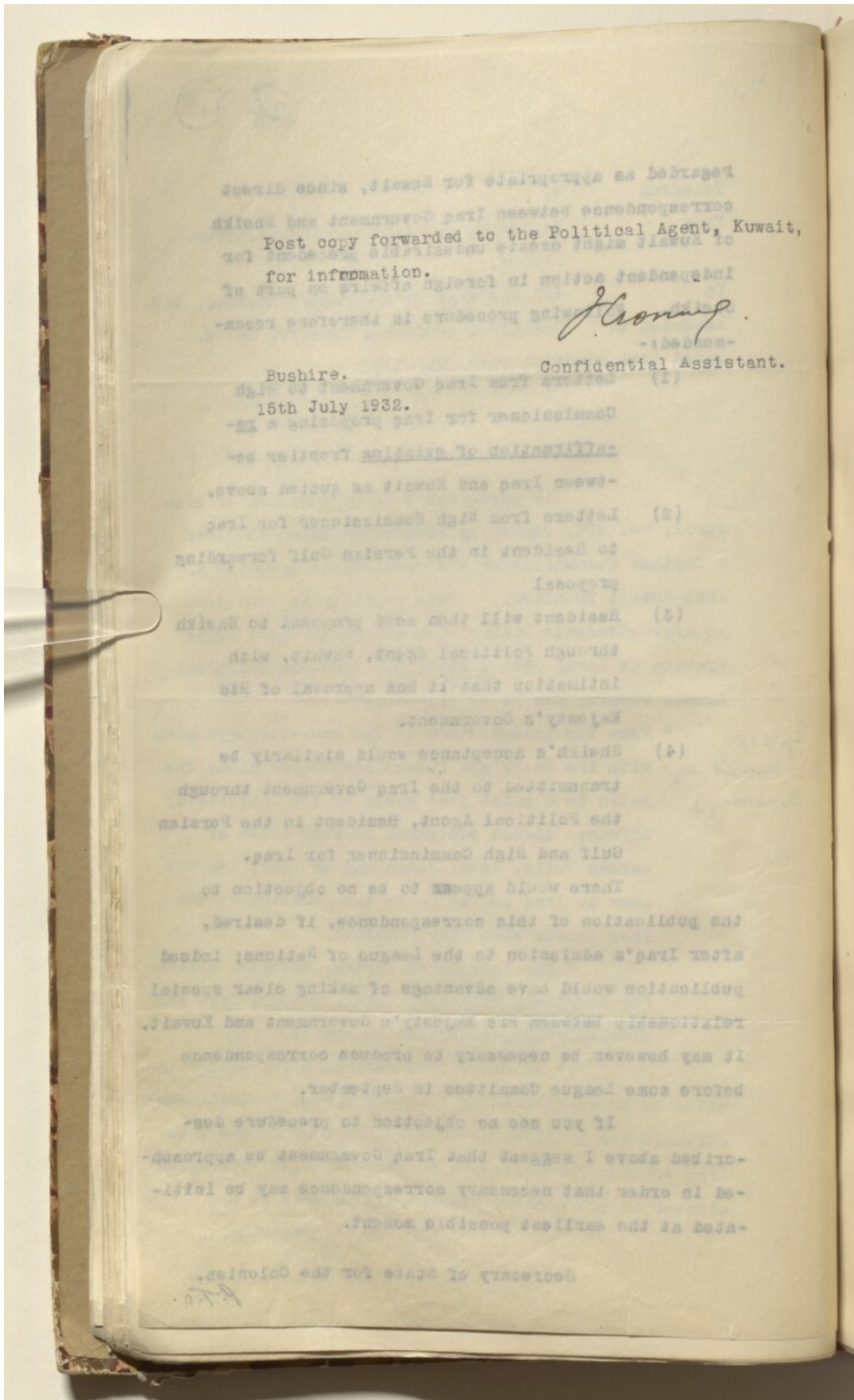
There would appear to be no objection to the publication of this correspondence, if desired, after Iraq's admission to the League of Nations; indeed publication would have advantage of making clear special relationship between His Majesty's Government and Kuwait. It may however be necessary to produce correspondence before some League Committee in September.

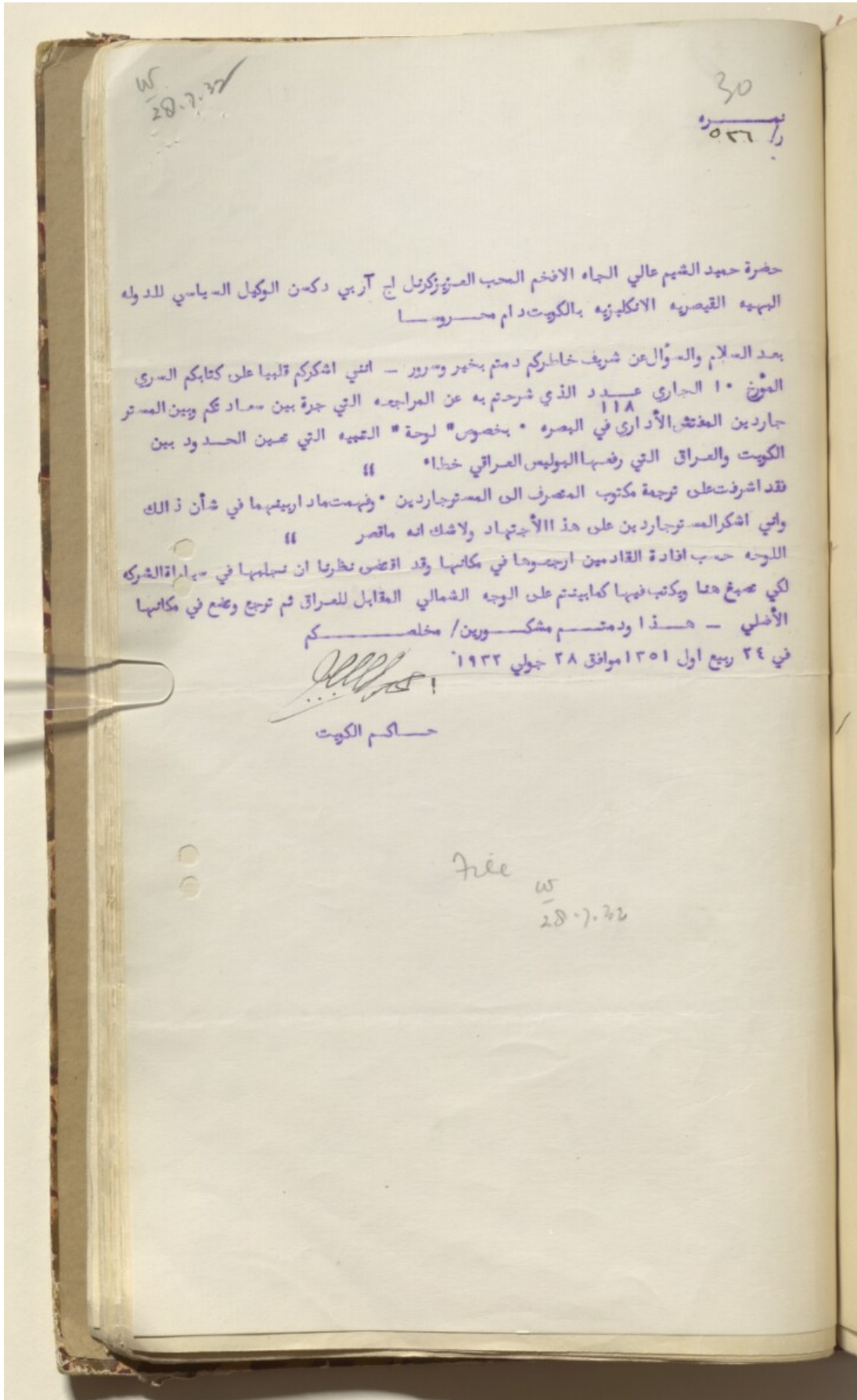
If you see no objection to procedure described above I suggest that Iraq Government be approached in order that necessary correspondence may be initiated at the earliest possible moment.

Secretary of State for the Colonies.

P.T.O.







حضرة حميد الشيم عالي الجاه الاختم المحب المستور كنيل لج آربي دكمن الوكيل السياسي للدولة  
البهية القيصريه الانكليزيه بالكويت دام محروسا

بعد السلام والسؤال عن شريف خاطركم دمت بخير وسرور - انتني اشكركم قلبيا على كتابكم السري  
المؤرخ ١٠ الجاري عيبد الذي شرحتم به عن المراجعه التي جرة بين - معادكم وبين المستر  
جاردين العنقش الاداري في البصرة \* بخصوص "لوحه" التقييه التي عين الحدود بين  
الكويت والعراق التي رفضها البوليس العراقي خطأ " //

فقد اشرفت على ترجمة مکتوب المصرف الى المستر جاردين \* وذهبت ماداري بينهما في شأن ذلك  
واني اشكر المستر جاردين على هذا الاجتهاد ولا شك انه ماقصر //

اللوحه حسب افادة القادمين ارجسوها في مكانها وقد اقضى نظرونا ان نسلها في - اداة الشركه  
لكي يصح هنا وكتب فيها كما بينتم على الوجه الشمالي المقابل للعراق ثم تبيع وضع في مكانها  
الأولي - هذا ودمتم مشكورين / مخلصكم

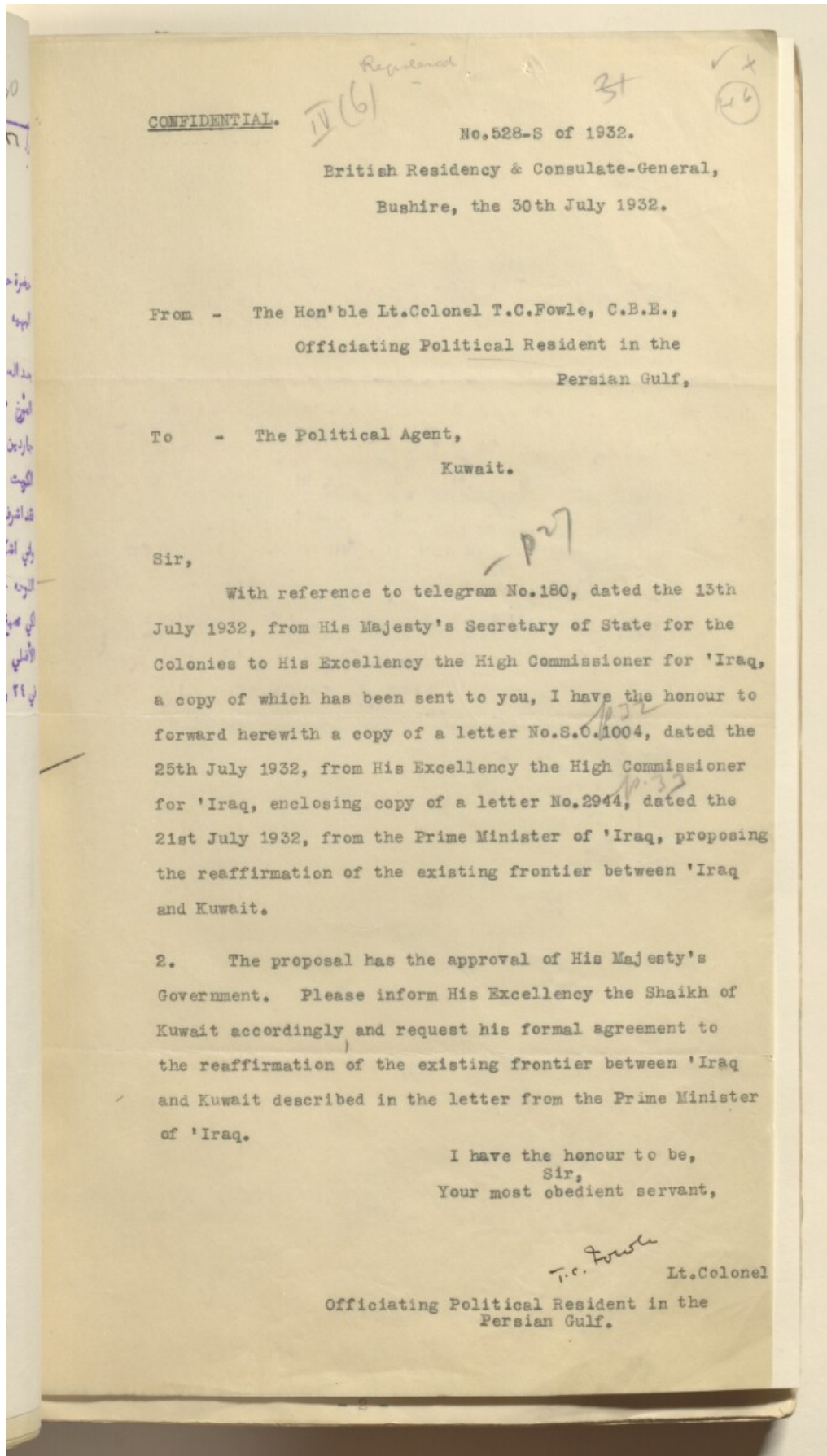
في ٢٤ ربيع اول ١٣٥١ الموافق ٢٨ جولي ١٩٣٢

حاکم الكويت

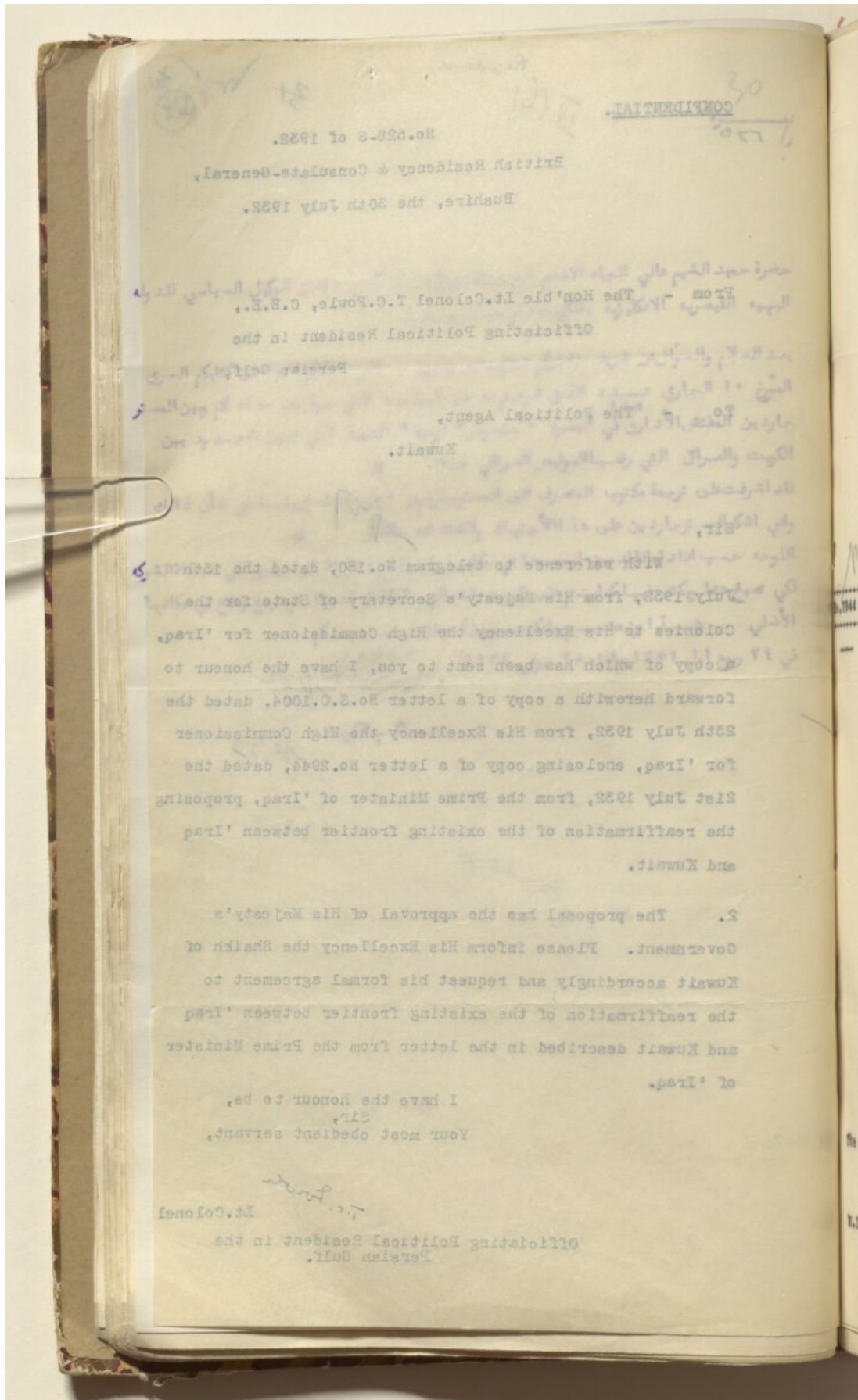
Free

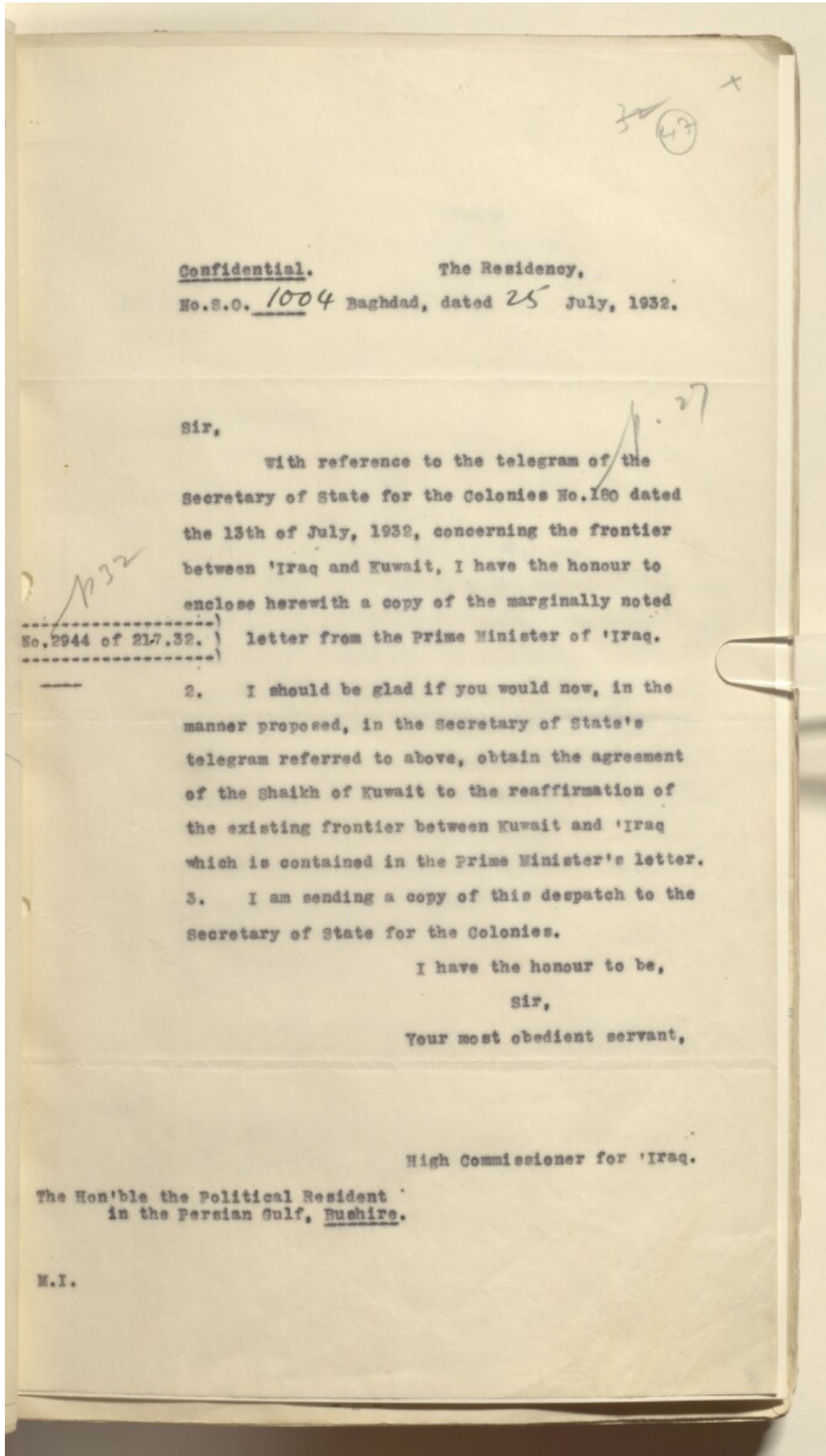
٢٨-٧-٣٢











Confidential.

The Residency,

No.S.O. 1004 Baghdad, dated 25 July, 1932.

Sir,

With reference to the telegram of the Secretary of State for the Colonies No.180 dated the 13th of July, 1932, concerning the frontier between 'Iraq and Kuwait, I have the honour to enclose herewith a copy of the marginally noted letter from the Prime Minister of 'Iraq.

2. I should be glad if you would now, in the manner proposed, in the Secretary of State's telegram referred to above, obtain the agreement of the shaikh of Kuwait to the reaffirmation of the existing frontier between Kuwait and 'Iraq which is contained in the Prime Minister's letter.

3. I am sending a copy of this despatch to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

I have the honour to be,

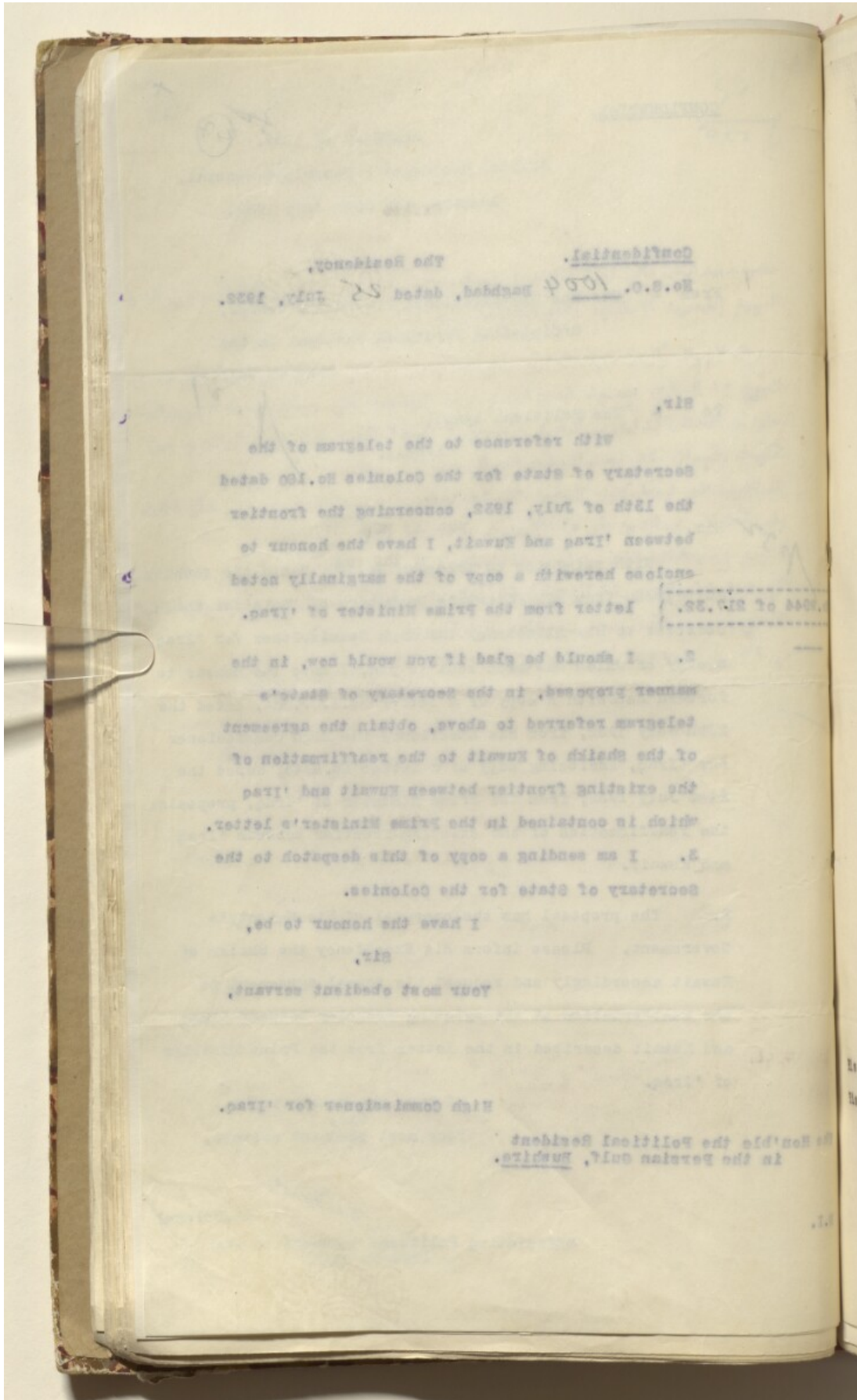
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

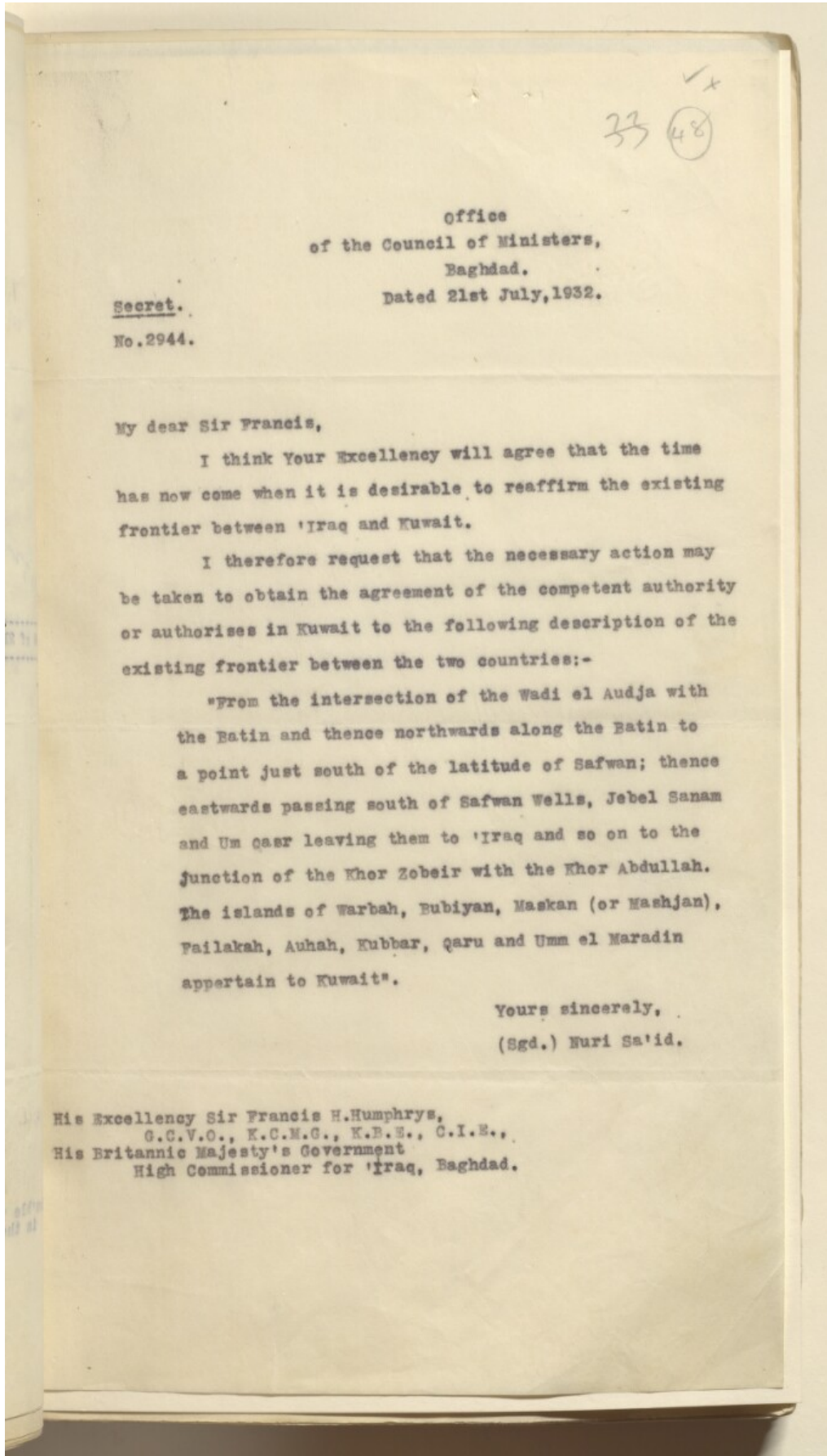
High Commissioner for 'Iraq.

The Hon'ble the Political Resident  
in the Persian Gulf, Bushire.

M.I.







Office  
of the Council of Ministers,  
Baghdad.

Dated 21st July, 1932.

Secret.

No. 2944.

My dear Sir Francis,

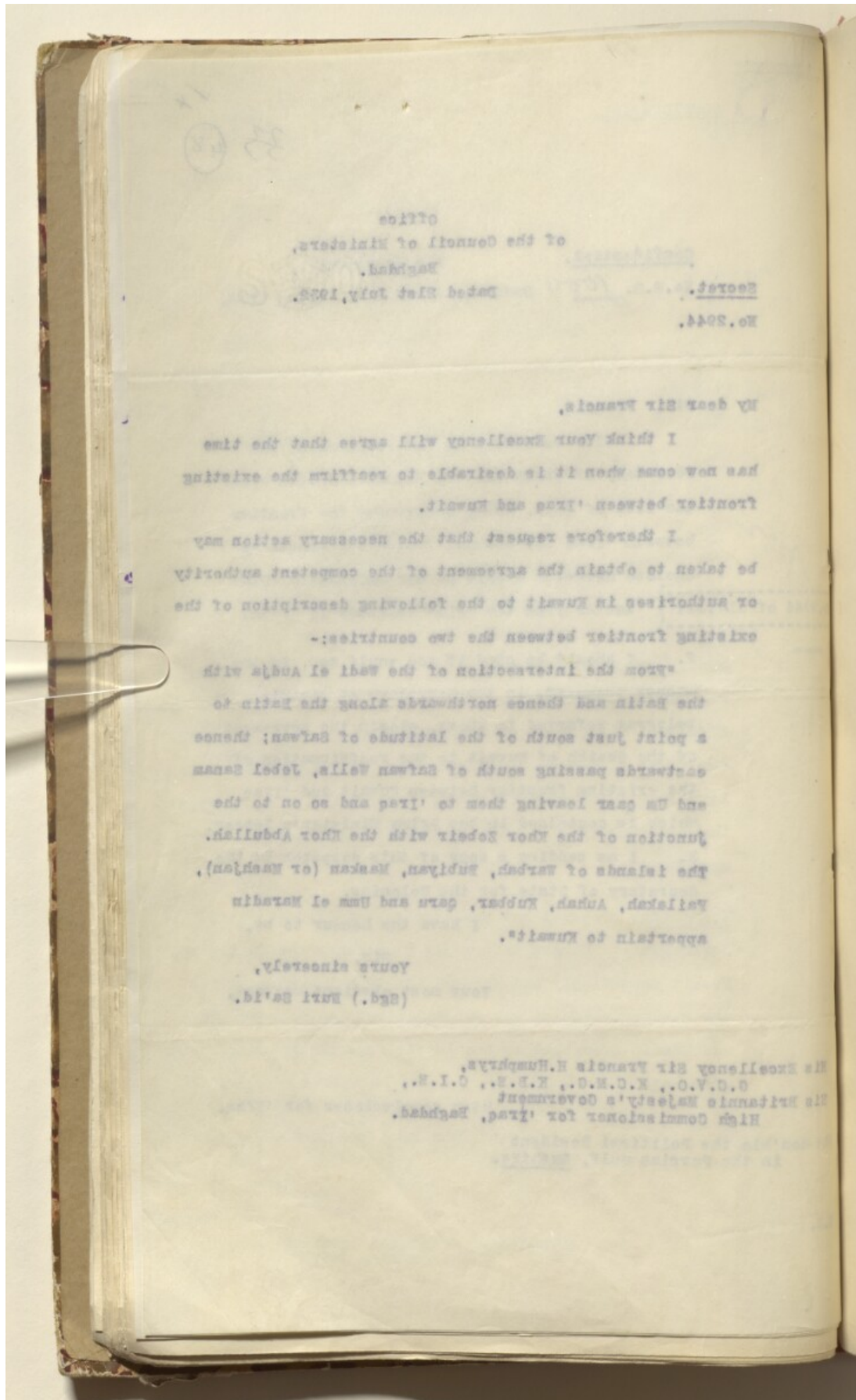
I think Your Excellency will agree that the time has now come when it is desirable to reaffirm the existing frontier between Iraq and Kuwait.

I therefore request that the necessary action may be taken to obtain the agreement of the competent authority or authorises in Kuwait to the following description of the existing frontier between the two countries:-

"From the intersection of the Wadi el Audja with the Euphrates and thence northwards along the Euphrates to a point just south of the latitude of Safwan; thence eastwards passing south of Safwan Wells, Jebel Sanam and Um Qasr leaving them to Iraq and so on to the junction of the Khor Zobeir with the Khor Abdullah. The islands of Warbah, Bubiyan, Maskan (or Mashjan), Failakah, Auhah, Kubbar, Qaru and Umm el Maradin appertain to Kuwait".

Yours sincerely,  
(Sgd.) Nuri Sa'id.

His Excellency Sir Francis H. Humphrys,  
G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.I.E.,  
His Britannic Majesty's Government  
High Commissioner for Iraq, Baghdad.





Confidential letter.

From - The Political Agent, Kuwait.

To - H. E. Shaikh Sir Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, K.C.I.E.,  
C.S.I., Ruler of Kuwait, Kuwait.

No.128.

Dated the 9th August 1932 (7th Rabi' Thani 1351).

After compliments,

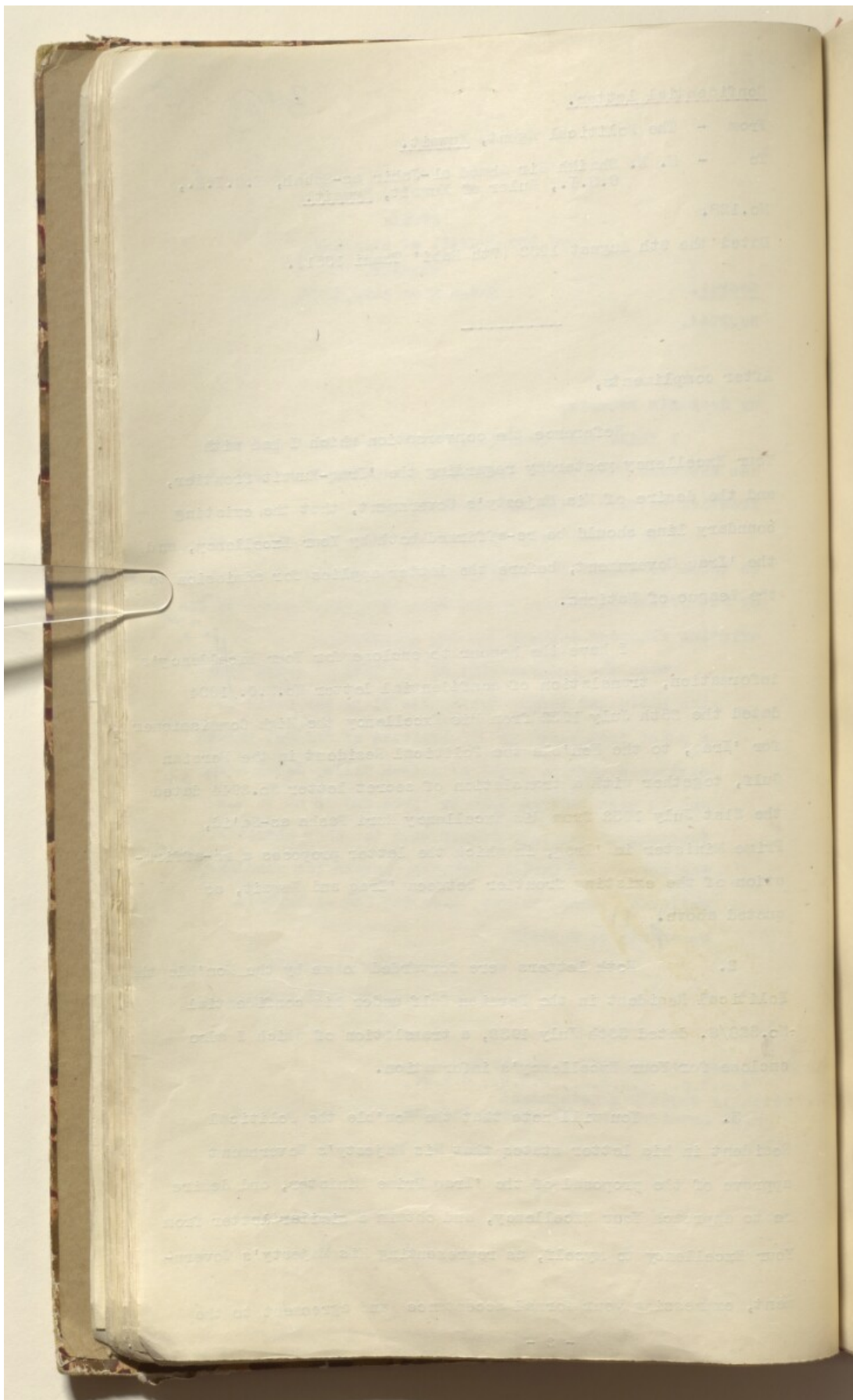
Reference the conversation which I had with Your Excellency yesterday regarding the 'Iraq-Kuwait frontier, and the desire of His Majesty's Government, that the existing boundary line should be re-affirmed both by Your Excellency, and the 'Iraq Government, before the latter applies for admission to the League of Nations.

I have the honour to enclose for Your Excellency's information, translation of confidential letter No.S.O./1004 dated the 25th July 1932 from His Excellency the High Commissioner for 'Iraq, to the Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, together with a translation of secret letter No.2944 dated the 21st July 1932 from His Excellency Nuri Pasha as-Sa'id, Prime Minister in 'Iraq, in which the latter proposes a re-affirmation of the existing frontier between 'Iraq and Kuwait, as quoted above.

2. Both letters were forwarded to me by the Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf under his confidential No.528/S. dated 30th July 1932, a translation of which I also enclose for Your Excellency's information.

3. You will note that the Hon'ble the Political Resident in his letter states that His Majesty's Government approve of the proposal of the 'Iraq Prime Minister, and desire me to approach Your Excellency, and obtain a similar letter from Your Excellency to myself, as representing His Majesty's Government, expressing your formal acceptance and agreement to the







- 2 -

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re-affirmation of the existing frontier line between 'Iraq and Kuwait as described in the letter from the Prime Minister of 'Iraq to His Excellency the High Commissioner.

4. Your Excellency's letter, when it is received, will be forwarded to the 'Iraq Government, through the Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, and His Excellency the High Commissioner for 'Iraq; a translation ~~in~~ being also sent to His Majesty's Government in London and India.

5. Your Excellency will note that the description of the frontier line as given by the 'Iraq Prime Minister, follows exactly the words used by His Excellency Sir Percy Cox, in his memorandum No.5405 of April 19th 1923, to the Political Agent, Kuwait, when laying down the line which the boundary between the two states followed.

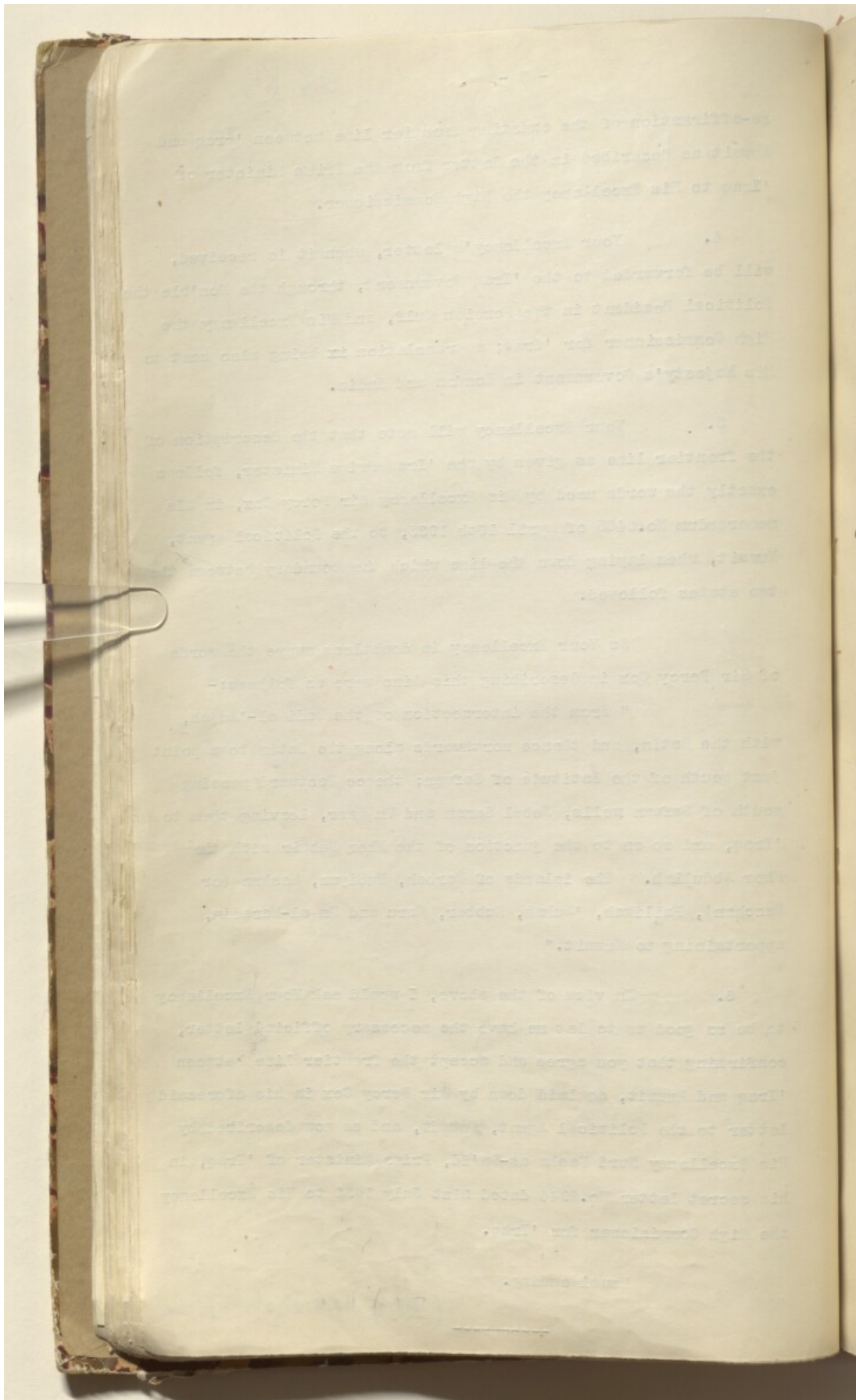
As Your Excellency is doubtless aware the words of Sir Percy Cox in describing this line were as follows:-

" From the intersection of the Wadi al-'Aujah, with the Batin, and thence northwards along the Batin to a point just south of the Latitude of Safwan; thence Eastward passing south of Safwan wells, Jebel Sanam and Um Qasr, leaving them to 'Iraq, and so on to the junction of the Khor Zubair with the Khor Abdullah. The islands of Warbah, Bubiyan, Maskan (or Maschan), Failikah, 'Auhah, Kubbar, Qaru and Um al-Maradim, appertaining to Kuwait."

6. In view of the above, I would ask Your Excellency to be so good as to let me have the necessary official letter, confirming that you agree and accept the frontier line between 'Iraq and Kuwait, as laid down by Sir Percy Cox in his aforesaid letter to the Political Agent, Kuwait, and as now described by His Excellency Nuri Pasha as-Sa'id, Prime Minister of 'Iraq, in his secret letter No.2944 dated 21st July 1932 to His Excellency the High Commissioner for 'Iraq.

Usual ending.

(Sgd.) H. B. D. L. L. L.







٣٦ (٥١)

سري

عدد ١٢٨

حضرة الاكبر الافخم حميد الشيم المحب العزيز صاحب السعاده الشيخ  
سزاحمد الجابر الصباح - كي. سي. آي. اي. - سي. اس. آي.  
حساكم الكويت المحترم .

بعد السلام وتقديم الاحترام والسؤال عن عزيز وشيف  
حسا طركم . اشارة للمحادثة التي دارت بيني وبين سعادتك امس  
منصوص الحدود المراقبه الكويتيه ، ورغبة حكومة صاحب الجلالة الهميطانيه  
في تأييد خط الحدود الحاضر من قبل كل من سعادتك وحكومة المراق  
قبل تقديمها طلبا لاجل الدخول في عصبة الامم .

ولا طلاع سعادتك أنشرف بأن أرسل مطيه ترجمة كتاب  
سري رقم ١٠٠٤/٨٥٠ مؤرخ في ٢٥ جولاى ١٩٣٢ من فخامة المندوب  
السامي في المراق الى فخامة رئيس الخليج الفارسي ، مع ترجمة كتاب  
سري رقم ٢١٤٤ مؤرخ في ٢١ جلاى ١٩٣٢ من فخامة نوري باشا السعيد  
رئيس وزراء المراق ، معروض فيه تأييد الحدود الحاضر بين المراق  
والكويت كما ذكر بأعلاه .

٠٢ وكلا الكتابين بحث بهما الي فخامة رئيس الخليج الفارسي  
ضمن كتابه السري رقم ٥٢٨/٨ مؤرخ في ٣٠ جولاى ١٩٣٢ ( ٢٦ ربيع  
الاول ١٣٥١ ) ترجمته أرسلها مطيه لا طلاع سعادتك أيضا .

٠٣ وستملمون ان فخامة رئيس الخليج الفارسي يذكر في كتابه  
ان حكومة صاحب الجلالة الهميطانيه راضية بمعرض رئيس وزراء المراق ، ورافقة  
في أن أراجع سعادتك واحصل على كتاب مماثل لكتابه من سعادتك التي ،  
مثلا حكومة صاحب الجلالة الهميطانيه ، تمريرون فيه عن قبولكم الرسمي  
و موافقتكم على تأييد خط الحدود الحاضر بين المراق والكويت كما وصف في  
الكتاب الذي من رئيس وزراء المراق الى فخامة المندوب السامي .

٠٤ و سمرسل مكتوب سعادتك ، اذا وصل ، الي حكومة  
المراق بواسطة فخامة رئيس الخليج الفارسي وفخامة المندوب السامي في  
المراق ، و سترسل ترجمته أيضا الي حكومة صاحب الجلالة الهميطانيه  
في لندن والهند .



- ٢ -

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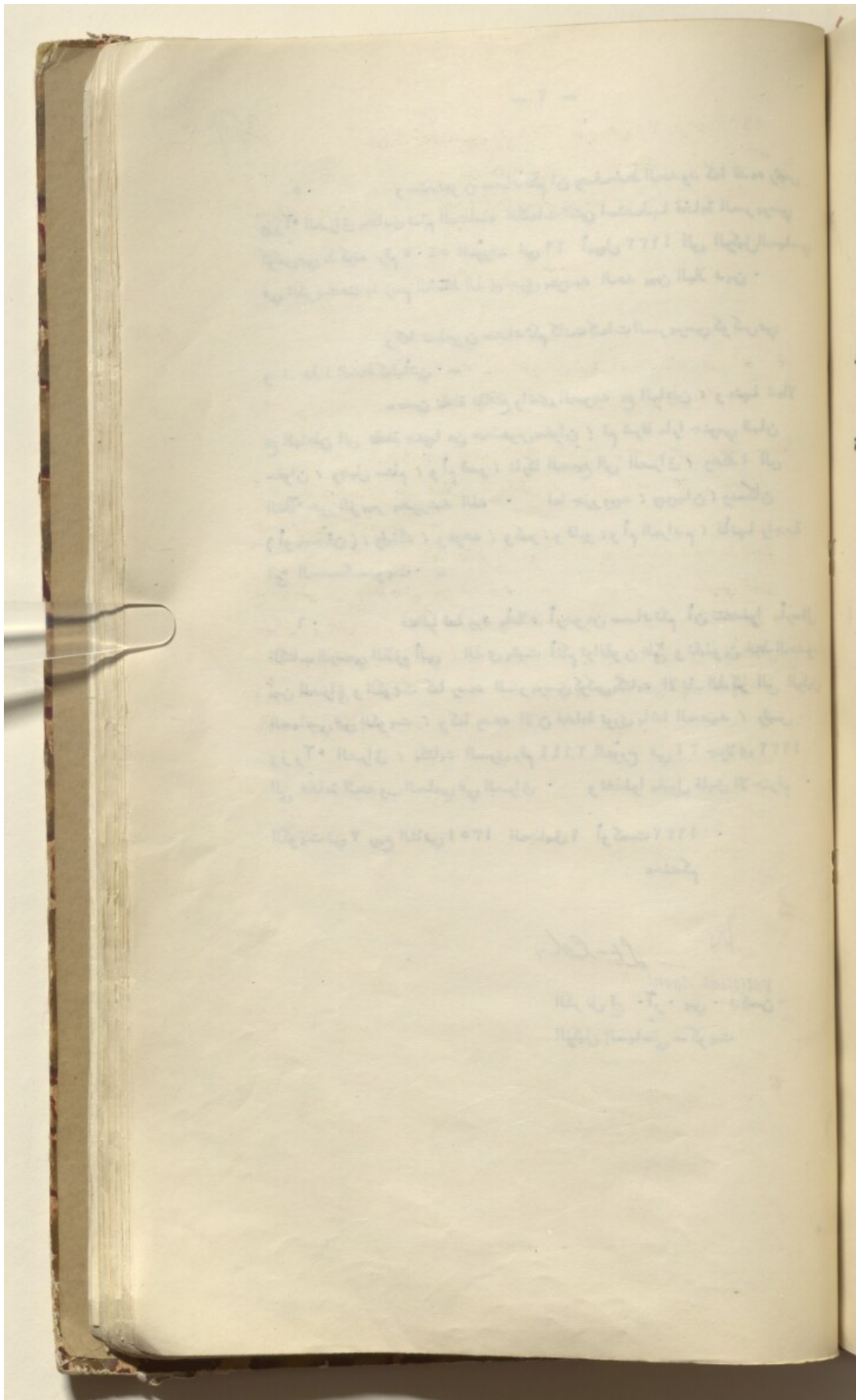
٥٥ . وستملمون سعادتكم ان وصف خط الحدود كما قدمه رئيس  
وزير العراق مطابق تمام المطابقة انكلمات التي استعملها فخامة السريبرسي  
كوكس في مذكرته رقم ٥٤٠٥ المؤرخه في ١٩ أيلول ١٩٣٢ الى الوكيل السياسي  
في الكويت عندما رسم الخطة الذي جرى بموجبه الحد بين الهلا دين .

وكما تملعون سعادتكم كانت كلمات السريبرسي كوكس في  
وصف هذا الخط كما يأتي .

« من نقطة تقاطع وادي الموجه مع الباطن ، ومنها شمالا  
مع الباطن الى نقطة جنوبا من خط عرض سفوان ؛ ثم شرقا مارا جنوبي قلمان  
سفوان ، وجبل سفام ، وأم قصر ، تاركا الجمع الى العراق ، وهكذا الى  
النفق حور الزهر بخور عبد الله . اما جزر وريه ، وبيهان ، وسكان  
( أو مسجان ) ، وفلكه ، وعوهه ، وكهر ، وقارو ، وأم المرادم ، فأنها راجعة  
الى السكسريت . »

٥٦ . فنظرا لما ورد بأعلاه أرجو من سعادتكم أن تتفضلوا بأرسال  
الكتاب الرسمي اللازم الي الذي يثبت أنكم توافقون عليّ وتقبلون خط الحدود  
بين العراق والكويت كما رسمه السريبرسي كوكس بكتابه الانف الذكر الى الوكيل  
السياسي في الكويت ، وكما وصفه الان فخامة نوري باشا السميد ، رئيس  
وزير العراق ، بكتابه السري رقم ٢٦٤٤ المؤرخ في ٢١ جولاى ١٩٣٢  
الى فخامة المندوب السامي في العراق . وتفضلوا بقبول فائق الاحترام .  
الكويت في ٧ ربيع الثاني ١٣٥١ الموافق ٩ أوكست ١٩٣٢ .  
مخلصكم

*Lt.-Col.*  
Political Agent, Kuwait  
الكرنل ايج . آر . بي . دكسن  
الوكيل السياسي - الكويت







ترجمة كتاب سرى رقم ٢١٤٤ مؤرخ في ٢١ جولاى ١٩٣٢  
( ١٧ ربيع الاول ١٣٥١ ) - من فخامة نوري باشا السعيد ، رئيس وزراء  
المراق ، بغداد - الى فخامة المندوب السله مي في المراق ، بغداد .

بعد التحية . - اظن ان فخامتكم ستوافقون على انه قد  
جاء الوقت الان الذى يرغب فيه بتأجيل الحدود بين المراق والكويت .  
فهنا \* عليه أرجو اتخاذ ما يلزم للحصول على موافقة السلطة  
أو السلطات الحاضرة على الكفاية في الكويت ، على الوصف الآتي للحدود  
الحاضرة بين القطرين . -  
« من نقطة تقاطع وادى الموجه مع الباطن ، ومنها شمالا  
مع الباطن الى نقطة جنوبا من خط عرض سفوان ؛ ثم شرقا مارا جنوبي قهبان  
سفوان ، وجبل سنام ، وأم قصر ، تاركا الجمع الى المراق ، وهكذا الى  
النقطة \* خور الزبير بخور عبد الله . اما جزر وريه ، وبويمان ، ومكان  
( أو مسجان ) ، وفيلكه ، وعوهه ، وكبر ، وقارو ، وأم المرادم ، فانها  
راجعة الى الكويت . »



39 (54)

ترجمة كتاب سري رقم ١٠٠٤/١٢٠٥ مؤرخ في ٢٥ جولاي ١٩٣٢

( ٢١ ربيع الاول ١٣٥١ ) - من فحامة المندوب السامي في العراق ، بغداد  
الى فحامة رئيس الخليج الفارسي ، هو شهر -

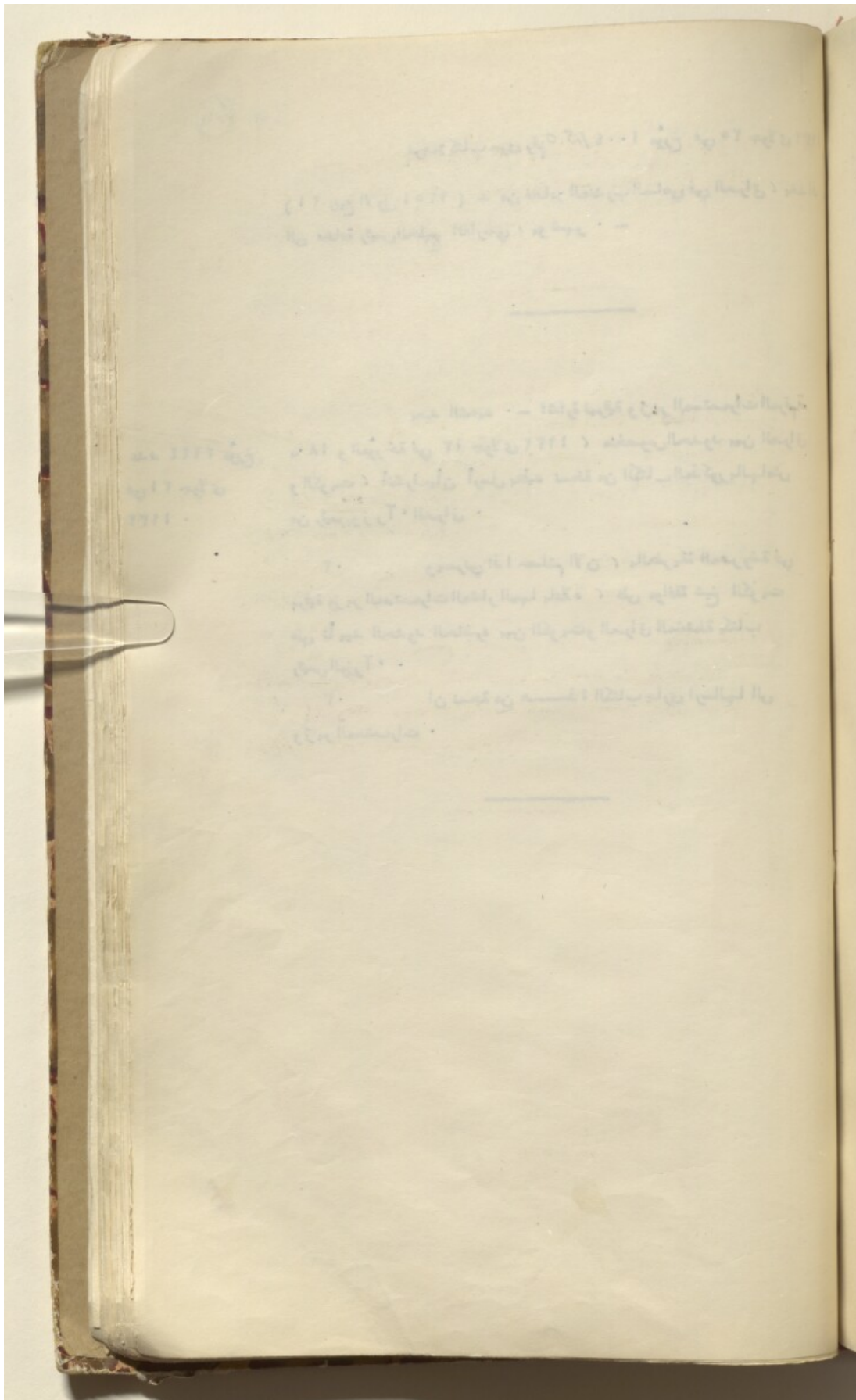
بعد التحية - اشارة لبرقية وزير المستعمرات المرقمة

١٨٠٦ والمؤرخة في ١٣ جولاي ١٩٣٢ ، منصوص الحدود بين العراق  
والكويت ، أتشف بأن أرسل بطلبه نسخة من الكتاب المذكور بالهامش  
من رئيس وزير العراق -

عدد ٢١٤٤ مؤرخ  
في ٢١ جولاي  
١٩٣٢

٠٢ ومصري اذا حصلتم الان ، بالطريقة المعروضة في  
برقية وزير المستعمرات المشار اليها باعلاء ، على موافقة شيخ الكويت  
على تأييد الحدود الحاضرة بين الكويت والعراق المشتطة بكتاب  
رئيس الوزراء -

٠٣ ان نسخة من هذا الكتاب جاري ارسالها الى  
وزير المستعمرات -







٥٥٥

ترجمة كتاب سرى رقم ٥٢٨/ك مؤرخ في ٣٠ جولاى ١٩٣٢  
( ٢٦ ربيع الاول ١٣٥١ ) - من فخامة رئيس الخليج الفارسي في بوشهر -  
الى الوكيل السها سي في الكويت . -

بعد التحية . - اشارة الى المرقمة المرقمة بـ ١٨٠ و  
المؤرخة في ١٣ جولاى ١٩٣٢ من وزير المستعمرات الى فخامة المندوب  
الساهي في العراق ، التي أرسلت اليكم نسخة منها . أتشرف بأن  
أرسل بطلبه نسخة لكتاب رقم ١٠٠٤/ك مؤرخ في ٢٥ جولاى ١٩٣٢  
من فخامة المندوب الساهي في العراق ، مرسى بطلبه . نسخة لكتاب  
رقم ٢٩٤٤ مؤرخ في ٢١ جولاى ١٩٣٢ ، من رئيس وزراء العراق ،  
معرض تأييد الحدود الحاضرة بين العراق والكويت .

٠٢ ان هذا العرض قد حاز على رضا حكومة صاحب  
الجلالة المرمطة نه . فضلا اخبروا سمادة شيخ الكويت بذلك ،  
وأطلبوا موافقته الرسميه على تأييد الحدود الحاضرة بين العراق  
والكويت الموصوفة بكتاب رئيس وزراء العراق .



Translation of a confidential letter.

From - H. E. Shaikh Sir Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, K.C.I.E.,  
C.S.I., Ruler of Kuwait, Kuwait.

To - The Political Agent, Kuwait.

No.R/560.

Dated the 8th Rabi' Thani 1351 (10-8-32).

After compliments,

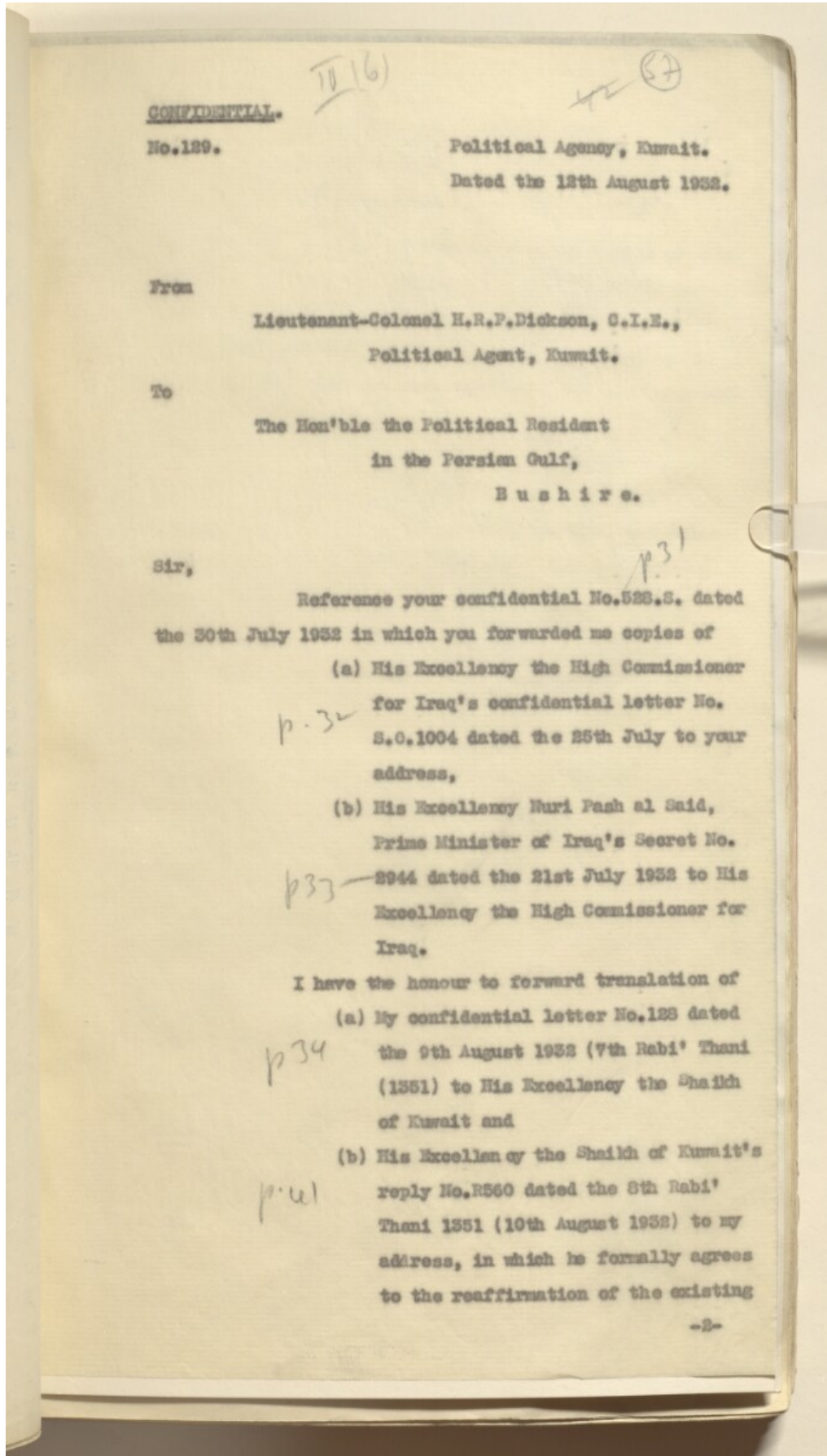
With the hand of pleasure we have received your confidential letter No. 128 dated the 7th inst (Rabi' Thani 1351 = 9th August 1932) and noted the contents of same <sup>have</sup> as well as <sup>(of the marginally noted letter)</sup> substance of the translation of His Excellency the High Commissioner for 'Iraq <sup>(of the marginally noted letter)</sup> to the Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf and the translation of His Excellency Nuri Pasha as-Sa'id, the 'Iraq Prime Minister <sup>(of the marginally noted letter)</sup> regarding the 'Iraq-Kuwait frontier. We also have noted, from the Hon'ble the Political Resident's <sup>(letter)</sup> that the frontier proposed by the 'Iraq Prime Minister is approved of by H.M.G. And, therefore, we beg to inform you that we agree to re-affirm the existing frontier between 'Iraq and Kuwait as described in the 'Iraq Prime Minister's letter.

Usual ending.

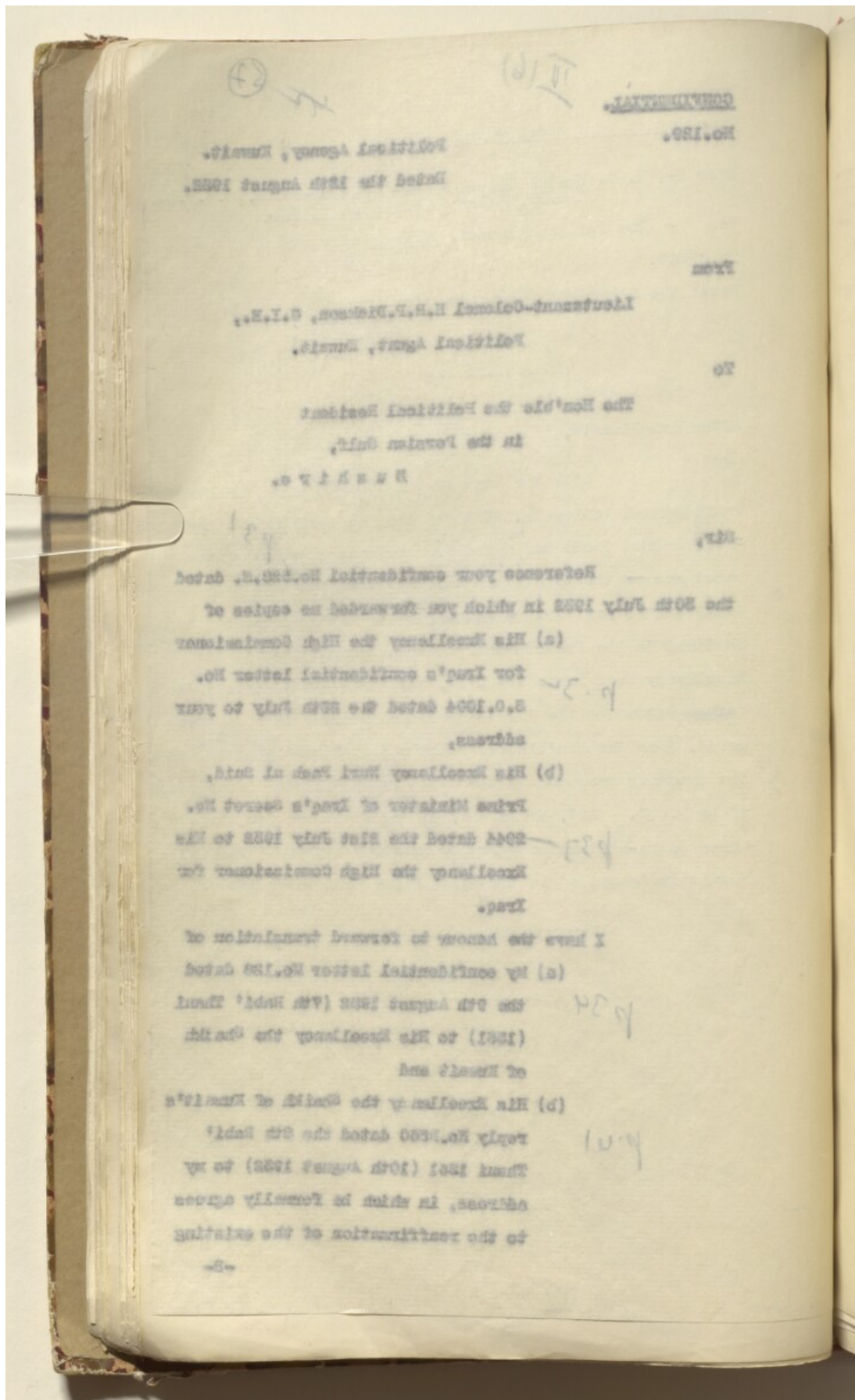
(sgd) Ahmad al-Jabir

line No 5.0  
of 25.7.32  
no 2944  
July 1932

line No 5285  
of July 1932









-2-

existing frontier between Iraq and Kuwait  
as described in the letter of His Excellency  
the Prime Minister of Iraq (b) above.

2. I am sending you 4 spare copies of this  
despatch, as well as 4 copies of my letter to His Excellency  
the Shaikh of Kuwait, and his reply, for submission to  
His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, His  
Majesty's Secretary of State for India and the Government  
of India respectively.

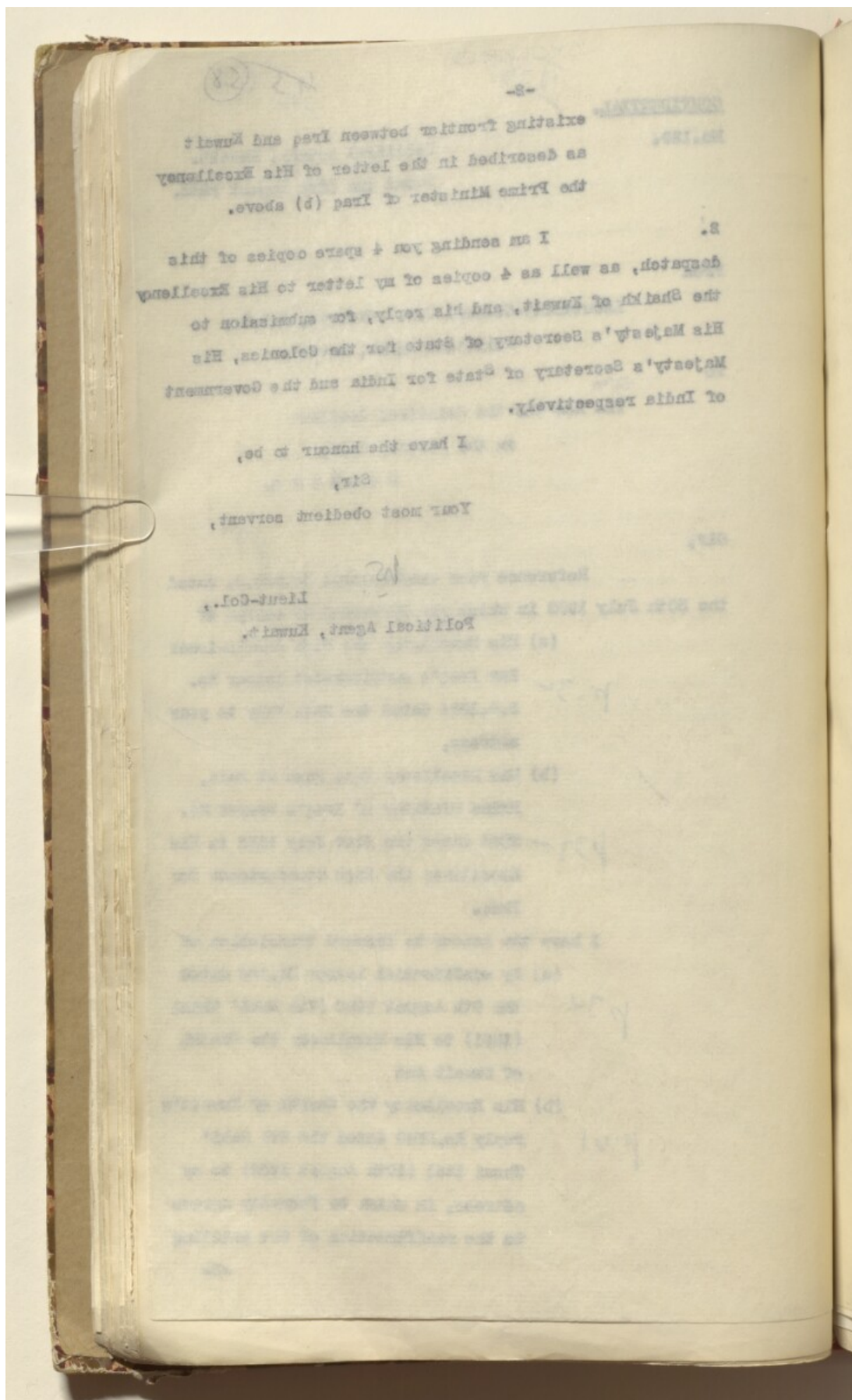
I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Lieut-Col.,

Political Agent, Kuwait.







Confidential letter.

From - The Political Agent, Kuwait.

To - His Excellency Shaikh Sir Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah,  
K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Ruler of Kuwait, Kuwait.

No.128.

Dated the 7th Rabi' Thani 1351 (9th August 1932).

After compliments,

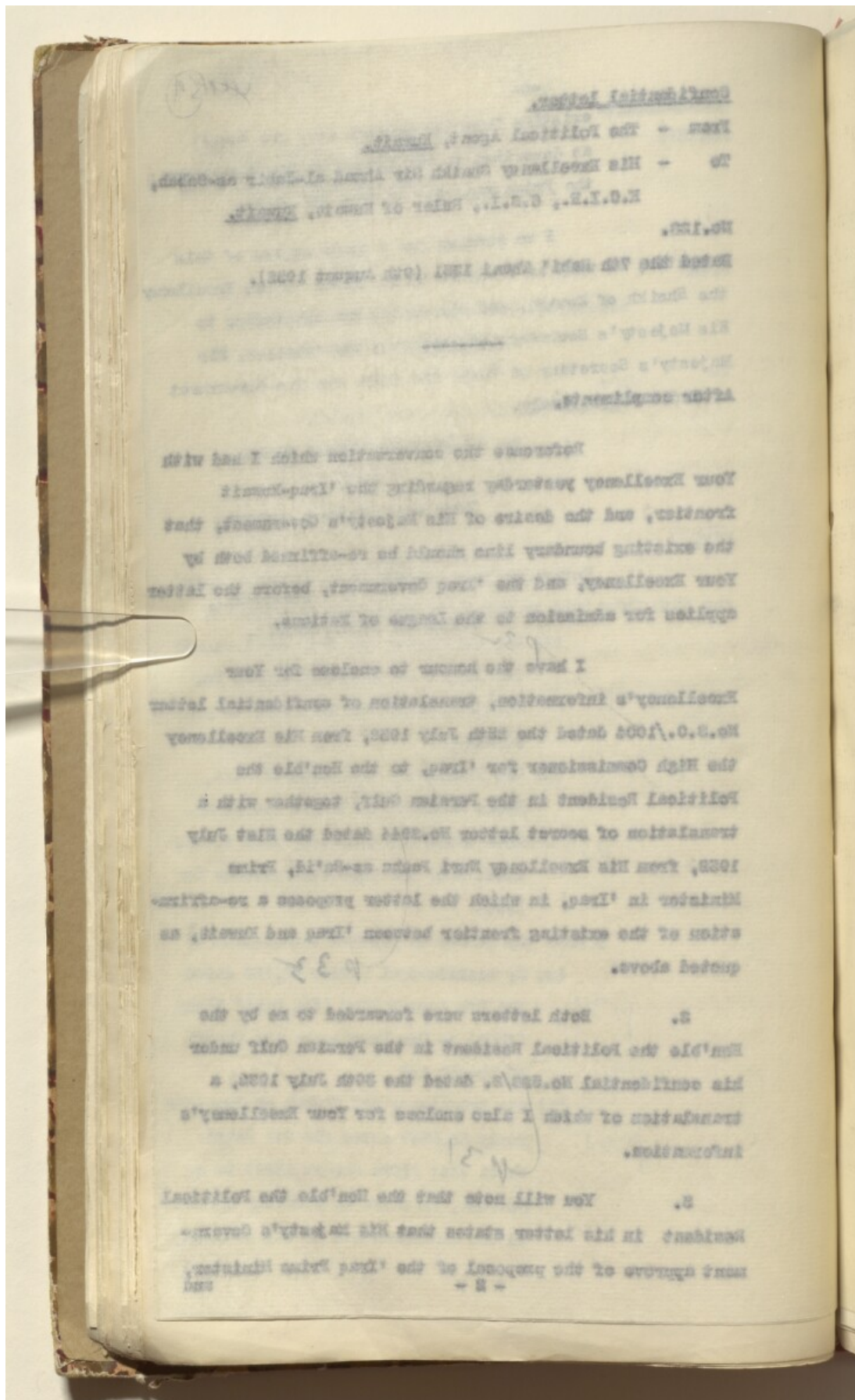
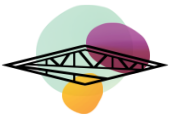
Reference the conversation which I had with Your Excellency yesterday regarding the 'Iraq-Kuwait frontier, and the desire of His Majesty's Government, that the existing boundary line should be re-affirmed both by Your Excellency, and the 'Iraq Government, before the latter applies for admission to the League of Nations.

I have the honour to enclose for Your Excellency's information, translation of confidential letter No.S.O./1004 dated the 25th July 1932, from His Excellency the High Commissioner for 'Iraq, to the Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, together with a translation of secret letter No.2944 dated the 21st July 1932, from His Excellency Huri Pasha as-Sa'id, Prime Minister in 'Iraq, in which the latter proposes a re-affirmation of the existing frontier between 'Iraq and Kuwait, as quoted above.

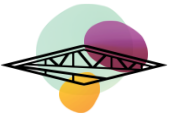
2. Both letters were forwarded to me by the Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf under his confidential No.522/S. dated the 30th July 1932, a translation of which I also enclose for Your Excellency's information.

3. You will note that the Hon'ble the Political Resident in his letter states that His Majesty's Government approve of the proposal of the 'Iraq Prime Minister, and

- 2 -







- 2 -

٤٥ (٦٠)

and desire me to approach Your Excellency, and obtain a similar letter from Your Excellency to myself, as representing His Majesty's Government, expressing your formal acceptance and agreement to the re-affirmation of the existing frontier line between 'Iraq and Kuwait as described in the letter from the Prime Minister of 'Iraq to His Excellency the High Commissioner.

4. Your Excellency's letter, when it is received, will be forwarded to the 'Iraq Government, through the Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, and His Excellency the High Commissioner for 'Iraq; a translation being also sent to His Majesty's Government in London and India.

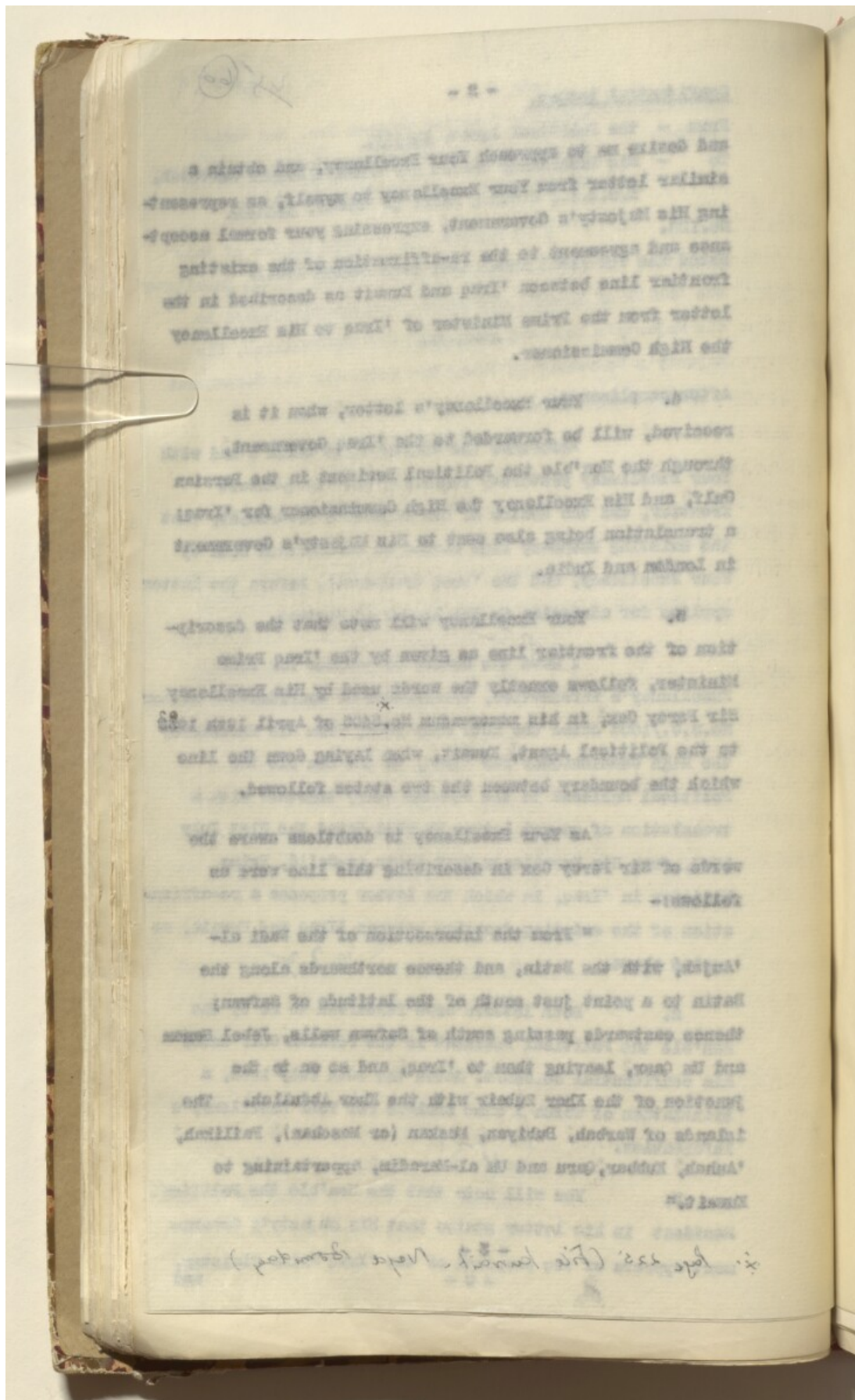
5. Your Excellency will note that the description of the frontier line as given by the 'Iraq Prime Minister, follows exactly the words used by His Excellency Sir Percy Cox, in his memorandum No. 5405 of April 19th 1923<sup>\*</sup> to the Political Agent, Kuwait, when laying down the line which the boundary between the two states followed.

As Your Excellency is doubtless aware the words of Sir Percy Cox in describing this line were as follows:-

" From the intersection of the Wadi al-'Aujah, with the Batin, and thence northwards along the Batin to a point just south of the latitude of Safwan; thence eastwards passing south of Safwan wells, Jebel Saman and Um Qasr, leaving them to 'Iraq, and so on to the junction of the Khor Zubair with the Khor Abdullah. The islands of Warbah, Bubiyan, Maskan (or Maschan), Failikah, 'Auhah, Kubbar, Qaru and Um al-Maradin, appertaining to Kuwait."

\* Page 225 (File Kuwait - Naya Somday)







- 3 -

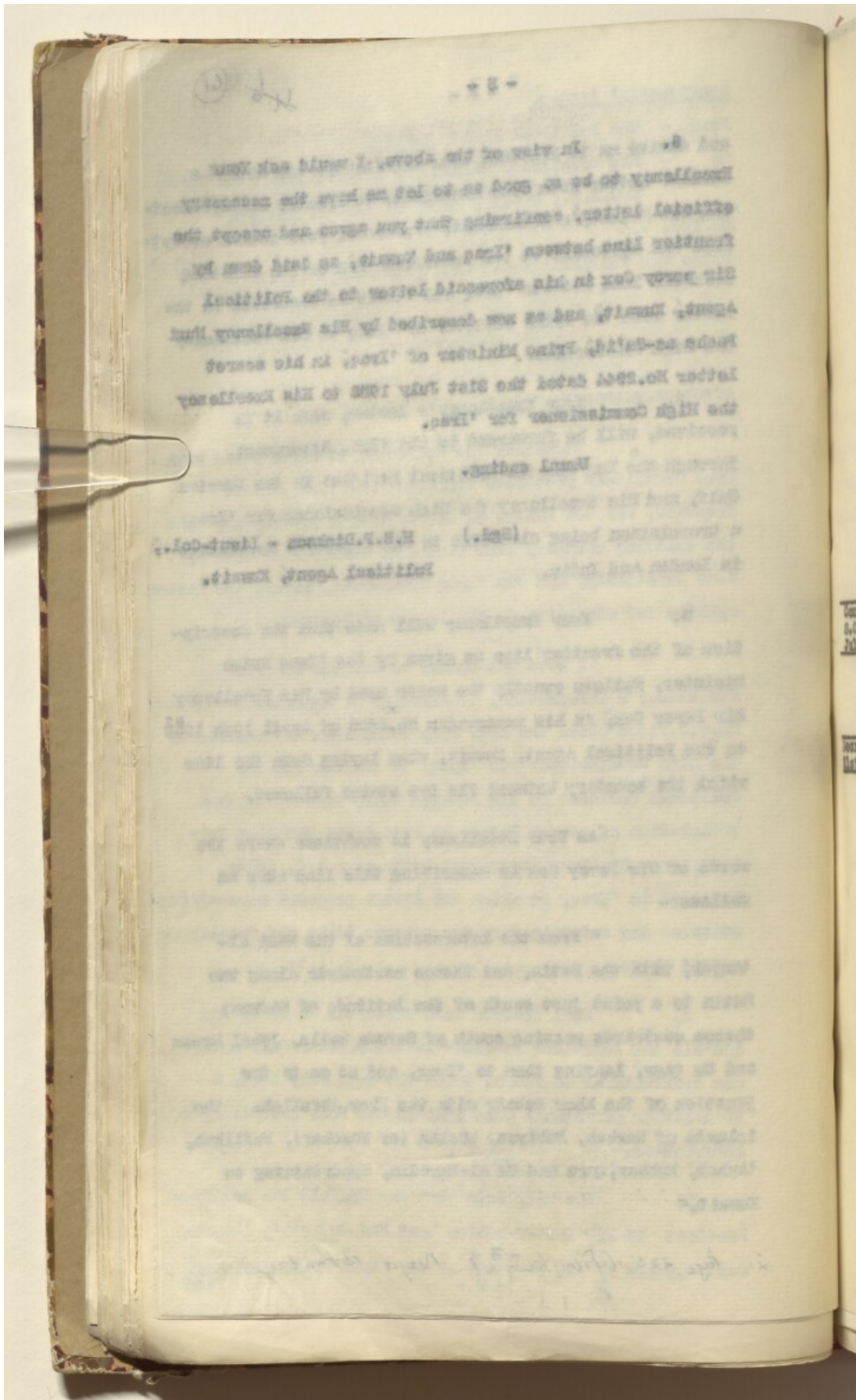
٦/٤ (٦١)

6. In view of the above, I would ask Your Excellency to be so good as to let me have the necessary official letter, confirming that you agree and accept the frontier line between 'Iraq and Kuwait, as laid down by Sir Percy Cox in his aforesaid letter to the Political Agent, Kuwait, and as now described by His Excellency Huri Pasha as-Sa'id, Prime Minister of 'Iraq, in his secret letter No.2944 dated the 21st July 1932 to His Excellency the High Commissioner for 'Iraq.

Usual ending.

(Sgd.) H.R.P. Dickson - Lieut-Col.,  
Political Agent, Kuwait.









Translation of a confidential letter.

From - His Excellency Shaikh Sir Ahmad al Jabir, as-Subah, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Ruler of Kuwait, Kuwait.

To - The Political Agent, Kuwait.

No.R.560.

Dated the 8th Rabi' Thani 1351 (10th August 1932)

After compliments,

With the hand of pleasure we have received your confidential letter No.128 dated the 7th instant (Rabi' Thani 1351 = 9th August 1932) and have noted the contents of same, as well as the translation (of the

Confidential letter No. S.O.1004 dated the 25th July 1932

marginally noted letter) of His Excellency the High Commissioner for IRAQ, to the Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian

Gulf, and the translation (of the marginally noted letter)

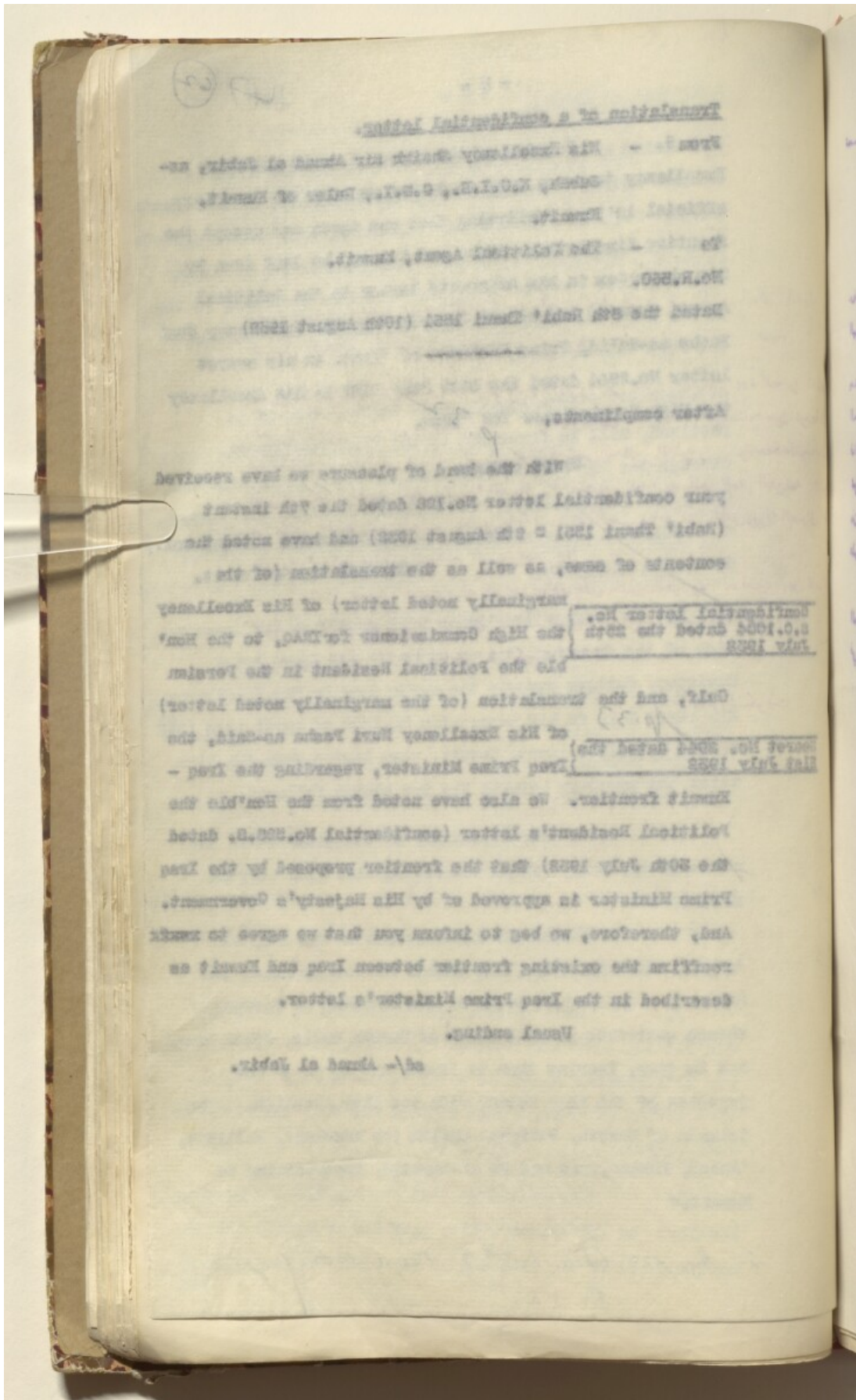
Secret No. 2944 dated the 21st July 1932

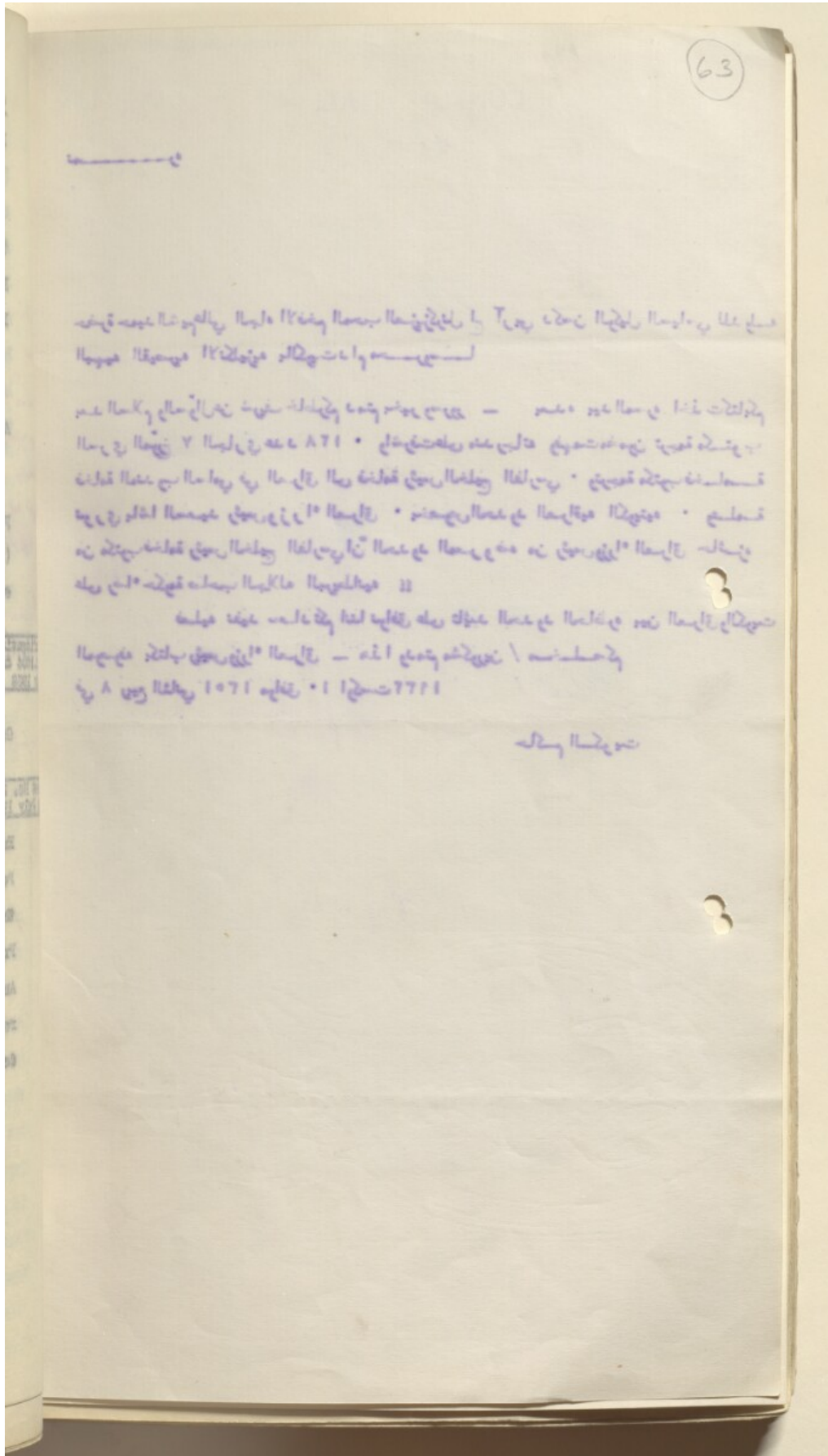
of His Excellency Huri Pasha as-Said, the Iraq Prime Minister, regarding the Iraq -

Kuwait frontier. We also have noted from the Hon'ble the Political Resident's letter (confidential No.528.S. dated the 30th July 1932) that the frontier proposed by the Iraq Prime Minister is approved of by His Majesty's Government. And, therefore, we beg to inform you that we agree to reaffirm the existing frontier between Iraq and Kuwait as described in the Iraq Prime Minister's letter.

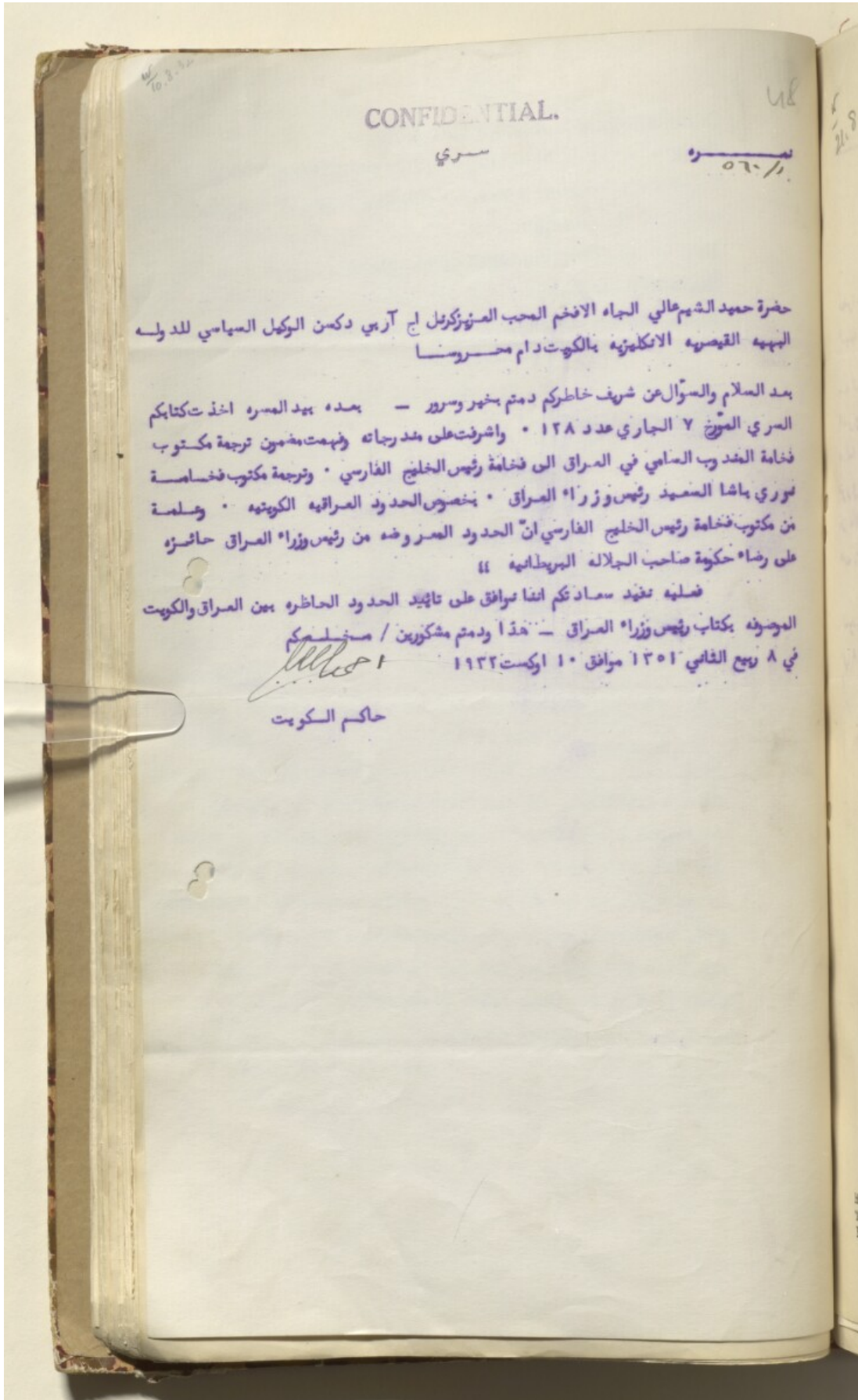
Usual ending.

sd/- Ahmad al Jabir.









CONFIDENTIAL.

سري

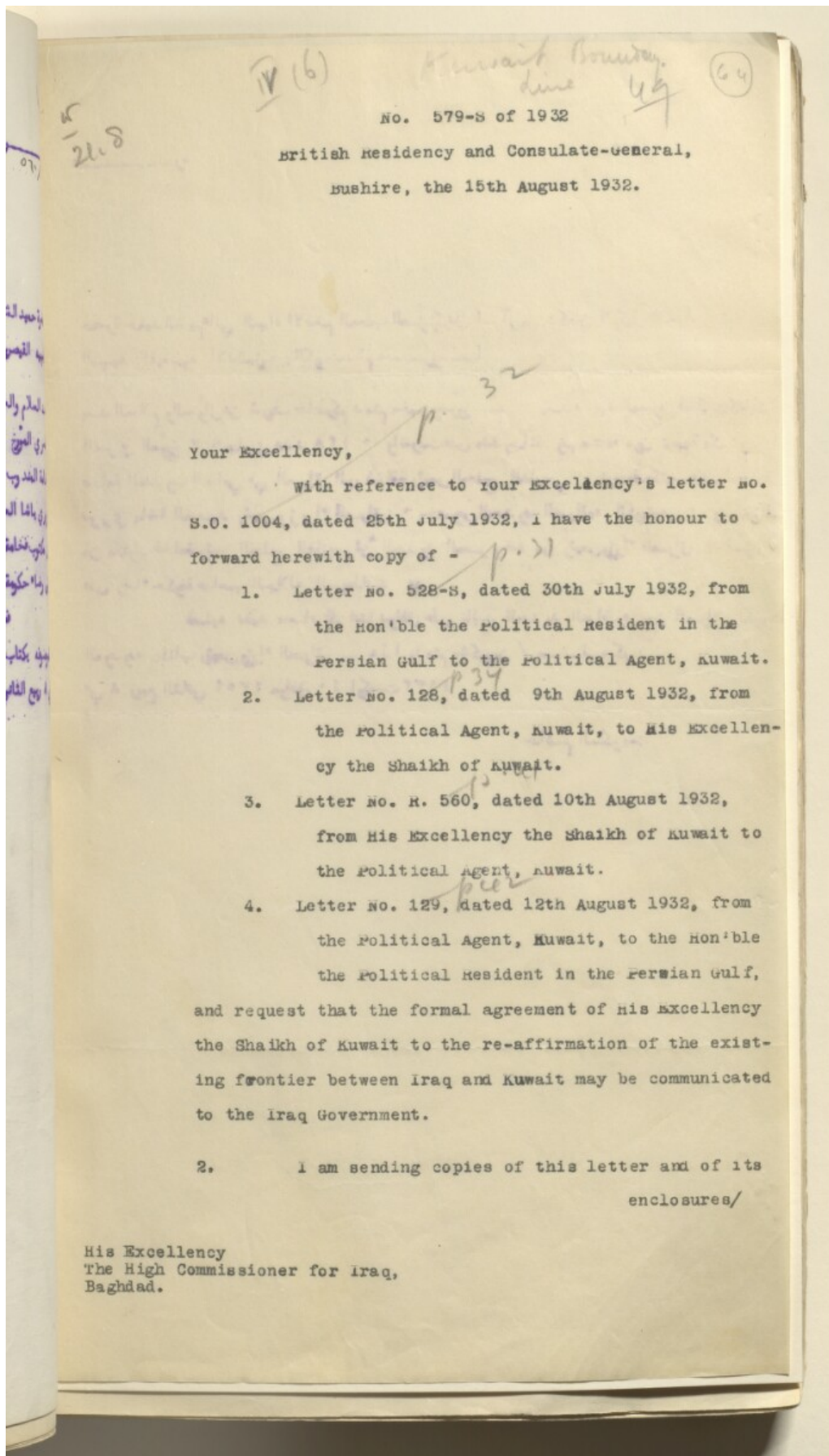
١٠/٨/٣٢

حضرة حميد الشيمع عالي الجاه الافخم المحب المستر كوتل اج آربي دكمن الوكيل السياسي للدولة  
الجهه القيصريه الانكليزيه بالكويت دام محروسا

بعد السلام والسؤال عن شرف خاطركم دمت بخير وسرور - بعده بيد المعمره اخذت كتابكم  
العري الموق ٧ الجاري عدد ١٢٨ . واشرفت على مدرجاته واهتمت بمضمون ترجمه مکتوب  
فخامة المندوب السامي في العراق الى فخامة رئيس الخليج الفارسي . وترجمه مکتوب فخامة  
نوري باشا المصمد رئيس وزراء العراق . بخصوص الحدود العراقيه الكويتيه . وسلمه  
من مکتوب فخامة رئيس الخليج الفارسي ان الحدود المعروضه من رئيس وزراء العراق حائز  
على رضا حكمة صاحب الجلاله البريطانيه

فصليه تفيد مساعدتكم انفا موافق على تأييد الحدود الحاضره بين العراق والكويت  
الموضوفه بكتاب رئيس وزراء العراق - هذا ودمتم مشكورين / مستخلصكم  
في ٨ ربيع الثاني ١٣٥١ موافق ١٠ اكتوبر ١٩٣٢

حاکم الكويت



Your Excellency,

With reference to your Excellency's letter no. S.O. 1004, dated 25th July 1932, I have the honour to forward herewith copy of -

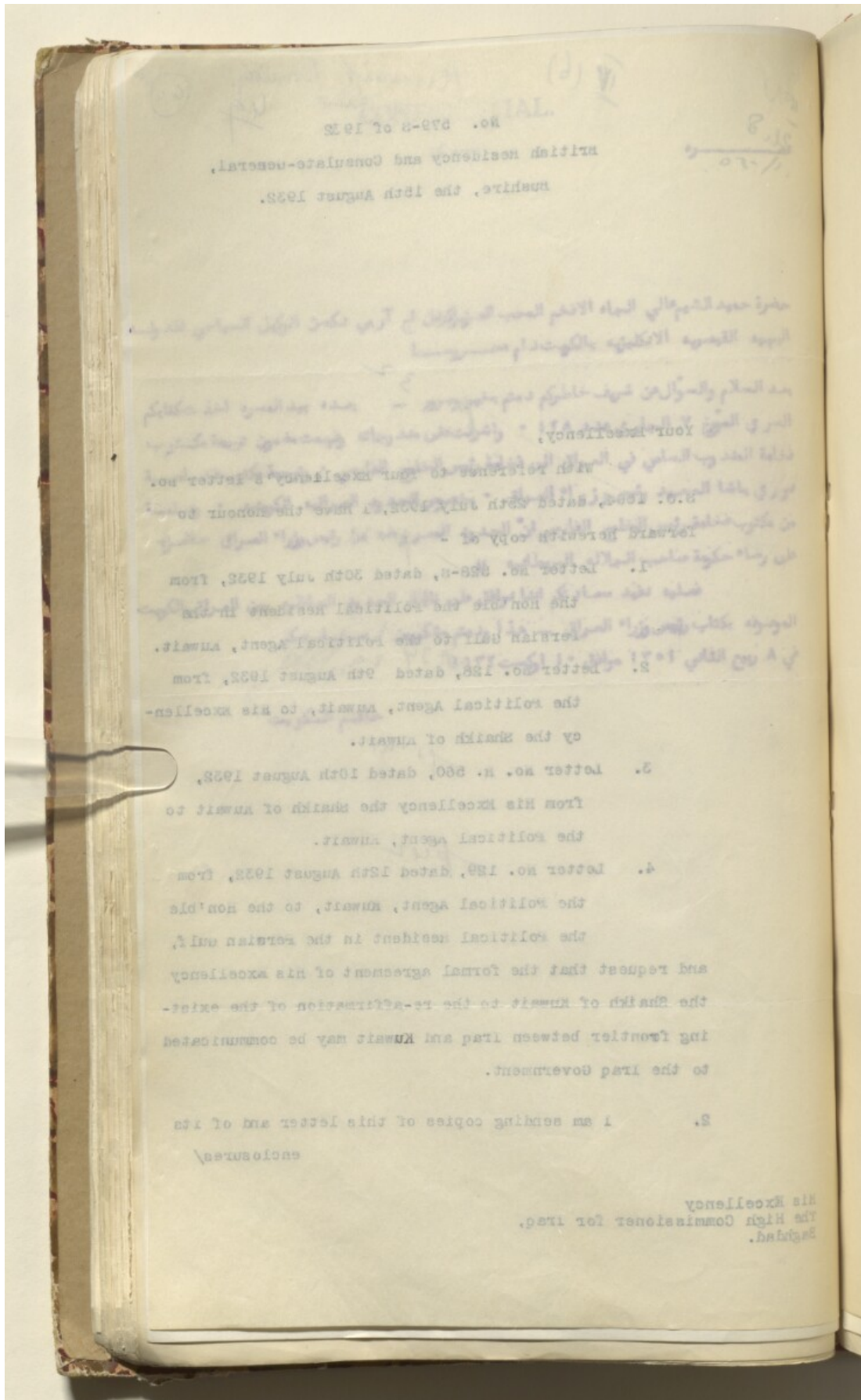
1. Letter No. 528-S, dated 30th July 1932, from the Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf to the Political Agent, Kuwait.
2. Letter No. 128, dated 9th August 1932, from the Political Agent, Kuwait, to His Excellency the Shaikh of Kuwait.
3. Letter No. R. 560, dated 10th August 1932, from His Excellency the Shaikh of Kuwait to the Political Agent, Kuwait.
4. Letter No. 129, dated 12th August 1932, from the Political Agent, Kuwait, to the Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf,

and request that the formal agreement of His Excellency the Shaikh of Kuwait to the re-affirmation of the existing frontier between Iraq and Kuwait may be communicated to the Iraq Government.

2. I am sending copies of this letter and of its enclosures/

His Excellency  
The High Commissioner for Iraq,  
Baghdad.







-2-

enclosures to His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, London, and (together with a copy of your letter under reference) to the Government of India.

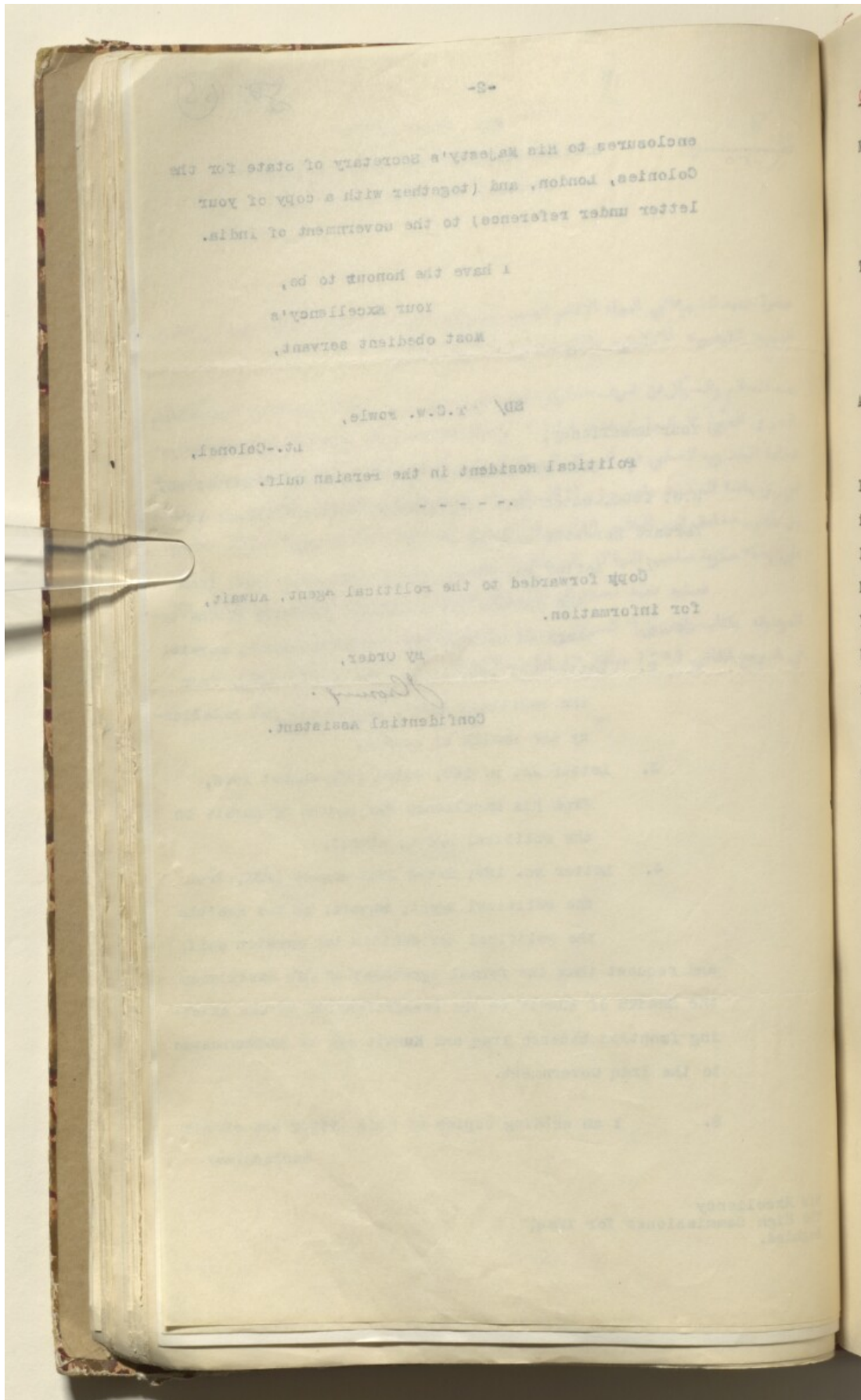
I have the honour to be,  
Your Excellency's  
Most obedient servant,

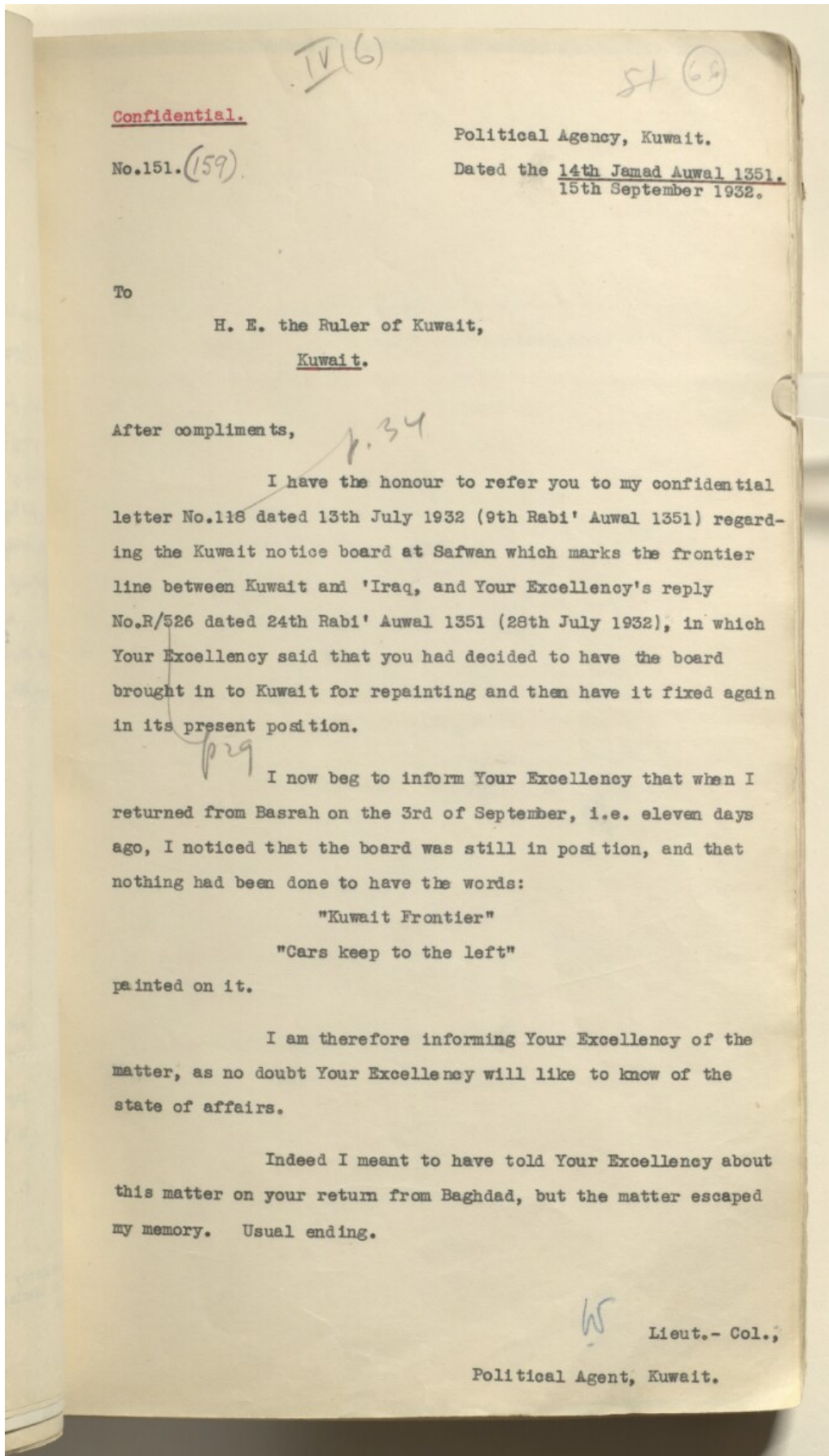
SD/ T.C.W. Rowle,  
Lt.-Colonel,  
Resident in the Persian Gulf.

Copy forwarded to the political agent, Kuwait,  
for information.

By Order,

Confidential Assistant.





Confidential.

Political Agency, Kuwait.

No.151. (159)

Dated the 14th Jamad Auwal 1351.  
15th September 1932.

To

H. E. the Ruler of Kuwait,  
Kuwait.

After compliments,

I have the honour to refer you to my confidential letter No.118 dated 13th July 1932 (9th Rabi' Auwal 1351) regarding the Kuwait notice board at Safwan which marks the frontier line between Kuwait and 'Iraq, and Your Excellency's reply No.R/526 dated 24th Rabi' Auwal 1351 (28th July 1932), in which Your Excellency said that you had decided to have the board brought in to Kuwait for repainting and then have it fixed again in its present position.

I now beg to inform Your Excellency that when I returned from Basrah on the 3rd of September, i.e. eleven days ago, I noticed that the board was still in position, and that nothing had been done to have the words:

"Kuwait Frontier"

"Cars keep to the left"

painted on it.

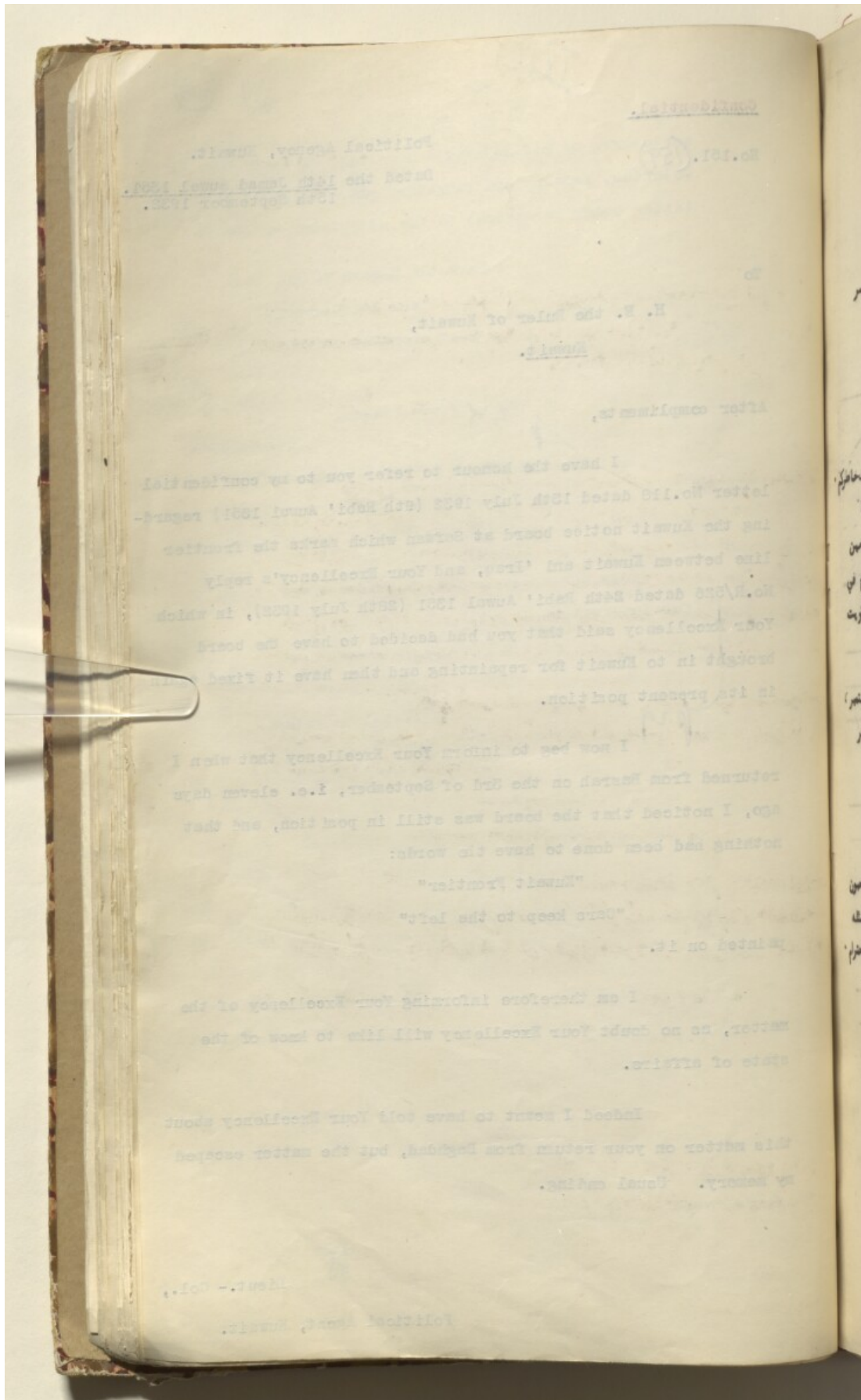
I am therefore informing Your Excellency of the matter, as no doubt Your Excellency will like to know of the state of affairs.

Indeed I meant to have told Your Excellency about this matter on your return from Baghdad, but the matter escaped my memory. Usual ending.

Lieut.- Col.,

Political Agent, Kuwait.







٦٧

(سري)

عدد ١٥١

حضرة الاكبر الانعم محمد الشيم المحب العزيز صاحب السعادة الشيخ سر  
احمد الجابر الصباح - كي. سي. آي. اي - سي. اس. آي.  
حاكم الكويت المحترم

بمد السلام وتقديم الاحترام والحوال عن عزيز و شريف خاطركم  
أنشرف باحالتكم الى مكتوبي السري رقم ١١٨ المؤرخ في ١٣ جولاى ١٩٣٢  
(١ ربيع الاول ١٣٥١) منصوص بلوحة الاعلان الكويتية في سفوان الشيم  
خط الحدود بين الكويت والمراق ، وجواب سعادتك رقم ٢٦/٥ المؤرخ في  
٢٤ ربيع الاول ١٣٥١ الذى ذكرتم فيه انكم قررت احضار اللوحة الى الكويت  
لتجد يد صحتها ثم تأمر بمردها وتثبيتها في موقعها الحاضر .

والآن أخبر سعادتك اني لما رجعت من البصرة في ٣ سبتمبر ،  
أى منذ احدى عشر يوما ، لاحظت أن اللوحة لازالت في مكانها ، وانه لم يجر  
شيئا لكتابة هذه الكلمات عليها :-

« حدود الكويت »

« السببا رات تلزم جهة المسار »

بناءً عليه اني أخبر سعادتك بهذه المسئلة لانكم ولا شك تحبون  
أن تعرفوا حالة الامور . وحقا كان قصدى أن أخبر سعادتك عن هذه المسئلة  
حال رجوعكم من بغداد ولكنها غابت عن ذاكرتي . و تفضلوا بقبول فائق الاحترام .

الكويت في ١٤ جماد الاول ١٣٥١ الموافق ١٥ سبتمبر ١٩٣٢

مخلصكم

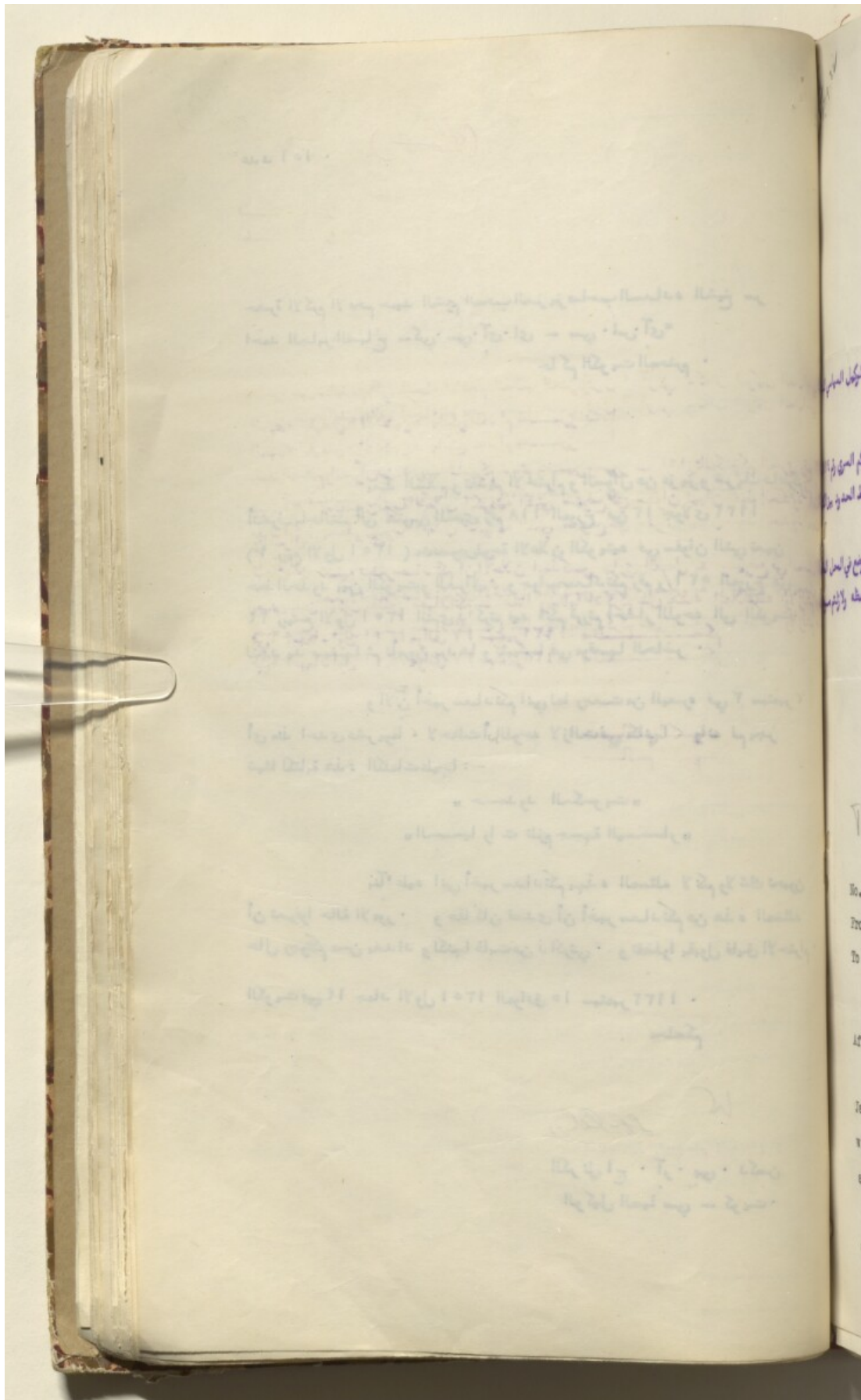
ك

Lt.-Col.

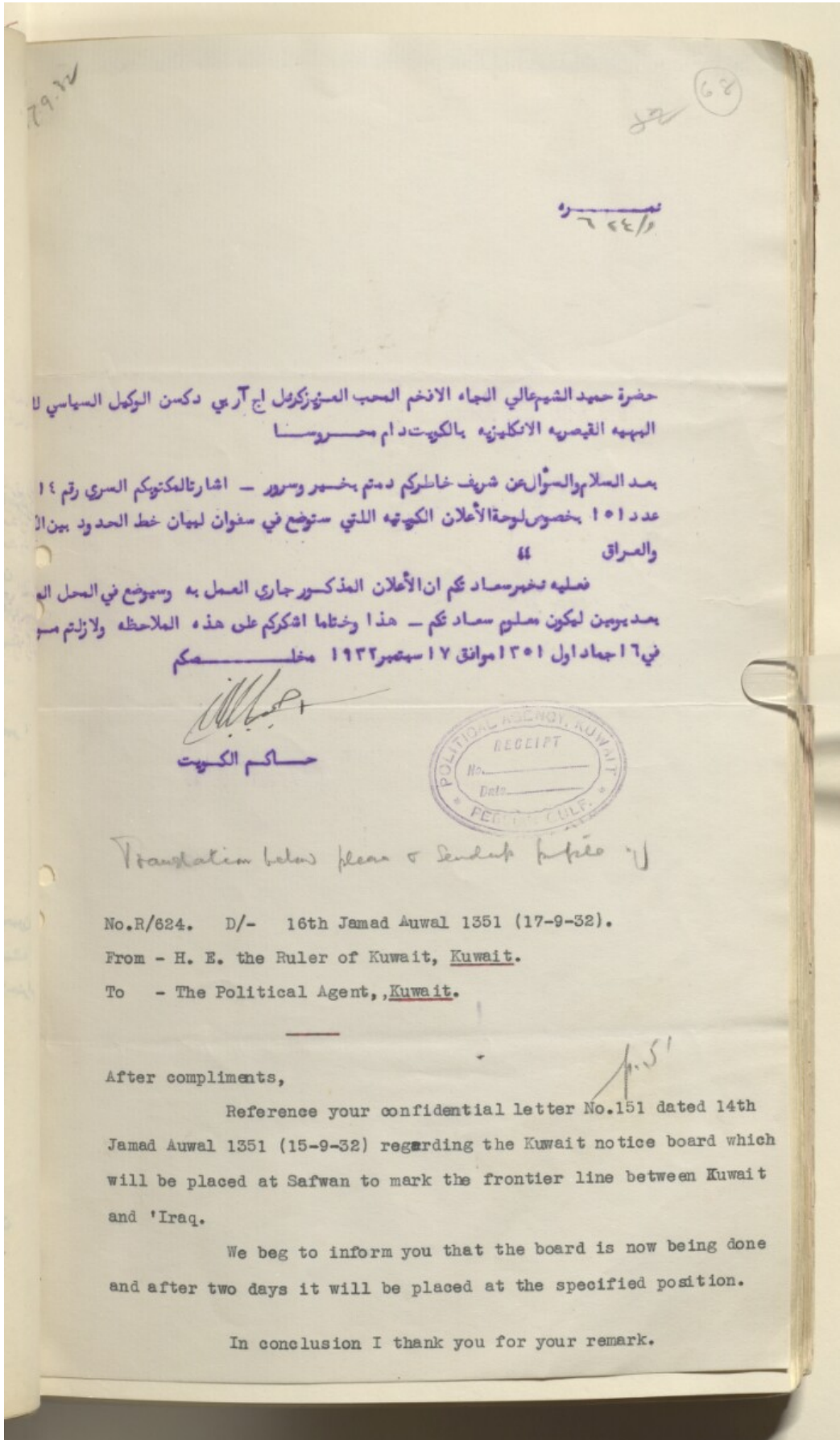
Political Agent, Kuwait.

الكريبل اج . آر . سي . دكسن

الوكيل السببا سي - الكويت







حضرة حميد الشيمعالي الجاه الانخم المحب الموزكزل اج آربي دكمن الوكيل السياسي لا  
اليهيه النقيصيه الانكليزيه بالكويت دام محروسا

بعد السلام والسؤال عن شريف خاطركم دمتم بخسور وسرور - اشارت المكنونكم السري رقم ١٤  
عدد ١٥١ بخصوص لوحة الاعلان الكويتيه التي ستوضع في سفوان لبيان خط الحدود بين  
العراق

فعليه بخبر سعادكم ان الاعلان المذكور جاري العمل به وسيوضع في المحل الم  
بمديريه ليكون معلوم سعادكم - هذا وخاتما اشكركم على هذه الملاحظه ولازلتهم  
في ١٦ جماد اول ١٣٥١ الموافق ١٧ سبتمبر ١٩٣٢ مخلصكم

حاكم الكويت



Translation below please & Sendup file

No.R/624. D/- 16th Jamad Auwal 1351 (17-9-32).

From - H. E. the Ruler of Kuwait, Kuwait.

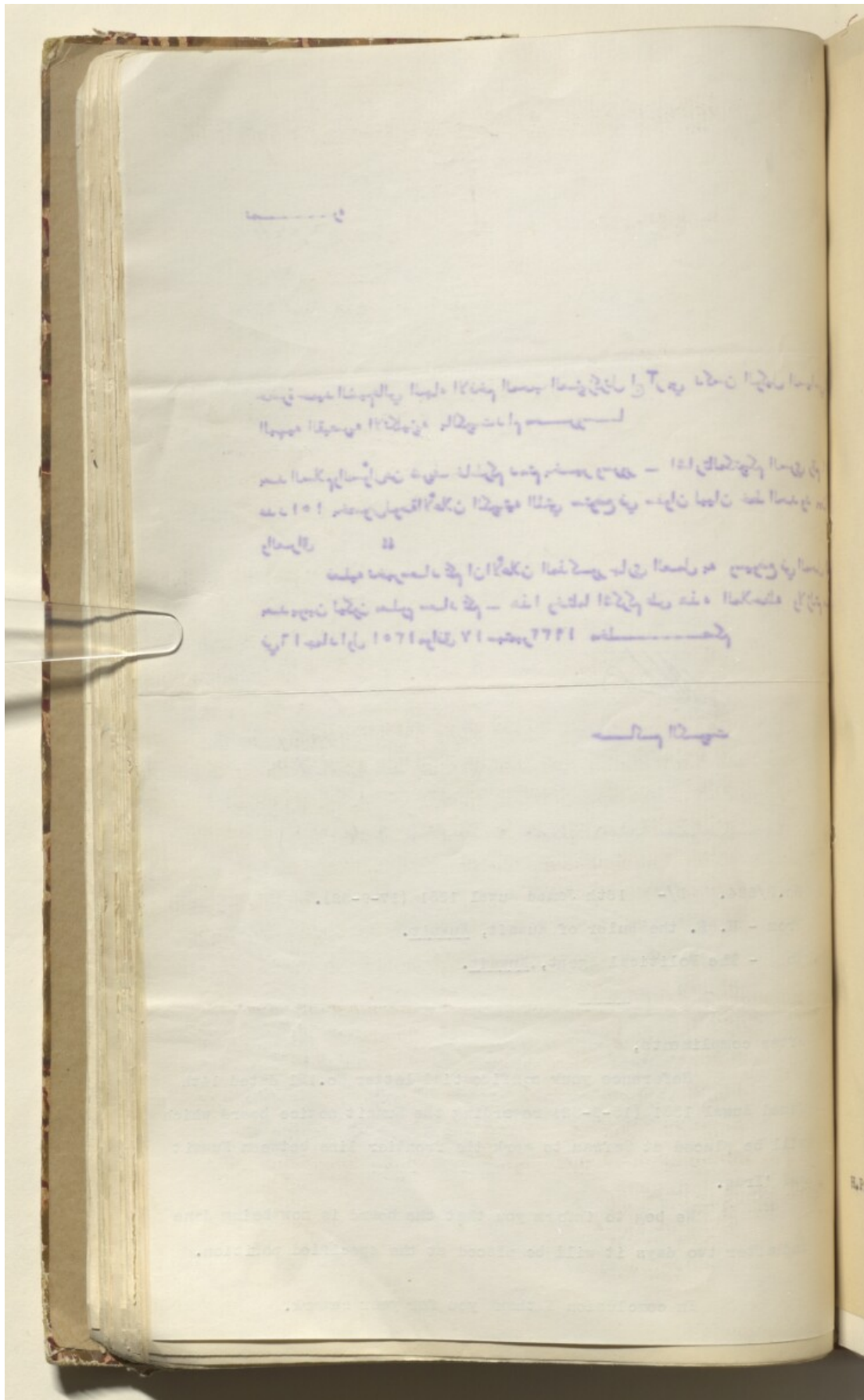
To - The Political Agent, Kuwait.

After compliments,

Reference your confidential letter No.151 dated 14th  
Jamad Auwal 1351 (15-9-32) regarding the Kuwait notice board which  
will be placed at Safwan to mark the frontier line between Kuwait  
and 'Iraq.

We beg to inform you that the board is now being done  
and after two days it will be placed at the specified position.

In conclusion I thank you for your remark.





(Received under Bushire Printed Letter No.1004-S dated the 11th August 1933 filed in File V/1.)

(Copy in files P.G.13, I/1 and IV/6)

P.22 4173/33

India Office,

Whitehall, S.W.1

14th July 1933.

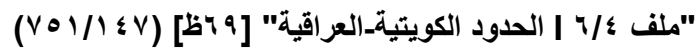
Dear Giffard,

You will remember asking me a few days ago about the precise status of the Neutral Zone between Najd and Kuwait. I am sorry to have been so long in sending you a reply, but we have been very much pressed here.

2. The status of Kuwait was the subject of considerable discussion in the period before the war. An agreement regarding it was finally reached with Turkey and a Convention signed to give effect to that Agreement on the 29th July 1913. Under this Agreement the territory of Kuwait was recognised as an autonomous caza of the Ottoman Empire; the Ottoman flag was to be flown by the Shaikh who was, however, to have the right to insert a distinctive emblem in the corner; he was to continue to be a Turkish Kaimakan and his successors were to be appointed to a similar position by the Ottoman Government; the full administrative autonomy of the Shaikh was recognised within the territories of Kuwait proper, the limits of which were defined by the red circle on map No.2 appended to P.G.13; within the surrounding area (included within a green line on the map) which was occupied by tribes recognised as dependent on him, he was, as in the past, to continue to levy tribute and to perform the administrative duties of Turkish Kaimakan, and in both

H.P.W. Giffard, Esquire,  
Petroleum Department,  
Board Of Trade,  
Dean Stanley Street,  
S.W. 1.







- (2) -

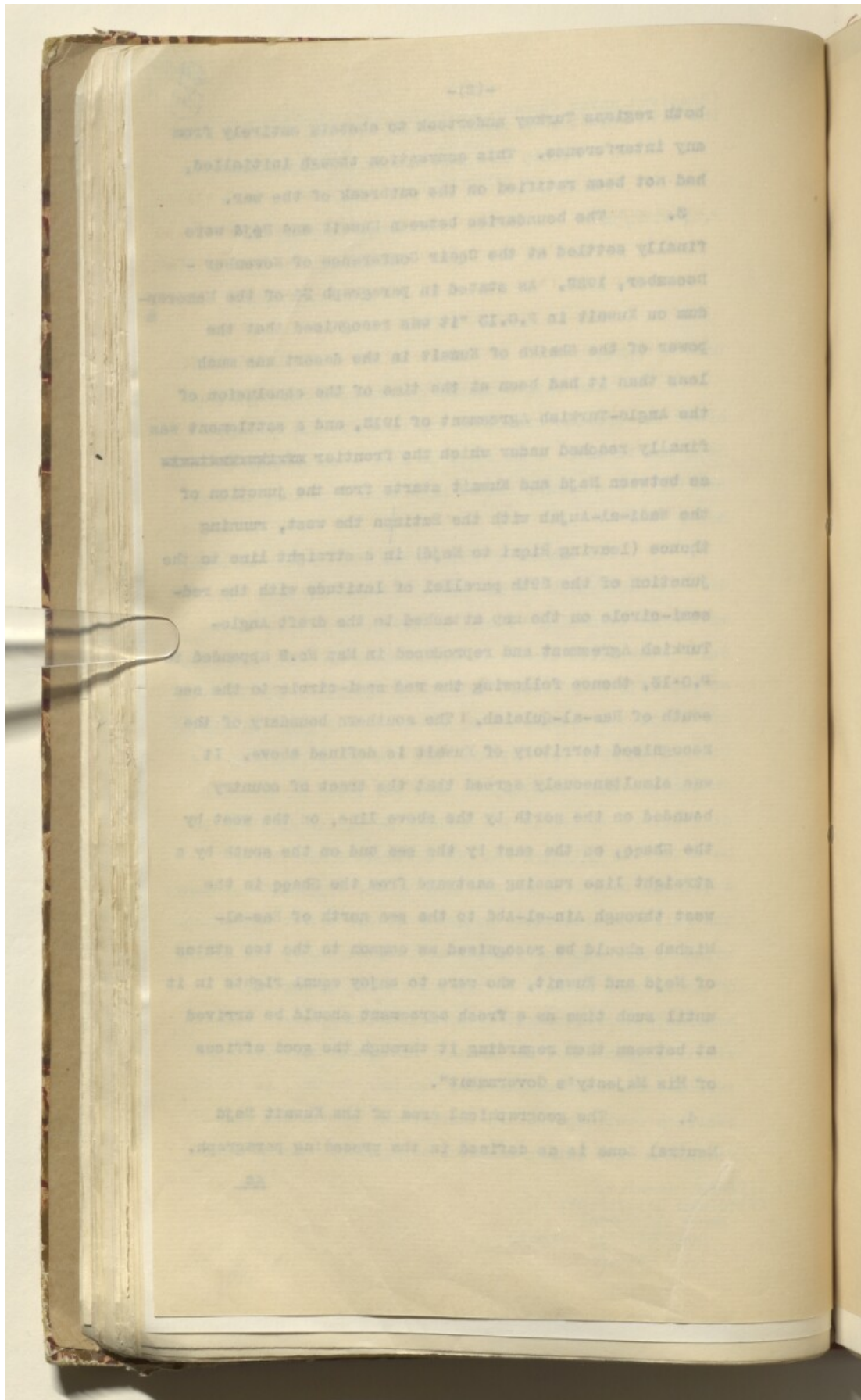
both regions Turkey undertook to abstain entirely from any interference. This convention though initialled, had not been ratified on the outbreak of the war.

3. The boundaries between Kuwait and Nejd were finally settled at the Qair Conference of November - December, 1922. As stated in paragraph 34 of the Memorandum on Kuwait in P.G.13 "it was recognised that the power of the Shaikh of Kuwait in the desert was much less than it had been at the time of the conclusion of the Anglo-Turkish Agreement of 1913, and a settlement was finally reached under which the frontier ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ as between Nejd and Kuwait starts from the junction of the Wadi-al-Aujah with the Batinon the west, running thence (leaving Riqai to Nejd) in a straight line to the junction of the 29th parallel of latitude with the red-semi-circle on the map attached to the draft Anglo-Turkish Agreement and reproduced in Map No.2 appended to P.G.13, thence following the red semi-circle to the sea south of Ras-al-Qulaish. The southern boundary of the recognised territory of Kuwait is defined above. It was simultaneously agreed that the tract of country bounded on the north by the above line, on the west by the Shaqq, on the east by the sea and on the south by a straight line running eastward from the Shaqq in the west through Ain-al-Abd to the sea north of Ras-al-Mishab should be recognised as common to the two states of Nejd and Kuwait, who were to enjoy equal rights in it until such time as a fresh agreement should be arrived at between them regarding it through the good offices of His Majesty's Government".

4. The geographical area of the Kuwait Nejd Neutral Zone is as defined in the preceding paragraph.

As









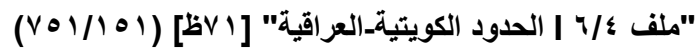
- (3) -

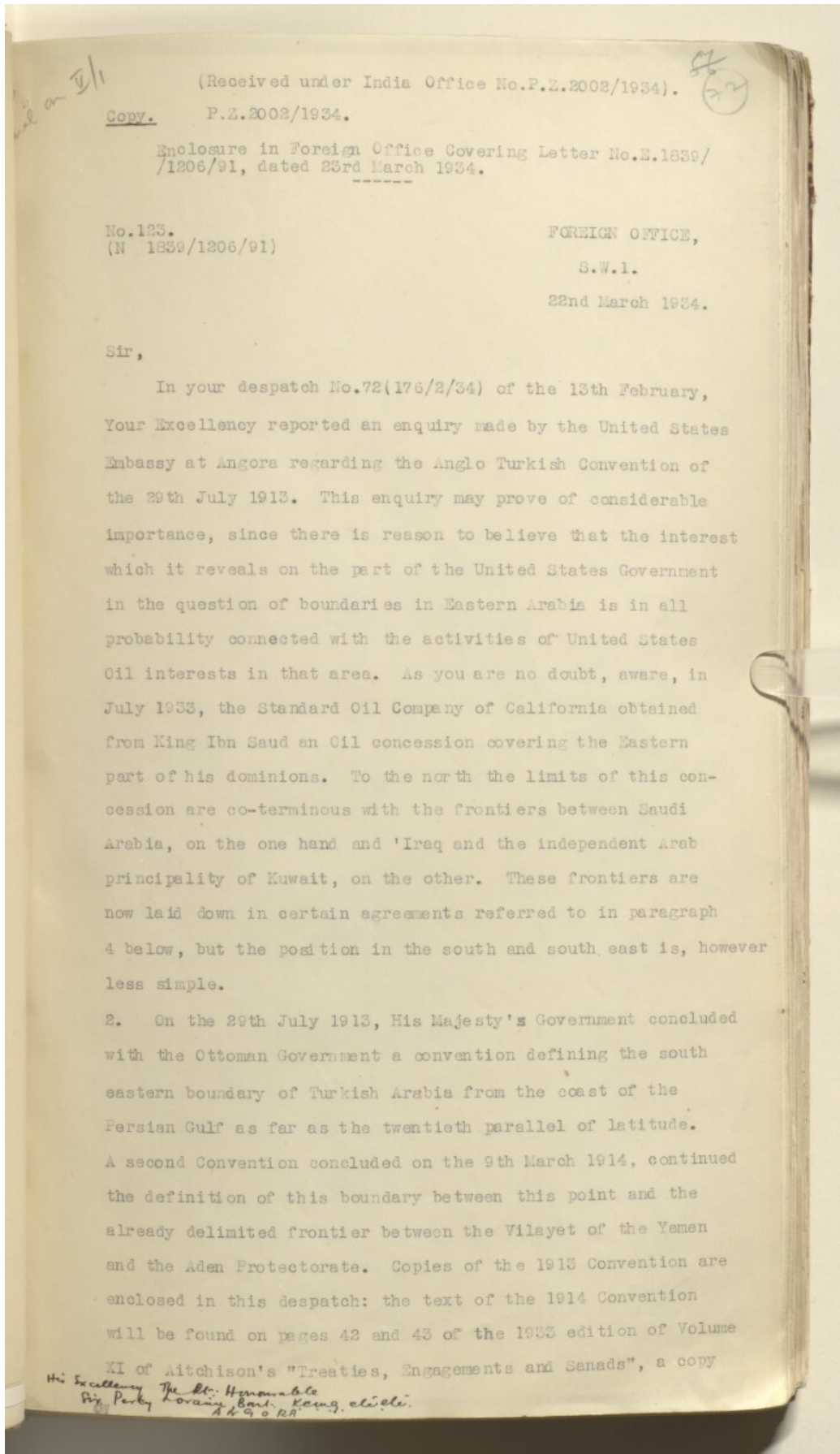
As regards its status, Nejd and Kuwait have equal rights in it pending the conclusion of a further agreement, and neither party, therefore, can grant a concession without the consent of the other. As regards its earlier history it is, I think, fairly clear from paragraph 2 above that in the pre-war period the area now included in the Neutral Zone was predominantly under Kuwait control. It was quite definitely not under the control of Ibn Saud, whose active interest in it dates from a much later period. It would, I think, be reasonable to contend in all the circumstances that for the purposes of international oil agreements affecting "Kuwait" or "the Sultanate of Kuwait" the Neutral Zone can properly be regarded as covered by either of those terms.

5. I am sending copies of this letter to Rendel of the Foreign Office, Moore of the Admiralty, and Blaxter of the Colonial Office.

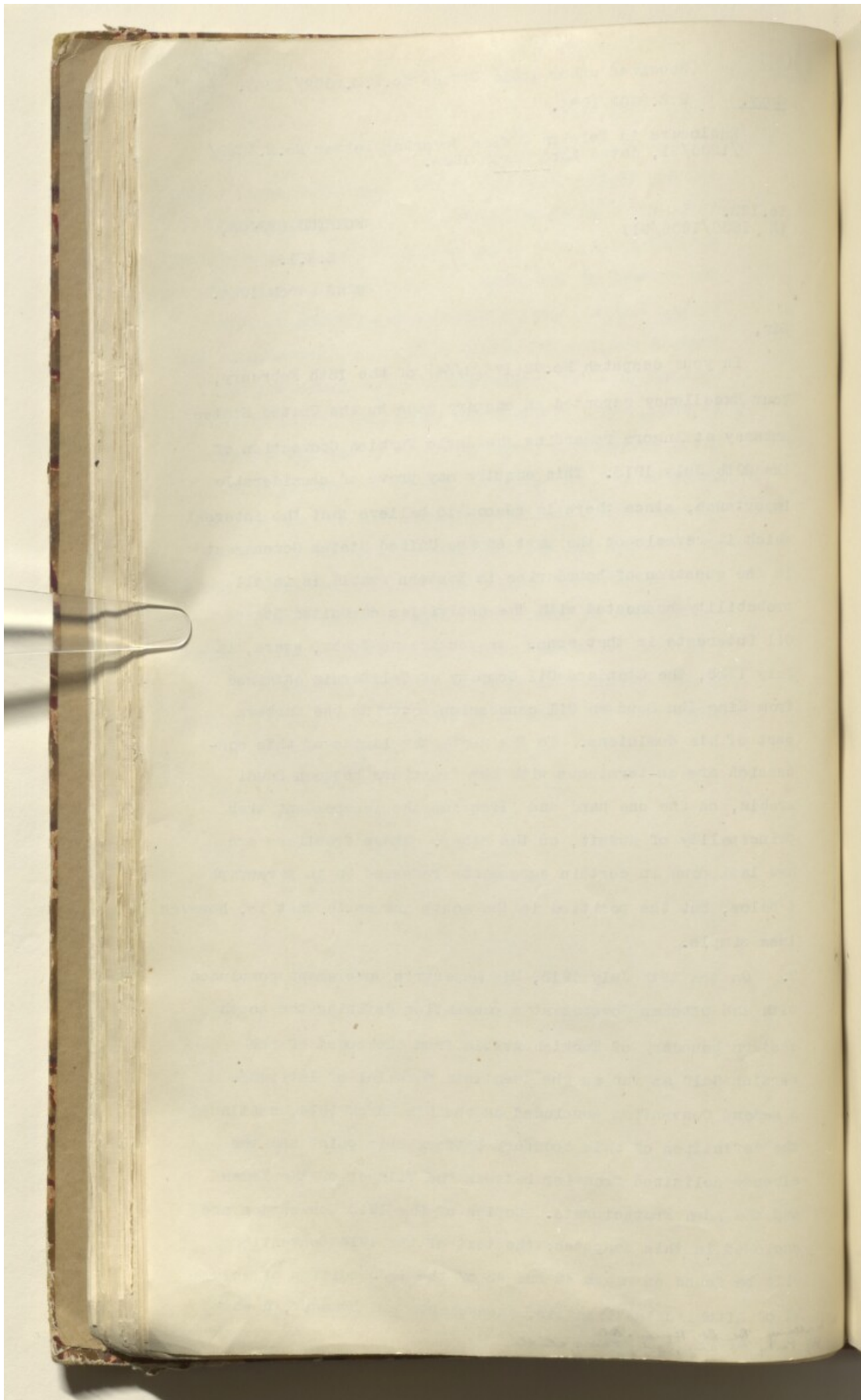
Yours &c.,

(sd) J.G. Laithwaite.







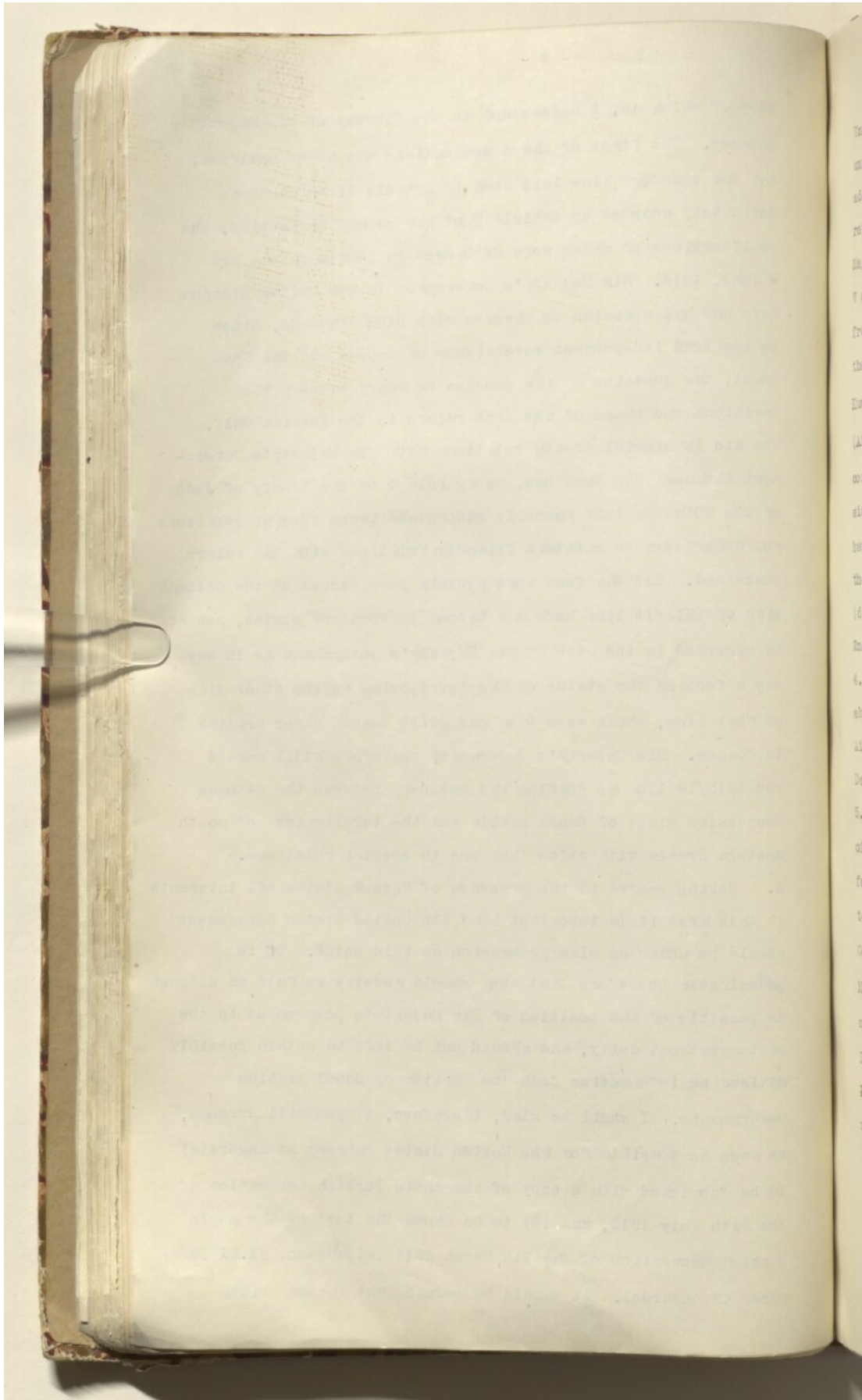




- 2 -

copy of which is, I understand in the library of His Majesty's Embassy. The first of these Conventions was never ratified, but the boundary line laid down in Article 11 thereof was definitely adopted by Article 3 of the second Convention, the ratifications of which were exchanged in London on the 3rd W June, 1914. His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom have not had occasion to discuss with King Ibn Saud, since he acquired independent sovereignty over Nejd and the Hasa Coast, the question of the precise boundary between his dominions and those of the Arab rulers in the Persian Gulf, who are in special treaty relations with His Majesty's Government although Ibn Saud has, by article 6 of the Treaty of Jeddah of the 20th May 1927 formally recognised those special relations and undertaken to maintain friendly relations with the rulers concerned. But the fact that certain territories on the Ottoman side of 1913/14 line have now become independent States, cannot be regarded in the view of His Majesty's Government as in any way affecting the status of the territories on the other side of that line, which were then and still remain under British influence. His Majesty's Government therefore still regard the 1913/14 line as forming the boundary between the Ottoman Succession State of Saudi Arabia and the territories of south eastern Arabia with which they are in special relations.

3. Having regard to the presence of United States oil interests in this area it is important that the United States Government should be under no misapprehension on this point. It is undesirable therefore that they should receive as full an account as possible of the position of His Majesty's Government in the matter without delay, and should not be left to obtain possibly misleading information from the Turkish or Saudi Arabian Governments. I shall be glad, therefore, if you will arrange, as soon as possible for the United States Embassy at Angora(a) to be furnished with a copy of the Anglo Turkish Convention of the 29th July 1913, and (b) to be shown the text of the Anglo Turkish Convention of the 9th March 1914 (Aitchison, V&XI 1935) pages 42 onwards). It should be pointed out to the United





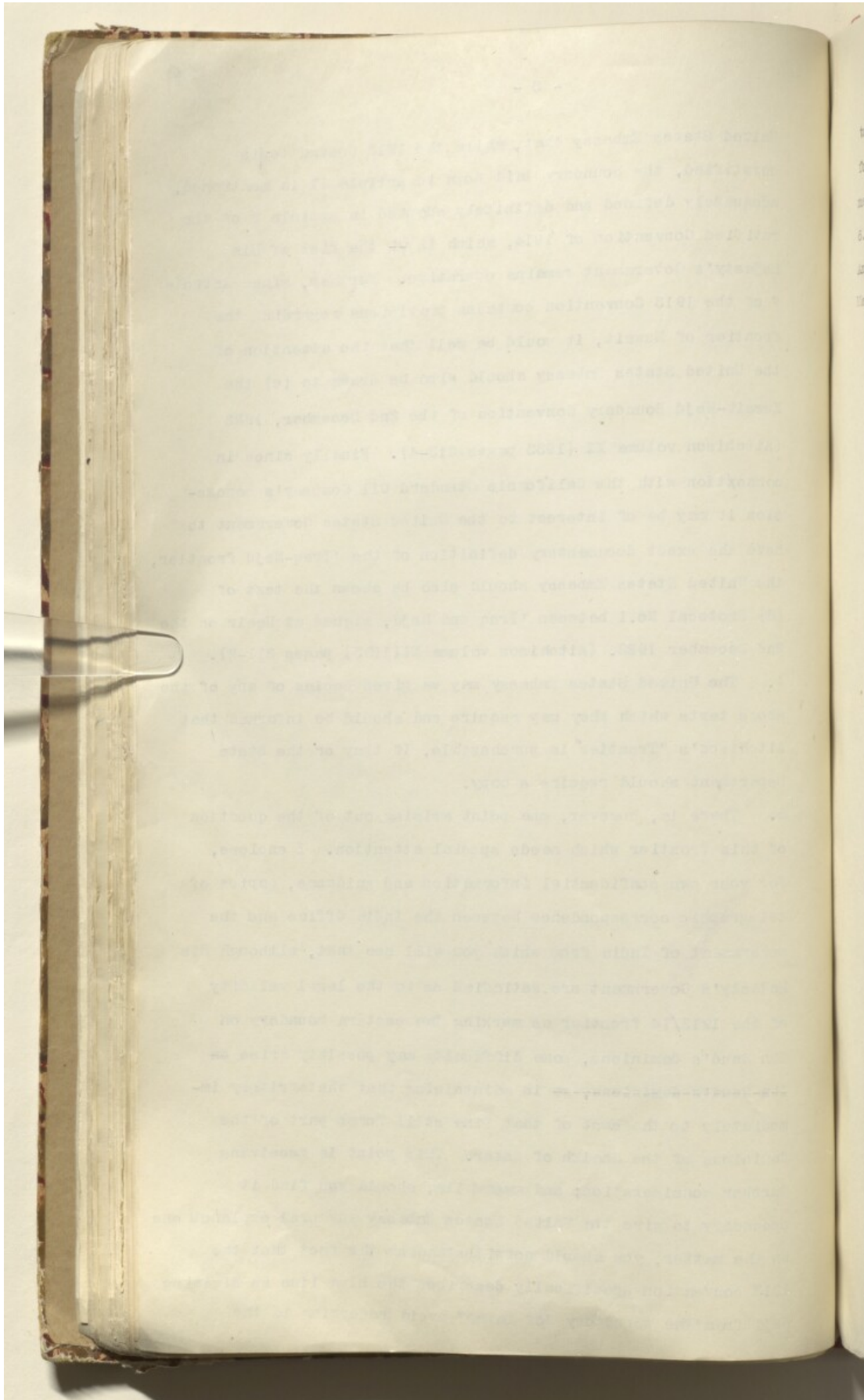


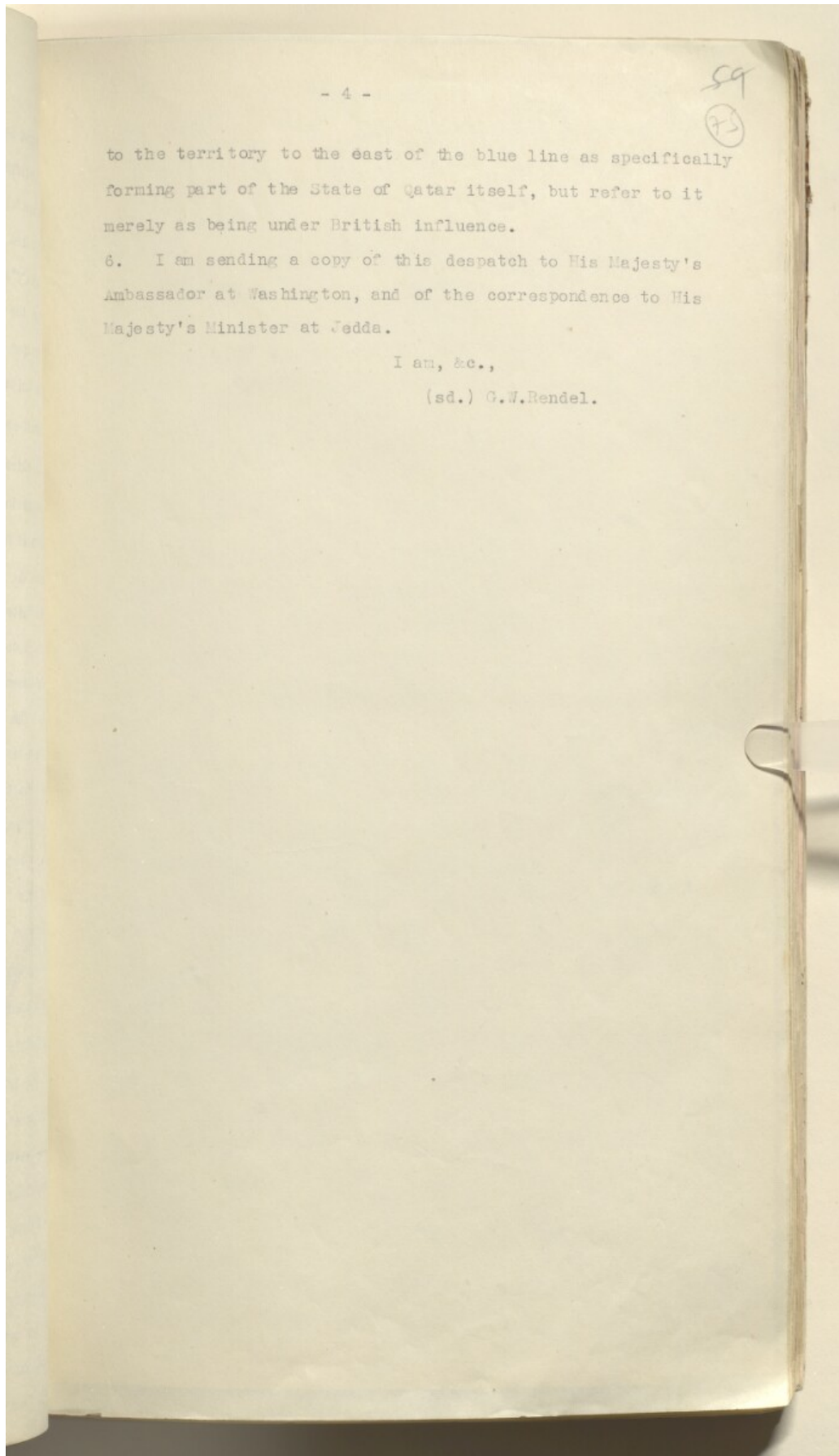
- 3 -

United States Embassy that, while the 1913 Convention is unratified, the boundary laid down in Article 11 is mentioned, adequately defined and definitely adopted in Article 3 of the ratified Convention of 1914, which in the view of His Majesty's Government remains operative. Further, since Article 7 of the 1913 Convention contains provisions regarding the frontier of Kuwait, it would be well that the attention of the United States Embassy should also be drawn to (c) the Kuwait-Nejd Boundary Convention of the 2nd December, 1922 (Aitchison volume XI (1933 pages 213-4). Finally since in connexion with the California Standard Oil Company's concession it may be of interest to the United States Government to have the exact documentary definition of the 'Iraq-Nejd frontier, the United States Embassy should also be shown the text of (d) Protocol No.1 between 'Iraq and Nejd, signed at Uqair on the 2nd December 1922. (Aitchison volume XI(1933) pages 211-2).

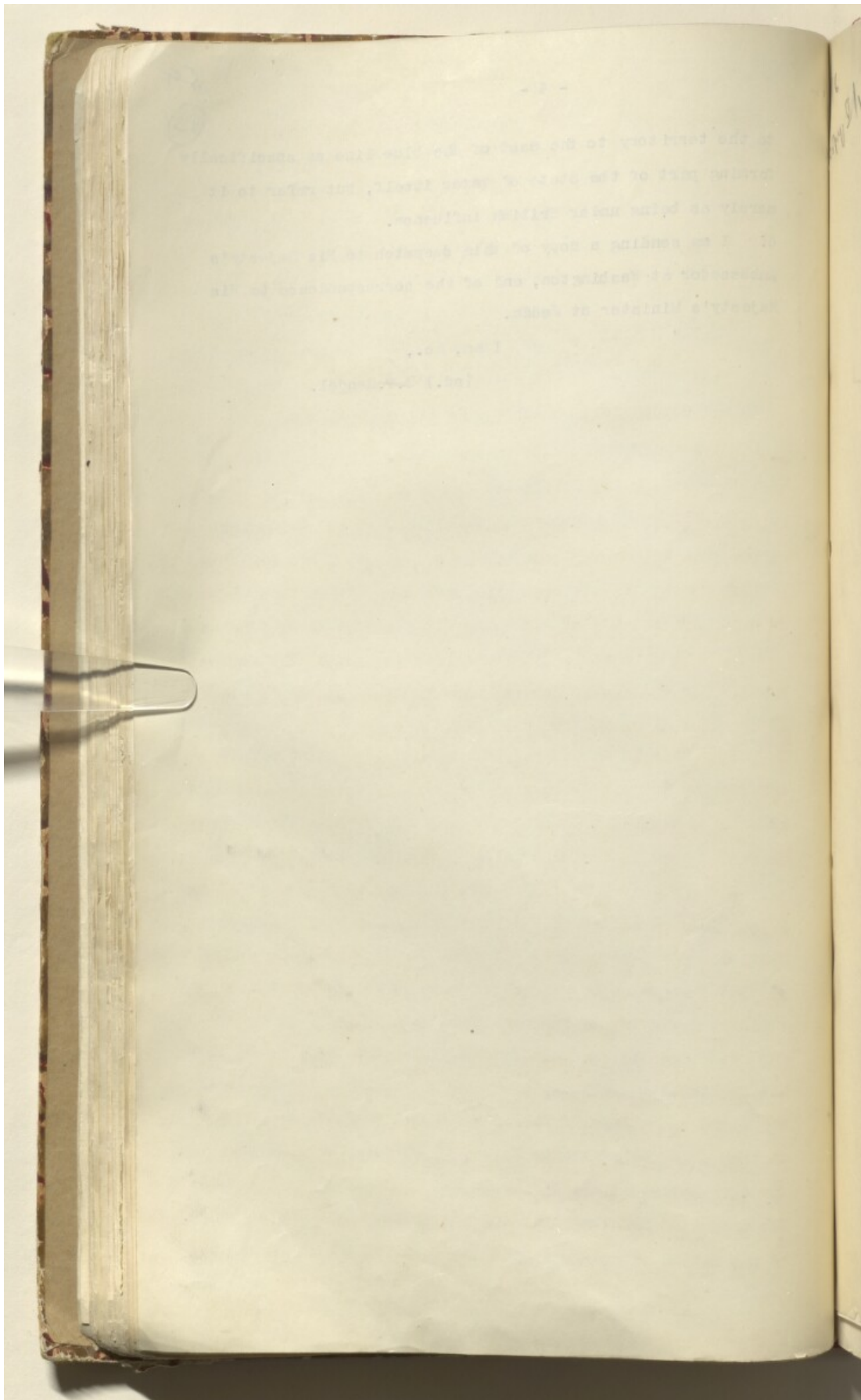
4. The United States Embassy may have given copies of any of the above texts which they may require and should be informed that Aitchison's "Treaties" is purchasable, if they or the State Department should require a copy.

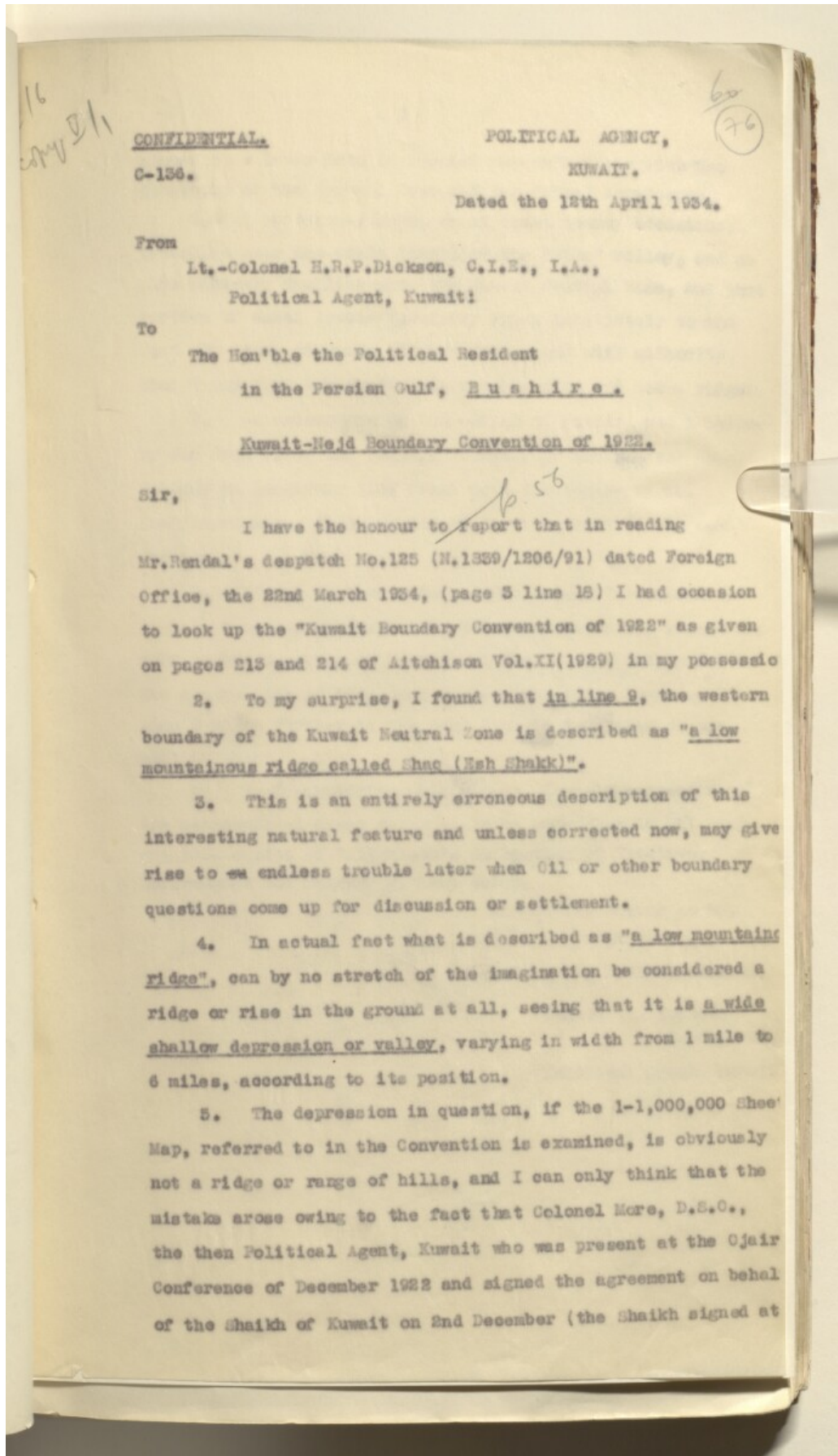
5. There is, however, one point arising out of the question of this frontier which needs special attention. I enclose, for your own confidential information and guidance, copies of telegraphic correspondence between the India Office and the Government of India from which you will see that, although His Majesty's Government are satisfied as to the legal validity of the 1913/14 frontier as marking the eastern boundary on Ibn Saud's dominions, some difficulty may possibly arise ~~on~~ ~~Ibn-Saud's-dominions~~ in maintaining that the territory immediately to the east of that line still forms part of the dominions of the Shaikh of Qatar. This point is receiving further consideration; and meanwhile, should you find it necessary to give the United States Embassy any oral explanations on the matter, you should notwithstanding the fact that the 1913 convention specifically describes the blue line as dividing Nejd from the territory "of Qatar" avoid referring to the

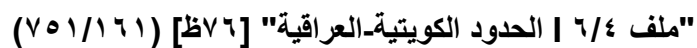
















- 2 -

signed at a later date in Kuwait) was unfamiliar with the geography of the Neutral Zone and the "Shaq" depression.

6. I personally have, on at least twenty occasions, travelled over the whole length of the "Shaq" valley, and am also entirely familiar with the Kuwait Neutral Zone, and that portion of Saudi Arabia territory lying immediately to the West and South of same. I therefore speak with authority, when I say that the feature is a depression and not a ridge.

7. As understood by the Shaikh of Kuwait, and I believe by Bin Saud also, the Western boundary of the Neutral Zone, follows an imaginary line drawn down the centre of the Shaq depression, this inspite of anything said in the convention.

8. It may further interest His Majesty's Government to know that Captain Papworth, R.E., in making his recent and very accurate survey of Kuwait and the Neutral Zone, placed the centre line of this Shaq depression at its lower end some 3 miles further to the West than is indicated on the million sheet.

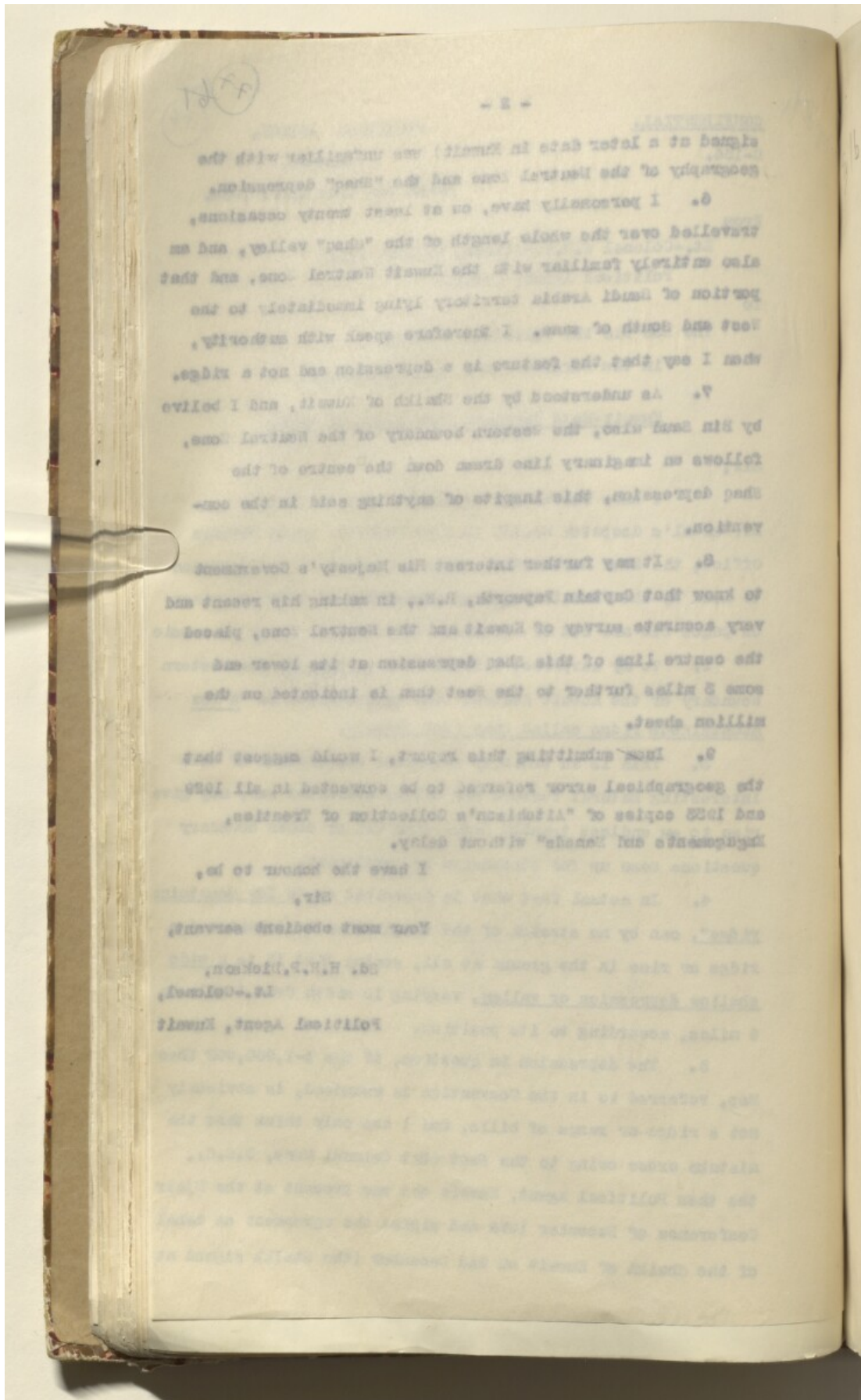
9. In submitting this report, I would suggest that the geographical error referred to be corrected in all 1929 and 1933 copies of "Aitchison's Collection of Treaties, Engagements and Sanads" without delay.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Ed. H.R.P. Dickson,  
Lt.-Colonel,  
Political Agent, Kuwait







(Taken from Aitchison's "Treaties, Engagements and Sanads, Vol. XI, 5th Edition). ٦٨

4. KUWAIT.

Kuwait was founded about the beginning of the eighteenth century by settlers of the Utub, over whom the Subah family enjoyed predominance, and grew rapidly in the first fifty years of its existence.

The recorded history of British relations with Kuwait opens in 1775, when, on the investment of Basra by the Persians the British desert mail from the Persian Gulf to Aleppo was first despatched from Kuwait, an arrangement which continued until 1779.

In 1805 the Shaikhs of Kuwait and Zubarah asked the British Government to guarantee them a safe retreat in Bahrain, in the event of their severing their connection with the Wahhabis, who, they said, might otherwise force them to engage in depredations on British trade. Their proposals were not entertained.

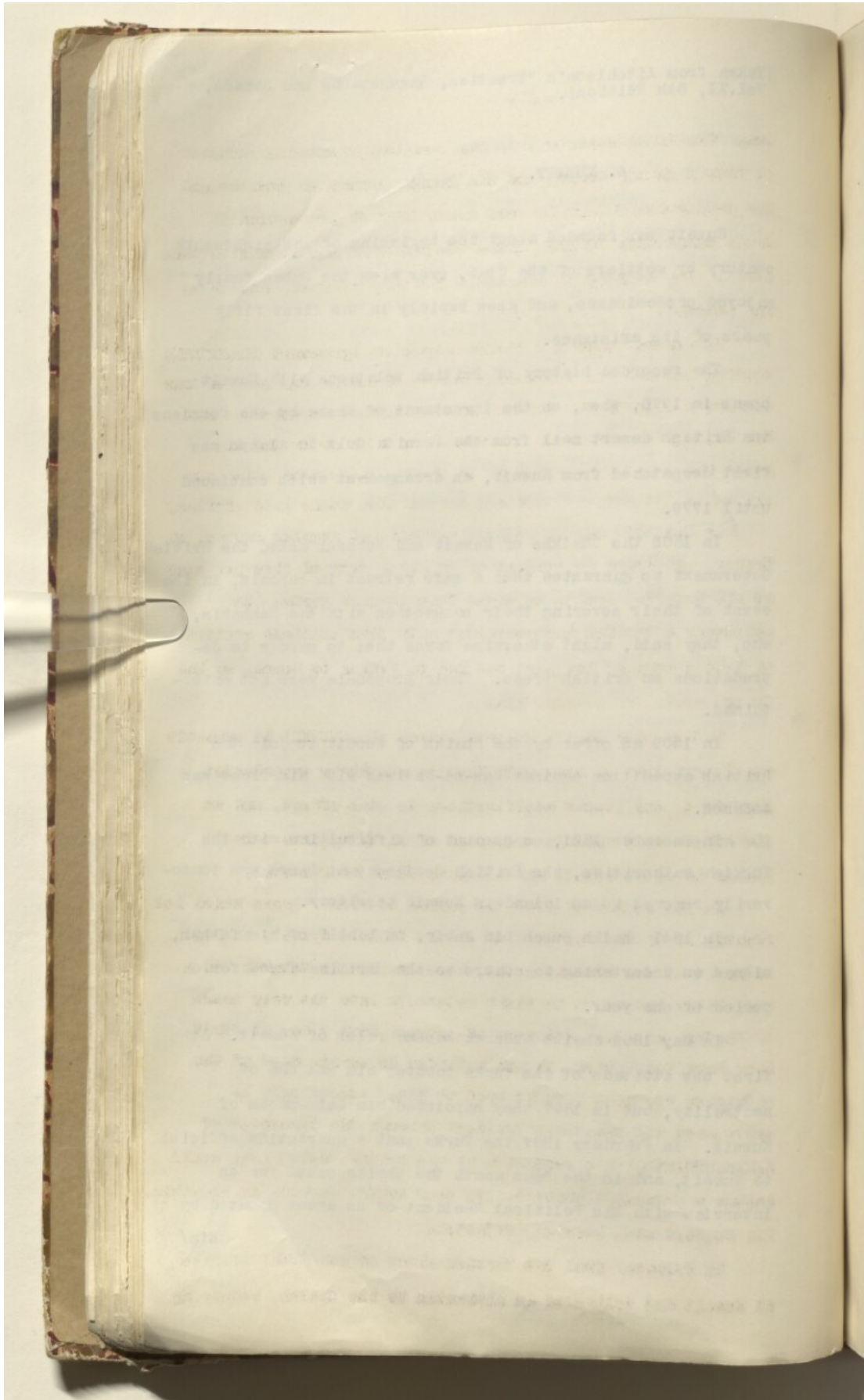
In 1809 an offer by the Shaikh of Kuwait to join the British expedition against Ras-al-Khaimah with his fleet was refused.

In December 1821, on account of difficulties with the Turkish authorities, the British Residency at Basra was temporarily removed to an island in Kuwait territory.

In 1841 Shaikh Subah bin Jabir, on behalf of his father, signed an undertaking to adhere to the Maritime Truce for a period of one year.

In May 1896 Shaikh Mubarak became ruler of Kuwait. At first the attitude of the Turks towards him was one of neutrality, but in 1897 they appointed him Qaim-maqam of Kuwait. In February 1897 the Turks sent a quarantine official to Kuwait, and in the same month the Shaikh asked for an interview with the Political Resident or an agent deputed by him/







- 2 -

him. The Extra Assistant to the Resident eventually arrived in Kuwait in September, and the Shaikh intimated that he and his people would like to come under British protection to avoid annexation by the Turks. He repeated his request a year later. Her Majesty's Government did not, however, accede to his request.

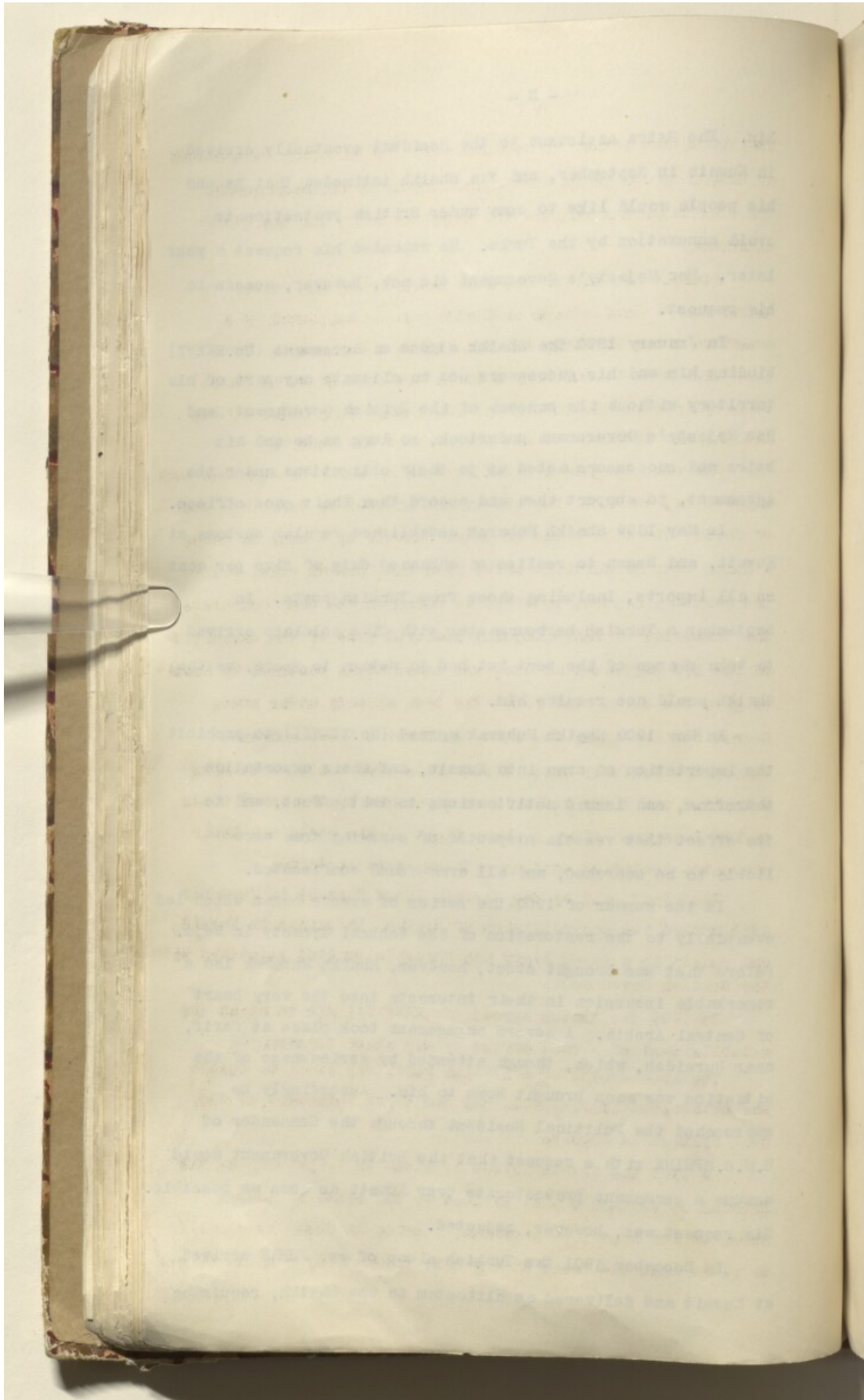
In January 1899 the Shaikh signed an Agreement (No.XXXVI) binding him and his successors not to alienate any part of his territory without the consent of the British Government: and Her Majesty's Government undertook, so long as he and his heirs and successors acted up to their obligations under the Agreement, to support them and accord them their good offices.

In May 1899 Shaikh Mubarak established regular customs at Kuwait, and began to realise an enhanced duty of five per cent on all imports, including those from Turkish ports. In September a Turkish harbourmaster with five soldiers arrived to take charge of the port but had to return to Basra, as the Shaikh would not receive him.

In May 1900 Shaikh Mubarak agreed (No.XXXVII) to prohibit the importation of arms into Kuwait, and their exportation therefrom, and issued notifications to that effect, and to the effect that vessels suspected of carrying arms were liable to be searched, and all arms found confiscated.

In the summer of 1900 the series of events began which led eventually to the restoration of the Wahhabi dynasty in Nejd. Before that was brought about, however, Shaikh Mubarak led a remarkable incursion in their interests into the very heart of Central Arabia. A severe engagement took place at Sarif, near Buraidah, which, though attended by seriousness of the situation was soon brought home to him. Accordingly he approached the Political Resident through the Commander of H.M.S. SPHINX with a request that the British Government would assume a permanent protectorate over Kuwait as soon as possible. His request was, however, rejected.

In December 1901 the Turkish sloop of war ZUHAF arrived at Kuwait and delivered an ultimatum to the Shaikh, requiring







- 3 -

requiring him either to receive a Turkish military detachment at Kuwait or to leave Kuwait and retire to Constantinople. The Shaikh gave a politic but negative reply and the ZUHAF withdrew.

Towards the end of the same month there was reason to think that a land attack on Kuwait was contemplated by a combined force of Turks and Bin Rashid's followers. Dispositions were immediately made by the British naval force to cooperate in the defence of the town. This deterred Bin Rashid, who withdrew to his own part of the desert.

The most dangerous direct attack to which Mubarak had been exposed was arranged for the autumn of 1902 by Yusuf bin Abdull of Dorah: its object was to seize Kuwait by a coup de main. A large body of Sharifat Arabs from the Persian side, under the Shaikh's nephew, embarked at Dorah on the Shatt-al-Arab. The Commander of H.M.S. Lapwing received news of the expedition on the 3rd September at Fao, and immediately hastened to Kuwait to give the alarm, but found the town already under arms. Search for the enemy was made, at first without success, but on the 5th they were discovered. Two boats containing a hundred and fifty riflemen were pursued by the armed boats of the Lapwing. After a sharp fight in the boats and their contents, including scaling ladders, were captured.

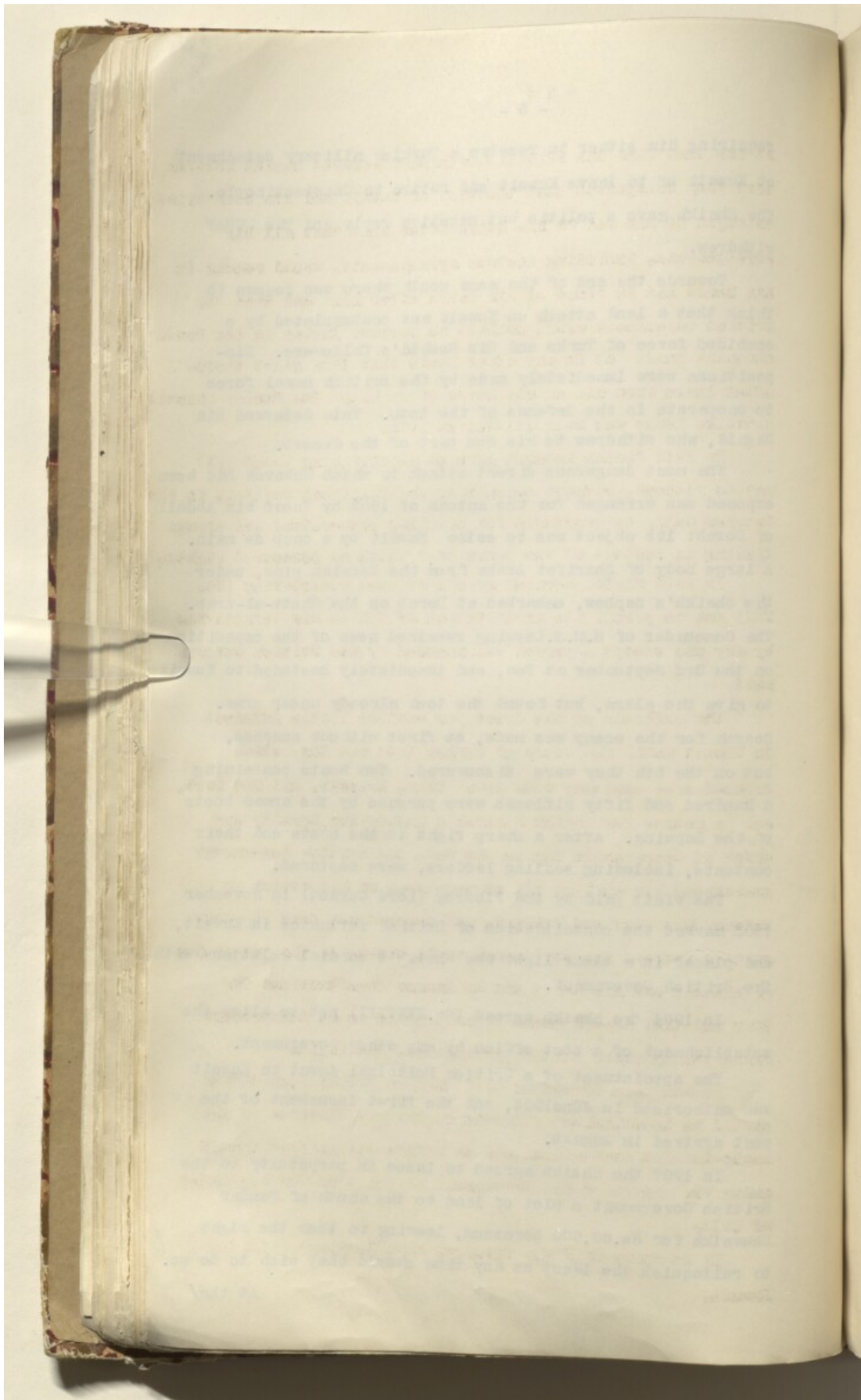
The visit paid by the Viceroy (Lord Curzon) in November 1903 marked the consolidation of British influence in Kuwait, and placed in a clear light the Shaikh's cordial relations with the British Government.

In 1904 the Shaikh agreed (No. XXXVIII) not to allow the establishment of a post office by any other Government.

The appointment of a British Political Agent to Kuwait was authorised in June 1904, and the first incumbent of the post arrived in August.

In 1907 the Shaikh agreed to lease in perpetuity to the British Government a plot of land to the south of Bandar Shuwaikh for Rs. 60,000 per annum, leaving to them the right to relinquish the least at any time should they wish to do so.

At the/







- 4 -

At the same time the British Government assured Shaikh Mubarak that they recognised that the town of Kuwait and its boundaries belonged to him and to his heirs after him: that all his arrangements, including customs arrangements, would remain in his hands and in those of his heirs after him: and that the British Government would collect no customs duties in the Bandar Shuwaikh lands or in any other lands that they might thereafter lease from him or his heirs after him. The Bandar Shuwaikh lease was relinquished in 1922.

In 1911 Shaikh Mubarak gave an undertaking (No. XXXIX) not to respond, without consulting the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, to overtures for pearling concessions and sponge fishing in respect of the banks over which he possessed rights.

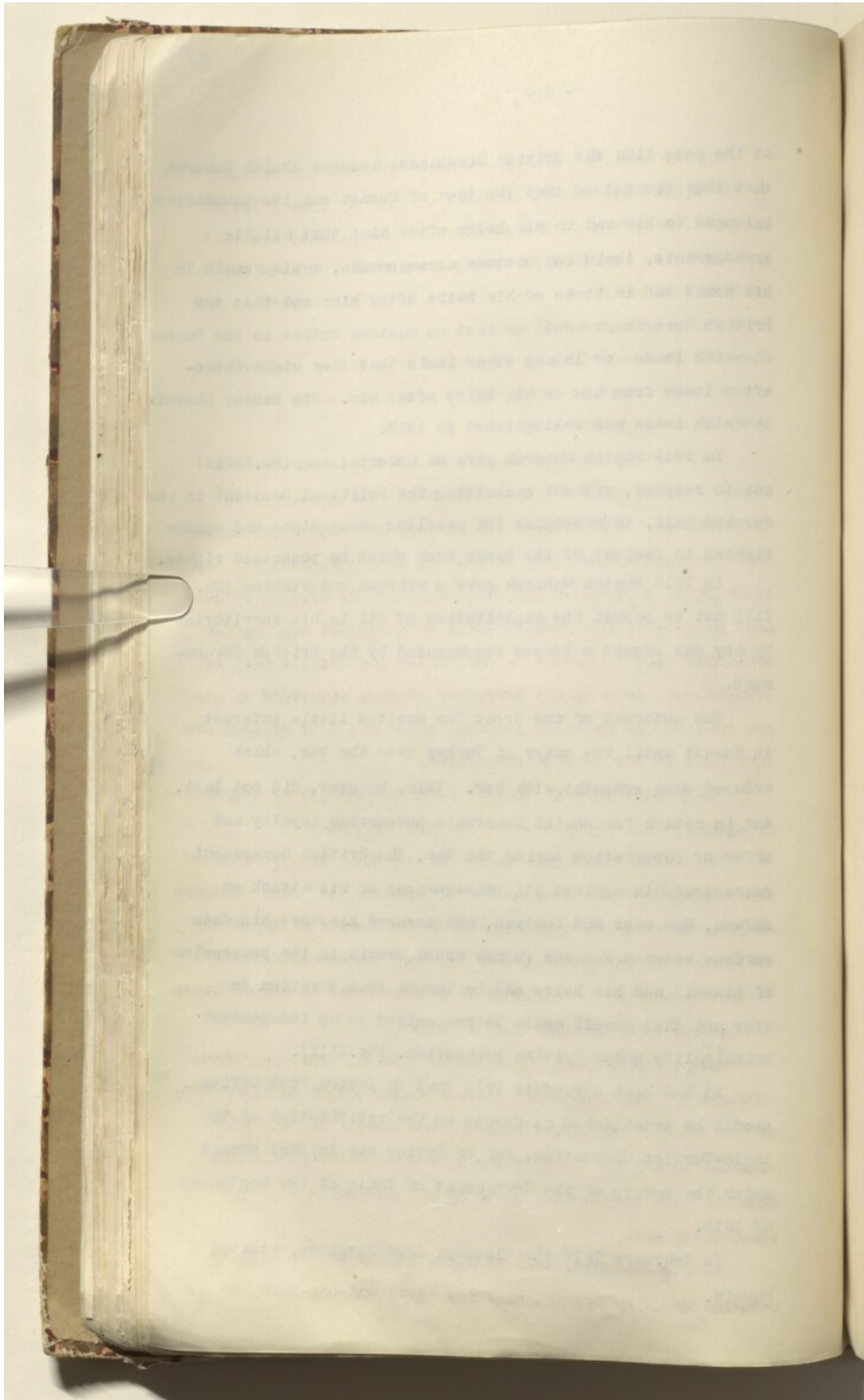
In 1912 Shaikh Mubarak gave a written undertaking (No. XLI) not to permit the exploitation of Oil in his territories by any one except a person recommended by the British Government.

The outbreak of the Great War excited little interest in Kuwait until the entry of Turkey into the War, which aroused some sympathy with her. This, however, did not last, and in return for Shaikh Mubarak's unswerving loyalty and offer of cooperation during the War, the British Government guaranteed him against all consequences of his attack on Safwan, Umm Qasr and Bubiyan, and assured him that his date gardens between Fao and Qurnah would remain in the possession of himself and his heirs and be immune from taxation for ever and that Kuwait would be recognised as an independent principality under British protection. (No. XLII).

It had been agreed in 1913 that an Indian Post Office should be established at Kuwait on the ratification of the Anglo-Turkish Convention, and an Office was in fact opened under the orders of the Government of India at the beginning of 1915.

In February 1915 the Viceroy, Lord Hardinge, visited Kuwait.







- 5 -

66  
82

Shaikh Mubarak died in November 1915 and was succeeded by his eldest son Jabir, to whom the Viceroy sent a letter congratulating him on his succession, and assured him that, so long as he acted up to existing arrangements with the British Government, he might expect the same support as had been enjoyed by his father.

Shaikh Jabir died in February 1917 and was succeeded by his brother Salim, to whom the assurances given to his predecessor were renewed.

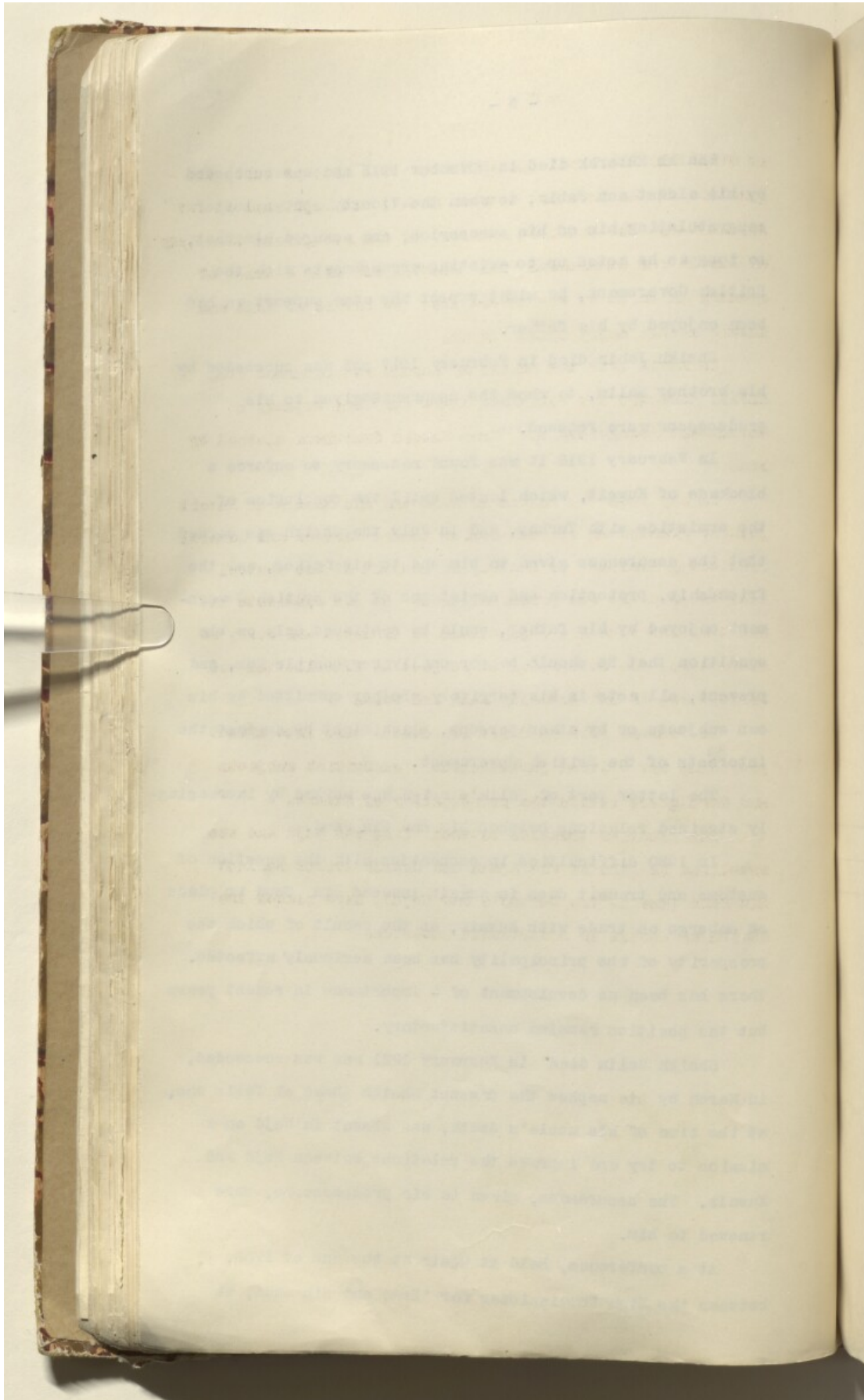
In February 1918 it was found necessary to enforce a blockade of Kuwait, which lasted until the conclusion of the armistice with Turkey, and in July the Shaikh was warned that the assurances given to him and to his father, and the friendship, protection and assistance of the British Government enjoyed by his father, would be continued only on the condition that he should be personally responsible for, and prevent, all acts in his territory whether committed by his own subjects or by other persons, which might be against the interests of the British Government.

The latter part of Salim's reign was marked by increasingly strained relations between him and Bin Saud.

In 1920 difficulties in connection with the question of customs and transit dues in Kuwait induced Bin Saud to place an embargo on trade with Kuwait, as the result of which the prosperity of the principality has been seriously affected. There has been no development of importance in recent years but the position remains unsatisfactory.

Shaikh Salim died in February 1921 and was succeeded, in March by his nephew the present Shaikh Ahmad al Jabir who, at the time of his uncle's death, was absent in Nejd on a mission to try and improve the relations between Nejd and Kuwait. The assurances, given to his predecessors, were renewed to him.

At a conference, held at Uqair at the end of 1922, between the High Commissioner for 'Iraq and Bin Saud, at







- 6 -

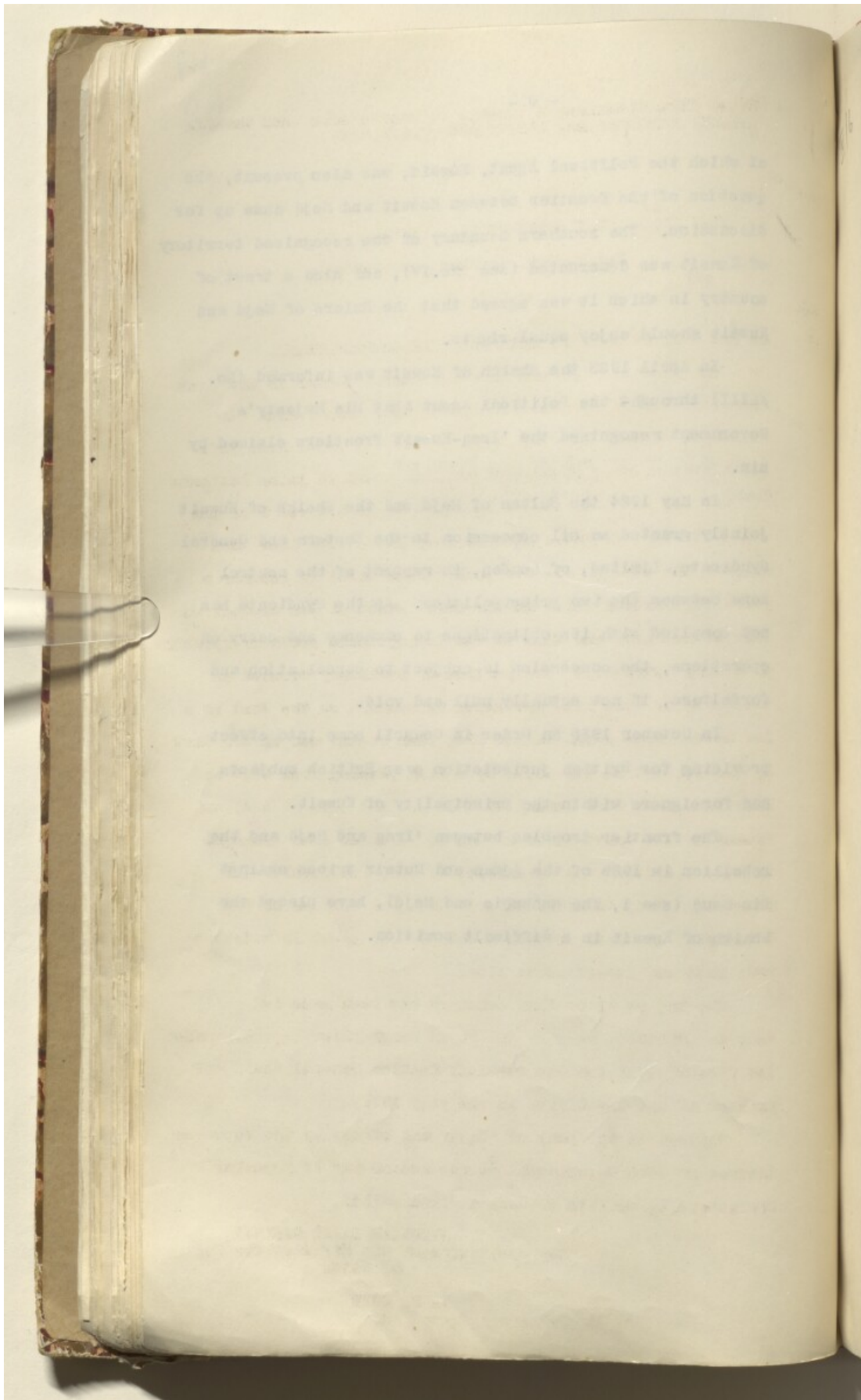
at which the Political Agent, Kuwait, was also present, the question of the frontier between Kuwait and Nejd came up for discussion. The southern boundary of the recognised territory of Kuwait was demarcated (see No.IV), and also a tract of country in which it was agreed that the Rulers of Nejd and Kuwait should enjoy equal rights.

In April 1923 the Shaikh of Kuwait was informed (No. XLIII) through the Political Agent that His Majesty's Government recognised the 'Iraq-Kuwait frontiers claimed by him.

In May 1924 the Sultan of Nejd and the Shaikh of Kuwait jointly granted an oil concession to the Eastern and General Syndicate, Limited, of London, in respect of the neutral zone between the two principalities. As the Syndicate has not complied with its obligations to commence and carry on operations, the concession is subject to cancellation and forfeiture, if not actually null and void.

In October 1925 an Order in Council came into effect providing for British jurisdiction over British subjects and foreigners within the principality of Kuwait.

The frontier troubles between 'Iraq and Nejd and the rebellion in 1929 of the Ajman and Mutair tribes against Bin Saud (see 1, The Wahhsbis and Nejd), have placed the Shaikh of Kuwait in a difficult position.





(Taken from Aitchison's "Treaties, Engagements, and Sanads, Vol.XI. 5th Edition, 1929 - see pp.213,214)

No. IV.

KUWAIT-NAJD BOUNDARY CONVENTION, - 1922.

Kuwait-Najd Boundary Convention.

IN THE NAME OF GOD THE MERCIFUL, THE COMPASSIONATE.

The frontier between Najd and Kuwait begins in the West from junction of the Wadi al Aujah (W.al Audja) with the Batin (el Batin), leaving Raq'i (Rikai) to Najd, from this point it continues in a straight line until it joins latitude 29° and the red semi-circle referred to in Article 5 of the Anglo-Turkish Agreement of 29th July 1913. The line then follows the side of the red semi-circle until it reaches a point terminating (sic) on the coast south of Ras al-Qali'ah (Ras el Kaliyah) and this is the indisputable southern frontier of Kuwait territory. The portion of territory bounded on the North by this line and which is bounded on the West by a low mountainous ridge called Shaq (Esh Shakk) and on the East by the sea and on the South by a line passing from West to East from Shaq (Esh Shakk) to 'Ain al 'Abd (Ain el Abd) and thence to the coast north of Ras al Milsh'ab (Ras Mishaab) in this territory the Government of Najd and Kuwait will share equal rights until through the good offices of the Government of Great Britain a further agreement is made between Najd and Kuwait concerning.

The map on which this boundary has been made is Asia 1-1,000,000, made by the Royal Geographical Society under the direction of the Geographical Section General Staff and printed at the War Office in the year 1918.

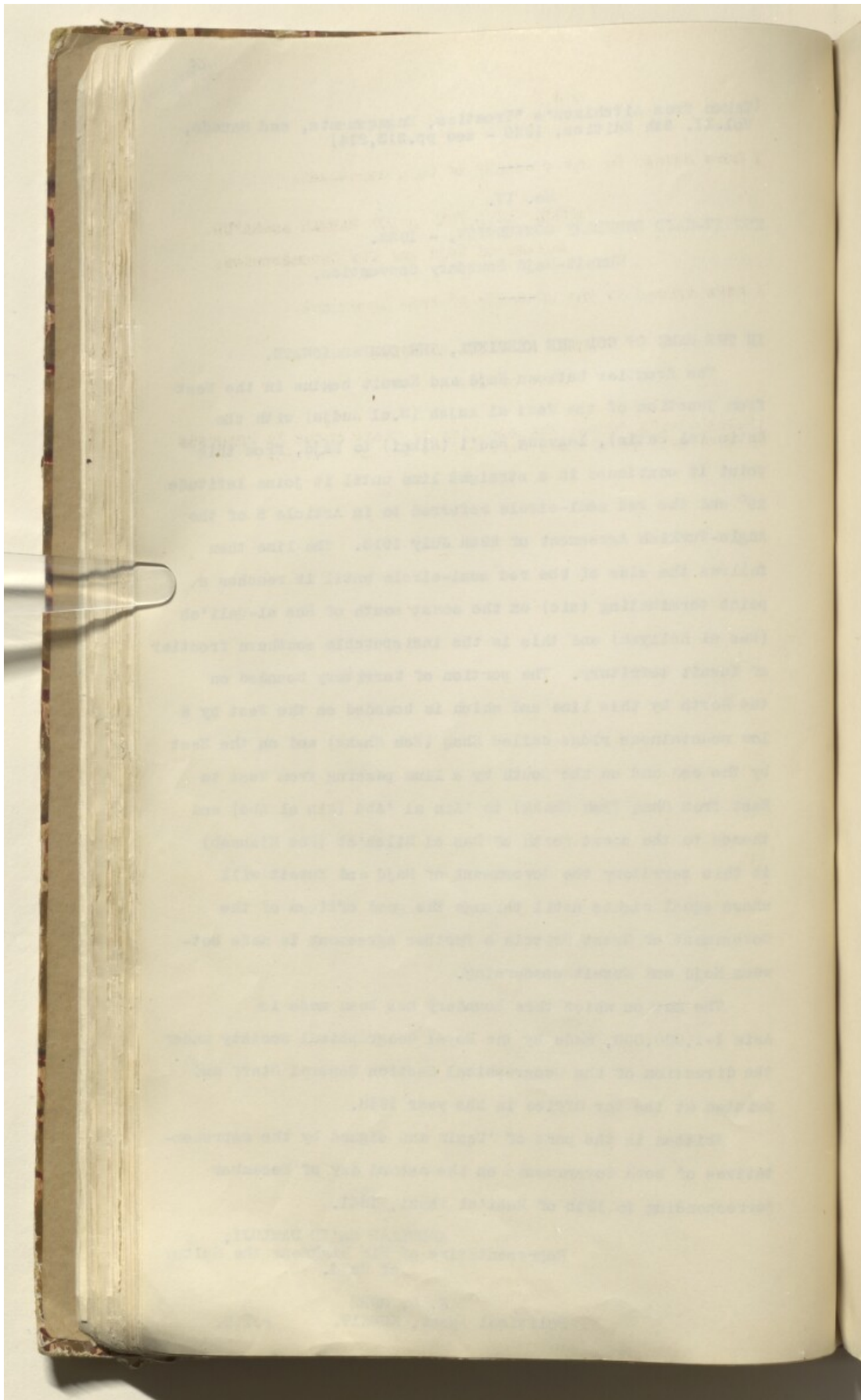
Written in the port of 'Uqair and signed by the representatives of both Governments on the second day of December corresponding to 13th of Rabi'al Thani, 1341.

ABDULLAH SA'ID DAMLUJI,  
Representative of His Highness the Sultan  
of Najd.

J. C. MORE  
Political Agent, KUWAIT.

P.T.O.







- 2 -

I have agreed to the contents of this agreement.

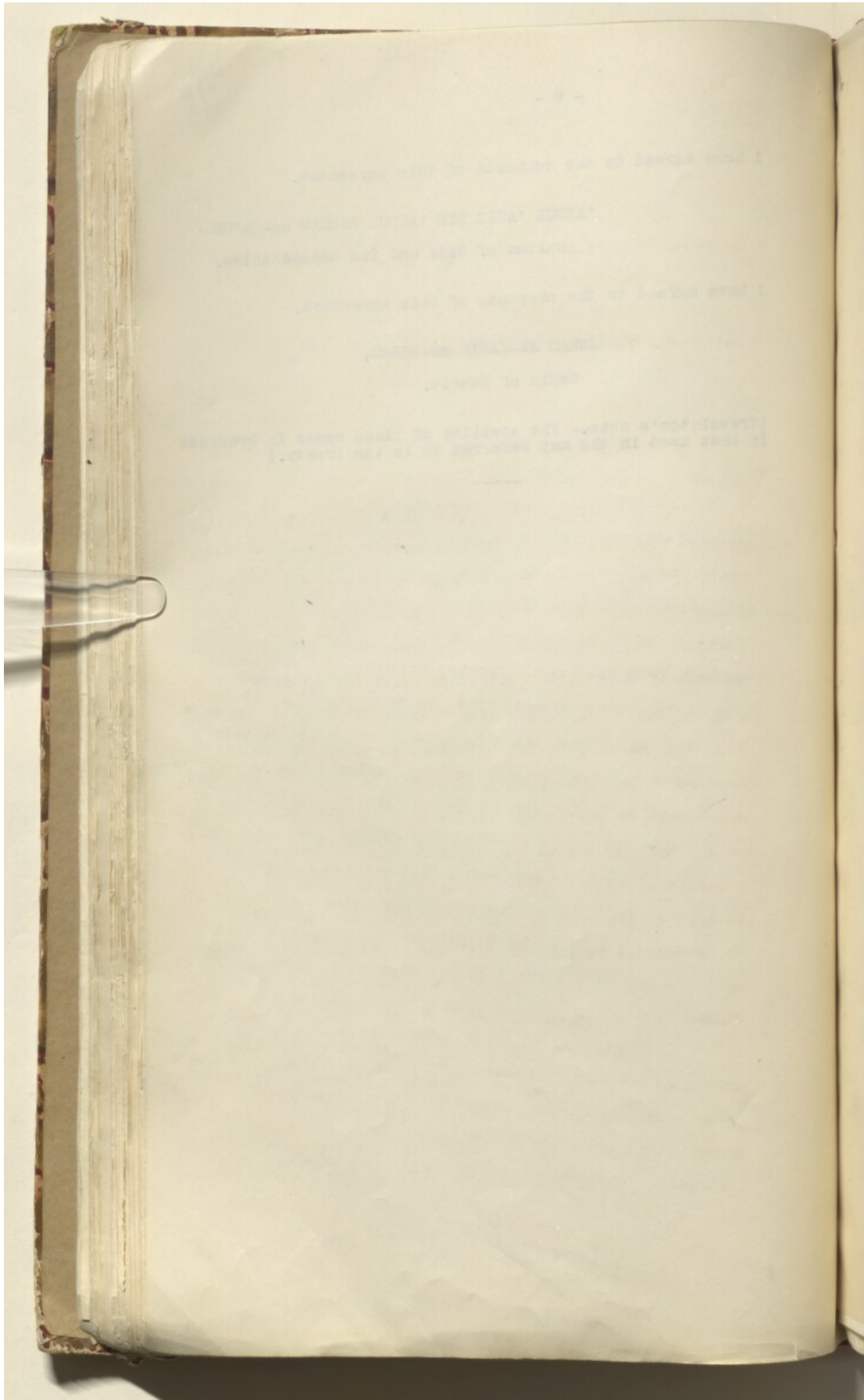
'ABDUL 'AZIZ BIN 'ABDUL RAHMAN as-SA'UD.  
Sultan of Najd and its Dependencies.

I have agreed to the contents of this agreement.

AHMAD AL-JABIR as-SUBAH,  
Hakim of Kuwait.

(Translator's note.- The spelling of place names in brackets  
is that used in the map referred to in the treaty.)

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*ngl: Received under  
Bahrain P.L. No 364-5, 20.4.34  
+ placed on V/3  
copy on I/1*

Telegram XX. *Zo (86)*

From H.M.'s Minister, Jedda.

To H.M.'s Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs,  
London, No.64.

Repeated to Government of India, Foreign and Political  
Department, New Delhi, No.19.

Political Resident, Bushire. No.57.

Dated 18th received the 19th April 1934.

IMPORTANT.

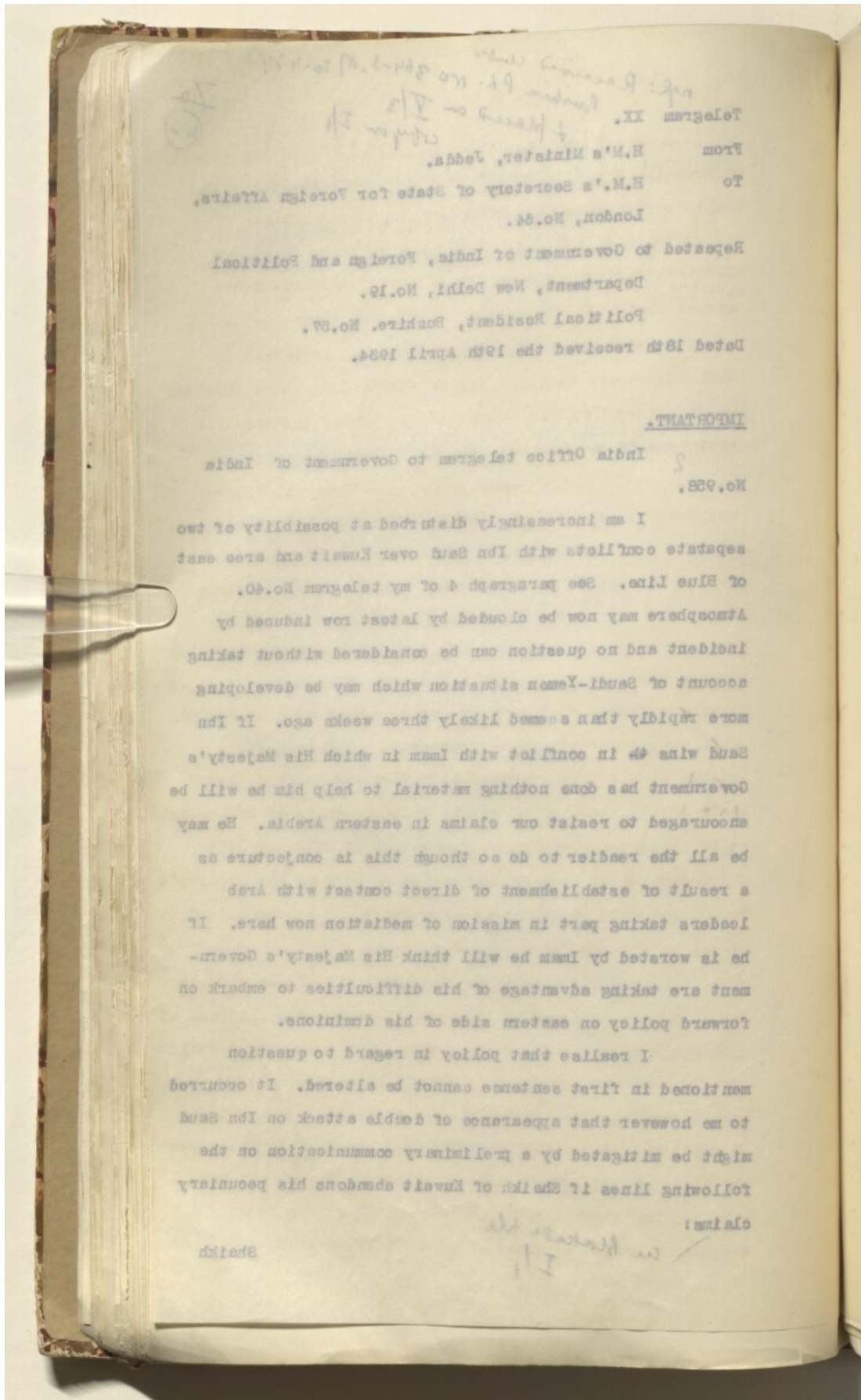
2 India Office telegram to Government of India  
No.958.

I am increasingly disturbed at possibility of two  
separate conflicts with Ibn Saud over Kuwait and area east  
of Blue Line. See paragraph 4 of my telegram No.40.  
Atmosphere may now be clouded by latest row induced by  
incident and no question can be considered without taking  
account of Saudi-Yemen situation which may be developing  
more rapidly than seemed likely three weeks ago. If Ibn  
Saud wins ~~the~~ in conflict with Imam in which His Majesty's  
Government has done nothing material to help him he will be  
encouraged to resist our claims in eastern Arabia. He may  
be all the readier to do so though this is conjecture as  
a result of establishment of direct contact with Arab  
leaders taking part in mission of mediation now here. If  
he is worsted by Imam he will think His Majesty's Govern-  
ment are taking advantage of his difficulties to embark on  
forward policy on eastern side of his dominions.

I realise that policy in regard to question  
mentioned in first sentence cannot be altered. It occurred  
to me however that appearance of double attack on Ibn Saud  
might be mitigated by a preliminary communication on the  
following lines if Shaikh of Kuwait abandons his pecuniary  
claims:

*see blockade file  
I/1*

Shaikh







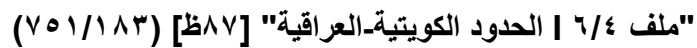
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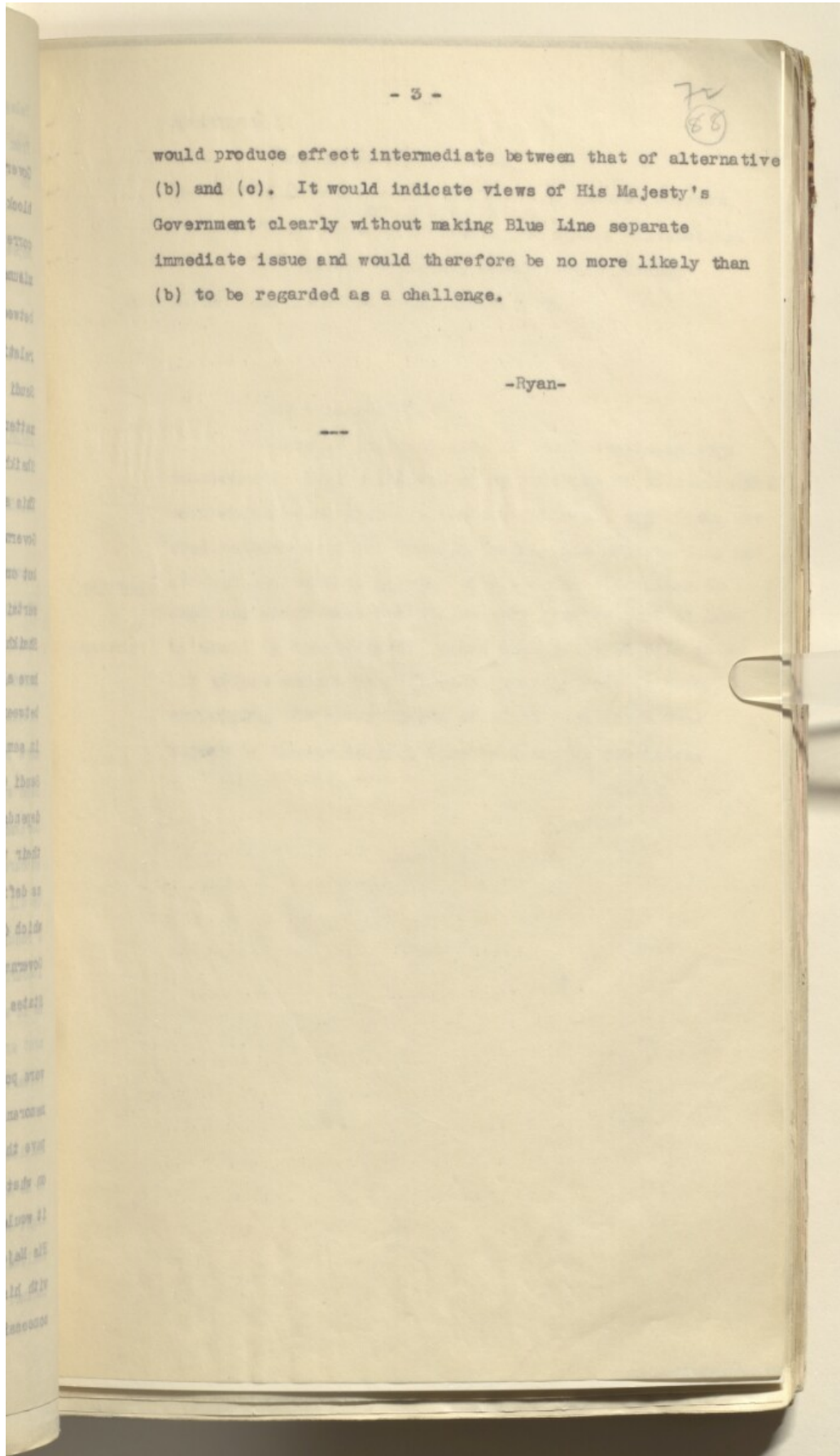
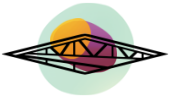
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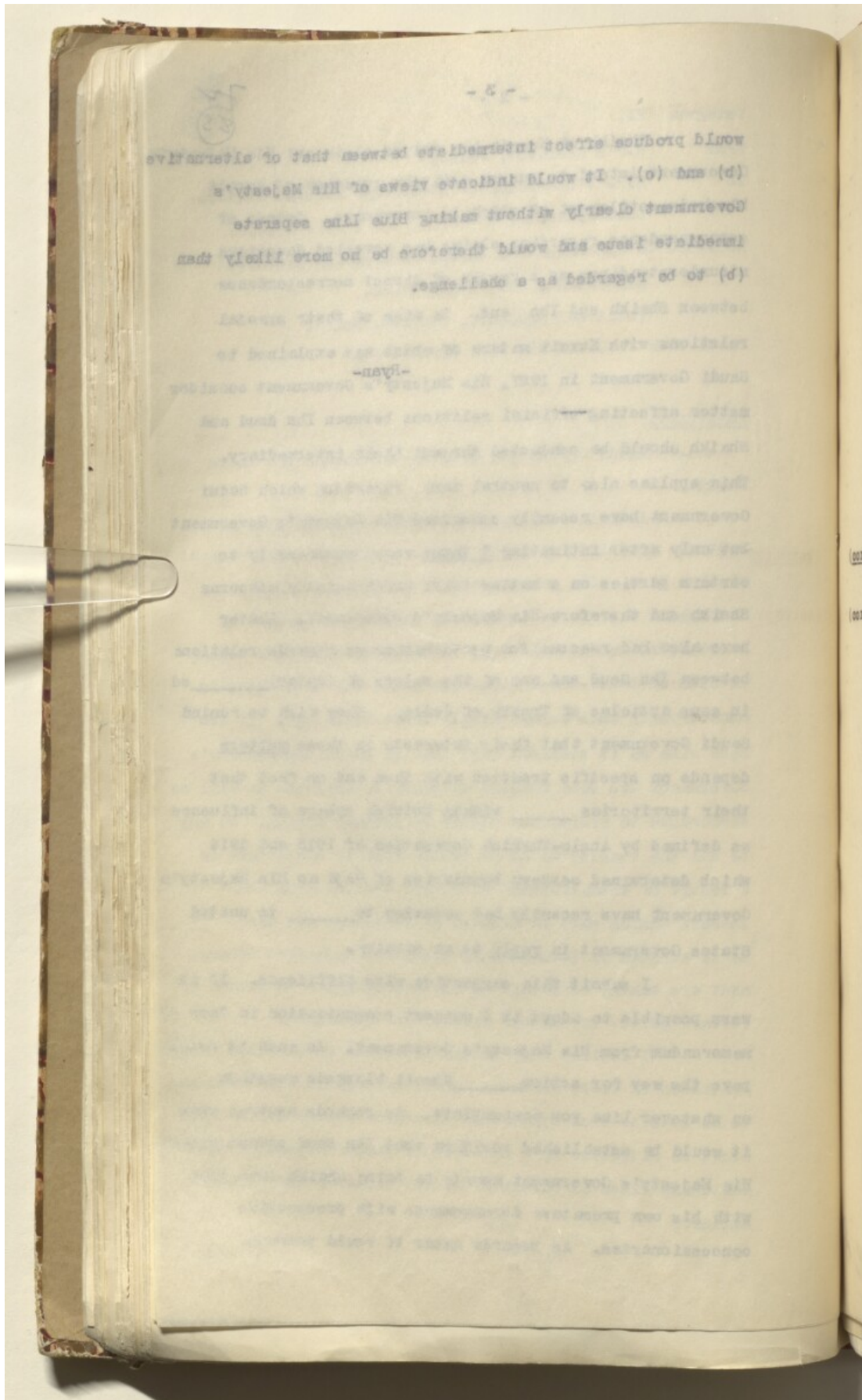
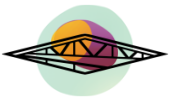
Shaikh of Kuwait has waived claim and His Majesty's Government intend to pursue actively question of Kuwait blockade settlement of which is imperative. Course of correspondence regarding claims has revealed dangerous misunderstandings as a result of direct correspondence between Shaikh and Ibn Saud. In view of their special relations with Kuwait nature of which was explained to Saudi Government in 1927, His Majesty's Government consider matter affecting official relations between Ibn Saud and Shaikh should be conducted through their intermediary. This applies also to neutral zone regarding which Saudi Government have recently consulted His Majesty's Government but only after intimating theme very considerably to certain parties on a matter (Oil) which equally concerns Shaikh and therefore His Majesty's Government. Latter have also had reasons for perturbation as regards relations between Ibn Saud and one of the rulers of (Qatar) \_\_\_\_\_ in same articles of Treaty of Jedda. They wish to remind Saudi Government that their interests in these matters depends on specific treaties with them and on fact that their territories \_\_\_\_\_ within British sphere of influence as defined by Anglo-Turkish Convention of 1913 and 1914 which determined eastern boundaries of Nejd as His Majesty's Government have recently had occasion to \_\_\_\_\_ to united States Government in reply to an enquiry.

I submit this suggestion with diffidence. If it were possible to adopt it I suggest communication in form of memorandum from His Majesty's Government. As such it would pave the way for action \_\_\_\_\_ Kuwait blockade question on whatever line you contemplate. As regards neutral zone it would be established position that Ibn Saud cannot expect His Majesty's Government merely to bring Shaikh into line with his own premature arrangements with prospective concessionaries. As regards Qatar it would produce

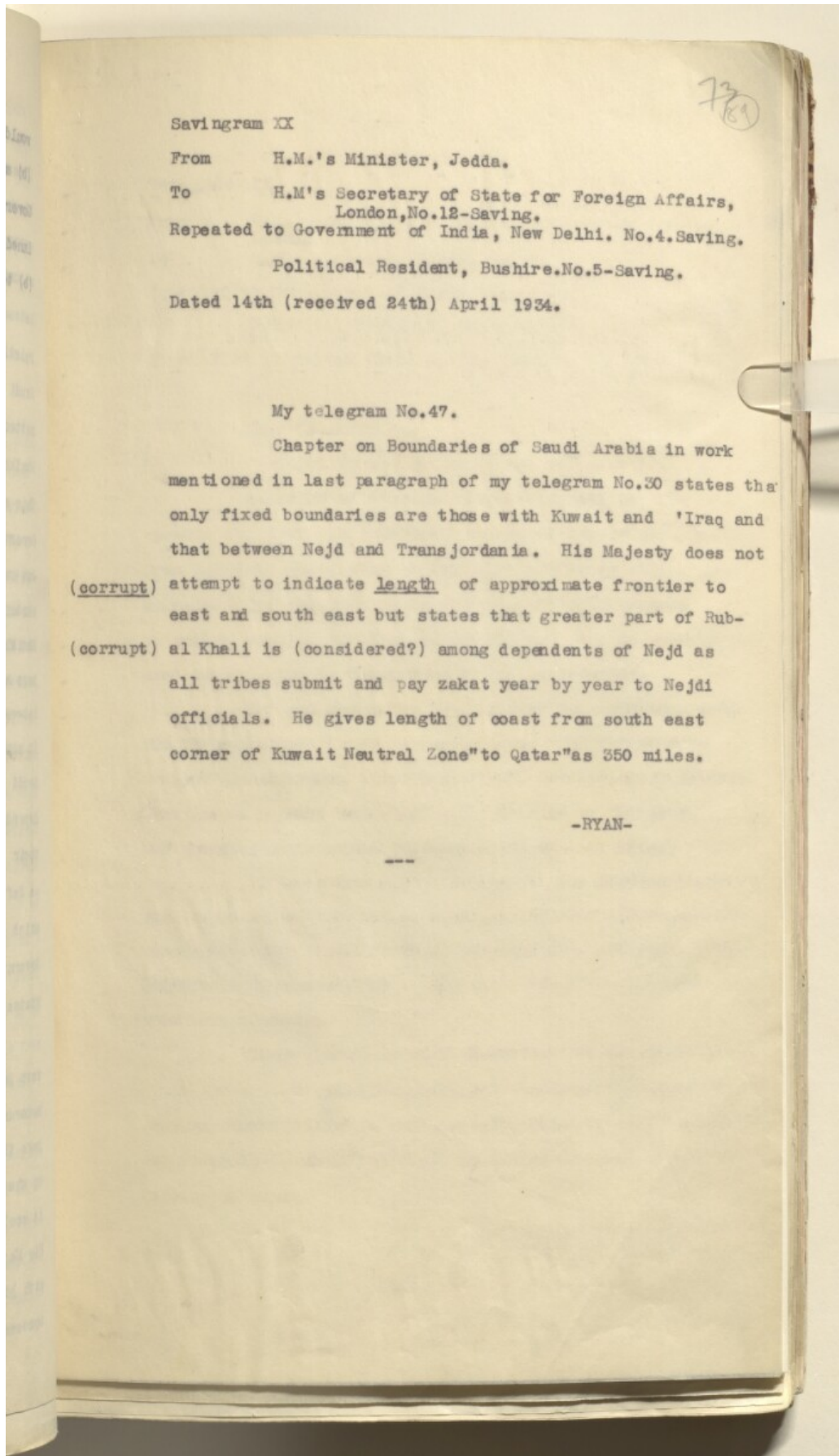












Savingram XX

From H.M.'s Minister, Jeddah.

To H.M.'s Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs,  
London, No. 12-Saving.  
Repeated to Government of India, New Delhi, No. 4-Saving.

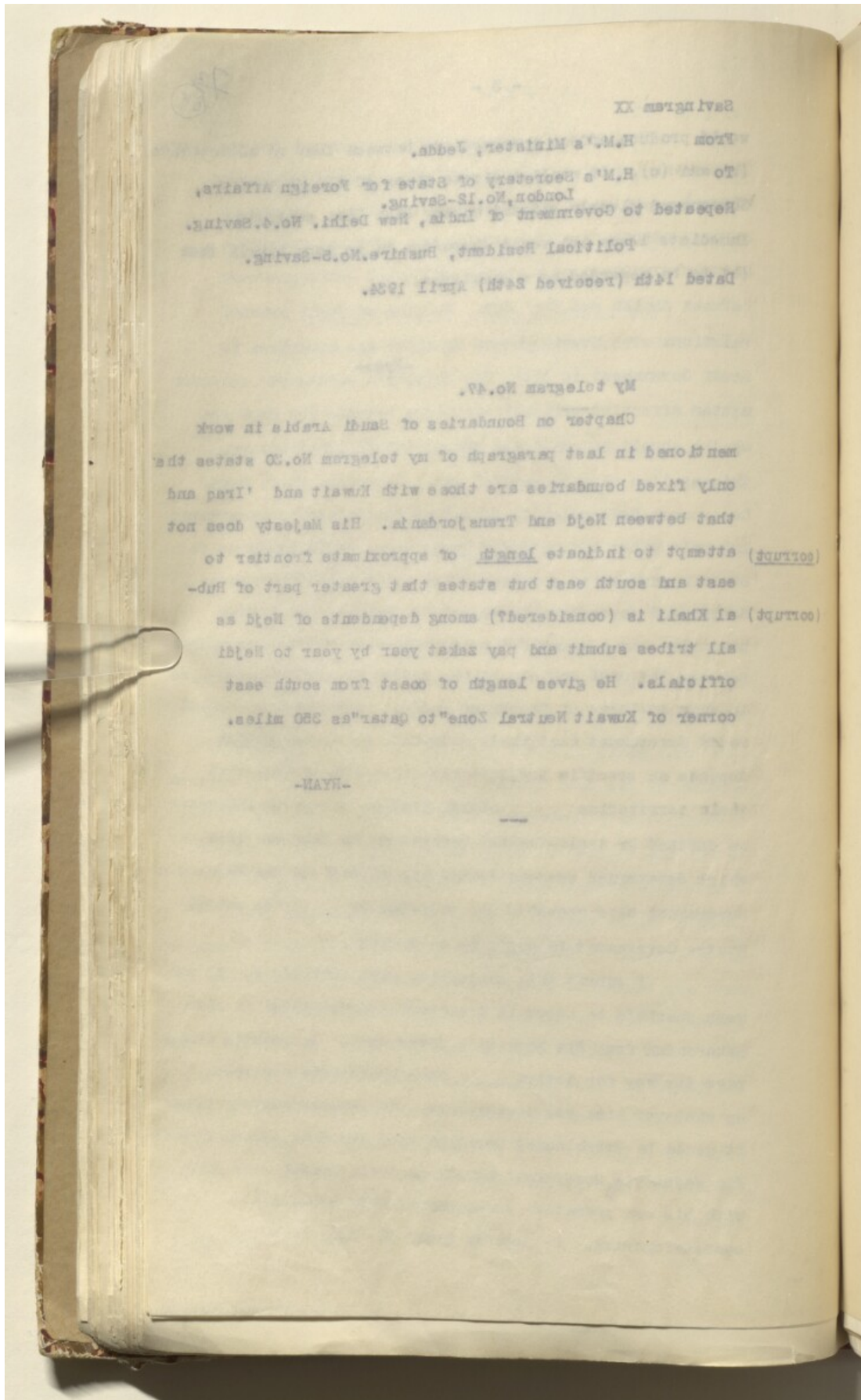
Political Resident, Bushire, No. 5-Saving.

Dated 14th (received 24th) April 1934.

My telegram No. 47.

Chapter on Boundaries of Saudi Arabia in work mentioned in last paragraph of my telegram No. 30 states that only fixed boundaries are those with Kuwait and 'Iraq and that between Nejd and Transjordan. His Majesty does not (corrupt) attempt to indicate length of approximate frontier to east and south east but states that greater part of Rub- (corrupt) al Khali is (considered?) among dependents of Nejd as all tribes submit and pay zakat year by year to Nejd officials. He gives length of coast from south east corner of Kuwait Neutral Zone "to Qatar" as 350 miles.

-RYAN-





Telegram XX.

From H.M.'s Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs,  
Lndn.

To H.M.'s Minister, Jedda. No.50.

Repeated to Government of India, New Delhi.

Political Resident, Bushire.

Dated 21st (received 22nd) April, 1934.

Your telegram 64.

Position is not quite as you envisage it.

Question of Kuwaiti blockade cannot be taken up with Ibn Saud in immediate future as latest information from Resident shows that Shaikh will not waive claims save in return for undertaking by His Majesty's Government to secure raising of blockade by Ibn Saud and to ensure that such undertaking is thereafter fully implemented.

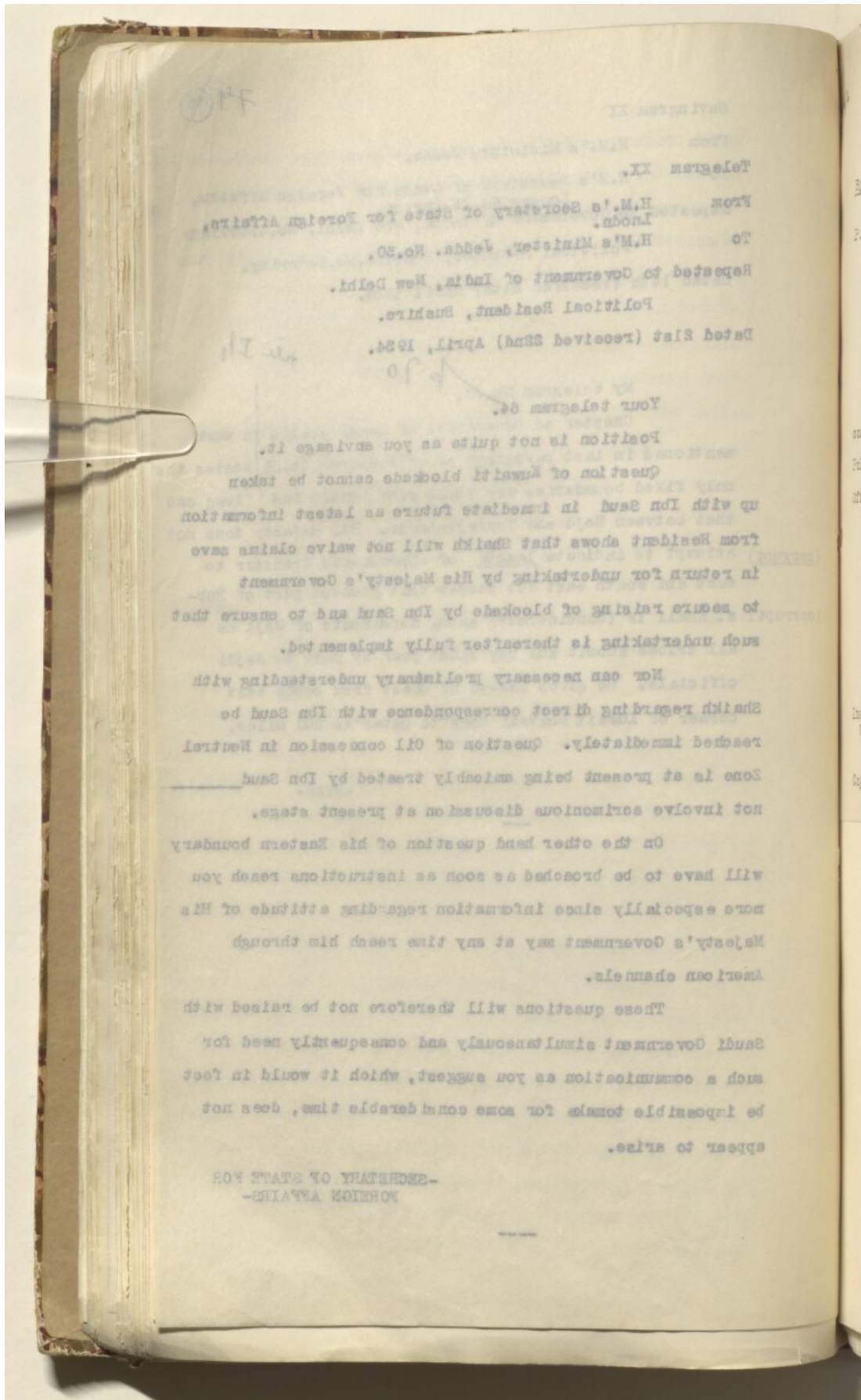
Nor can necessary preliminary understanding with Shaikh regarding direct correspondence with Ibn Saud be reached immediately. Question of Oil concession in Neutral Zone is at present being amicably treated by Ibn Saud not involve acrimonious discussion at present stage.

On the other hand question of his Eastern boundary will have to be broached as soon as instructions reach you more especially since information regarding attitude of His Majesty's Government may at any time reach him through American channels.

These questions will therefore not be raised with Saudi Government simultaneously and consequently need for such a communication as you suggest, which it would in fact be impossible to make for some considerable time, does not appear to arise.

-SECRETARY OF STATE FOR  
FOREIGN AFFAIRS-





P.W. 436  
19.5.24.15  
16.5.24.

91

By Air Mail

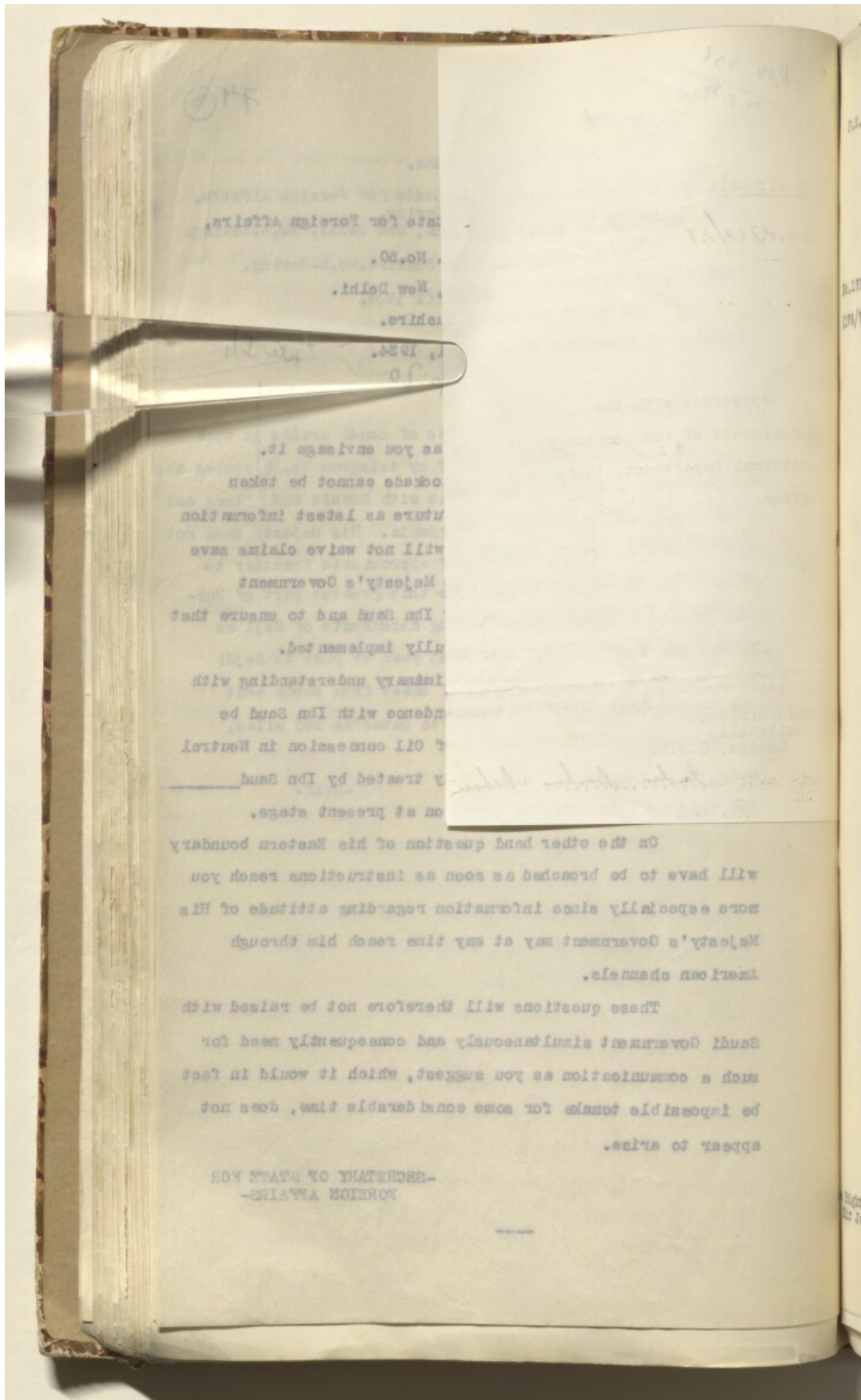
P.2.2723/24

Forwarded with the  
compliments of the Secretary,  
Political Department, India  
Office.

Wie

India Office,  
Whitehall,  
London, S.W.1.

Copy sent to Indian, Burkin & Padraic







P.Z. 2723/34.

Enclosure in Foreign Office covering letter,  
No. C.2435/1206/91 dated 23rd April, 1934.

No.171.

(176/7/34).

British Embassy,

ANGORA.

11th April, 1934.

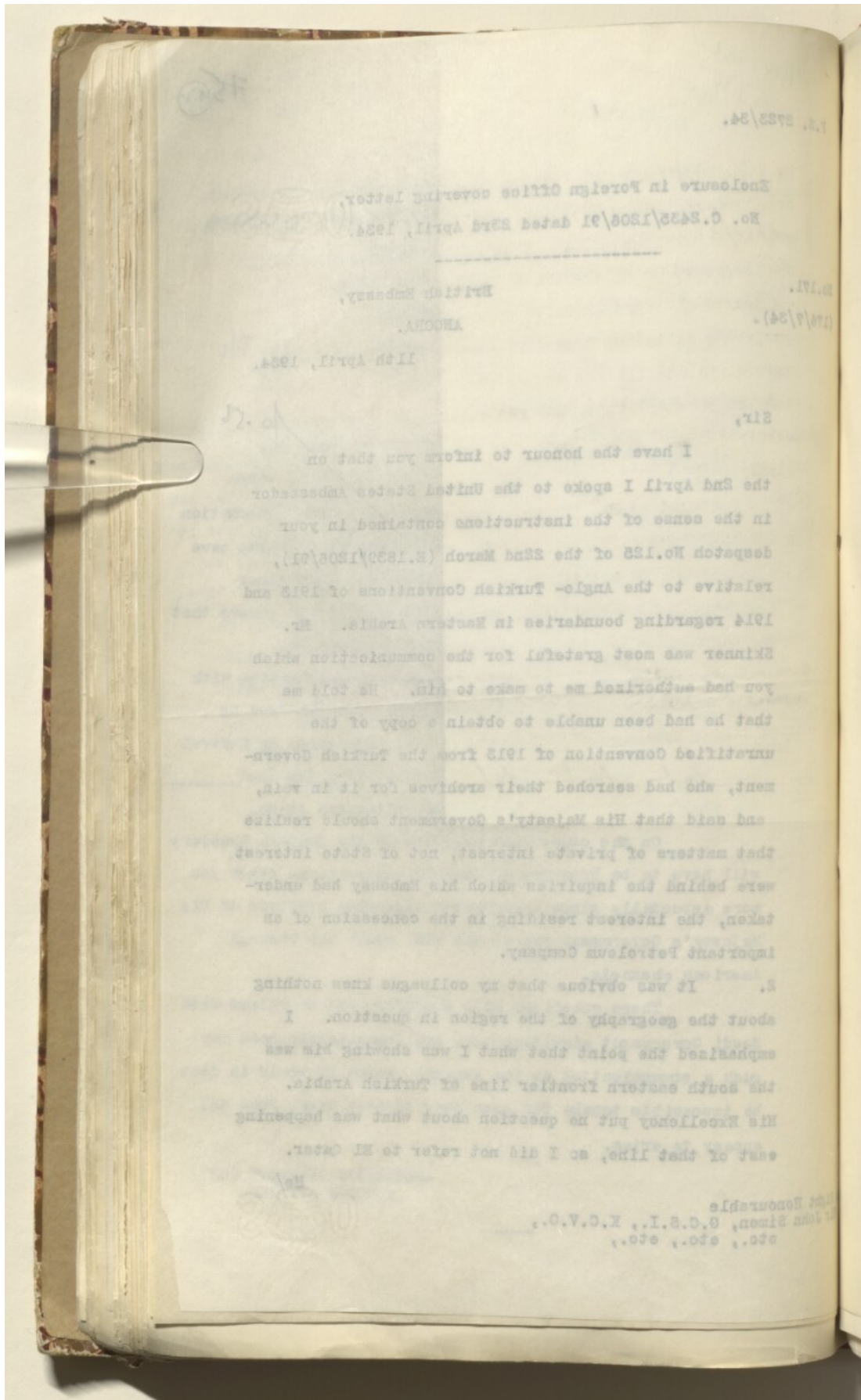
Sir,

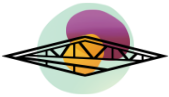
I have the honour to inform you that on the 2nd April I spoke to the United States Ambassador in the sense of the instructions contained in your despatch No.125 of the 22nd March (E.1839/1206/91), relative to the Anglo-Turkish Conventions of 1913 and 1914 regarding boundaries in Eastern Arabia. Mr. Skinner was most grateful for the communication which you had authorized me to make to him. He told me that he had been unable to obtain a copy of the unratified Convention of 1913 from the Turkish Government, who had searched their archives for it in vain, and said that His Majesty's Government should realize that matters of private interest, not of State interest, were behind the inquiries which his Embassy had undertaken, the interest residing in the concession of an important Petroleum Company.

2. It was obvious that my colleague knew nothing about the geography of the region in question. I emphasized the point that what I was showing him was the south eastern frontier line of Turkish Arabia. His Excellency put no question about what was happening east of that line, so I did not refer to El Qatar.

He/

Right Honourable  
Mr John Simon, G.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.,  
etc., etc., etc.,





- 2 -

76  
93

He did enquire why the Ottoman Government had not ratified the 1913 Convention, and on this point I was unable to enlighten him. I said, however, that as the 1914 Convention confirmed the frontier in question, and indeed also prolonged it further southwards to the previously delimited frontier between the Aden Protectorate and the Vilayet of the Yemen, and as that Convention had been ratified, the non-ratification of the earlier Convention was hardly relevant to the matter in hand.

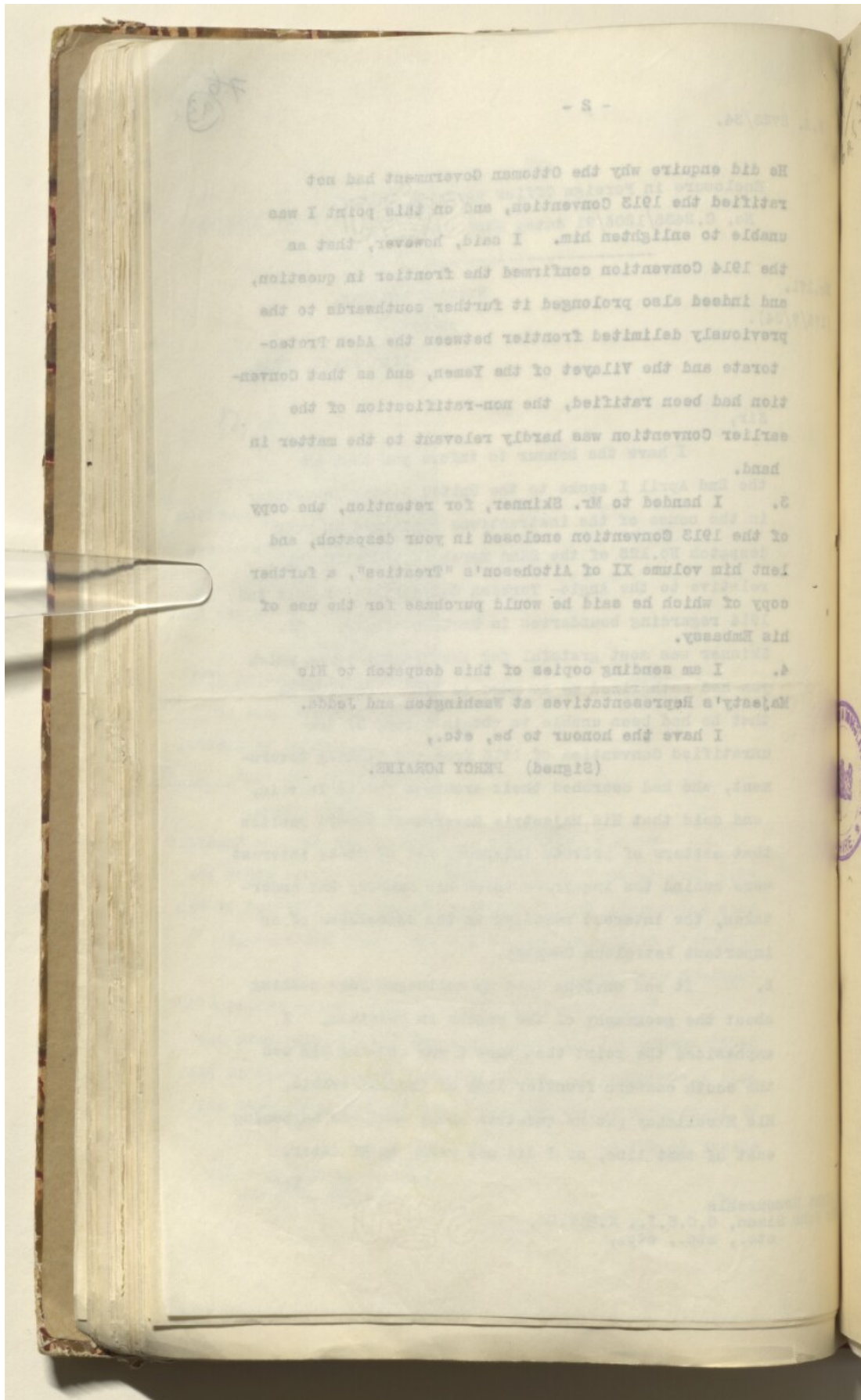
3. I handed to Mr. Skinner, for retention, the copy of the 1913 Convention enclosed in your despatch, and lent him volume XI of Aitcheson's "Treaties", a further copy of which he said he would purchase for the use of his Embassy.

4. I am sending copies of this despatch to His Majesty's Representatives at Washington and Jedda.

I have the honour to be, etc.,

(Signed) PERCY LORAINÉ.







CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 443-B of 1934.

The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf presents his compliments to

1. His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, London.
2. The Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, Simla.

and has the honour to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned document (4)/

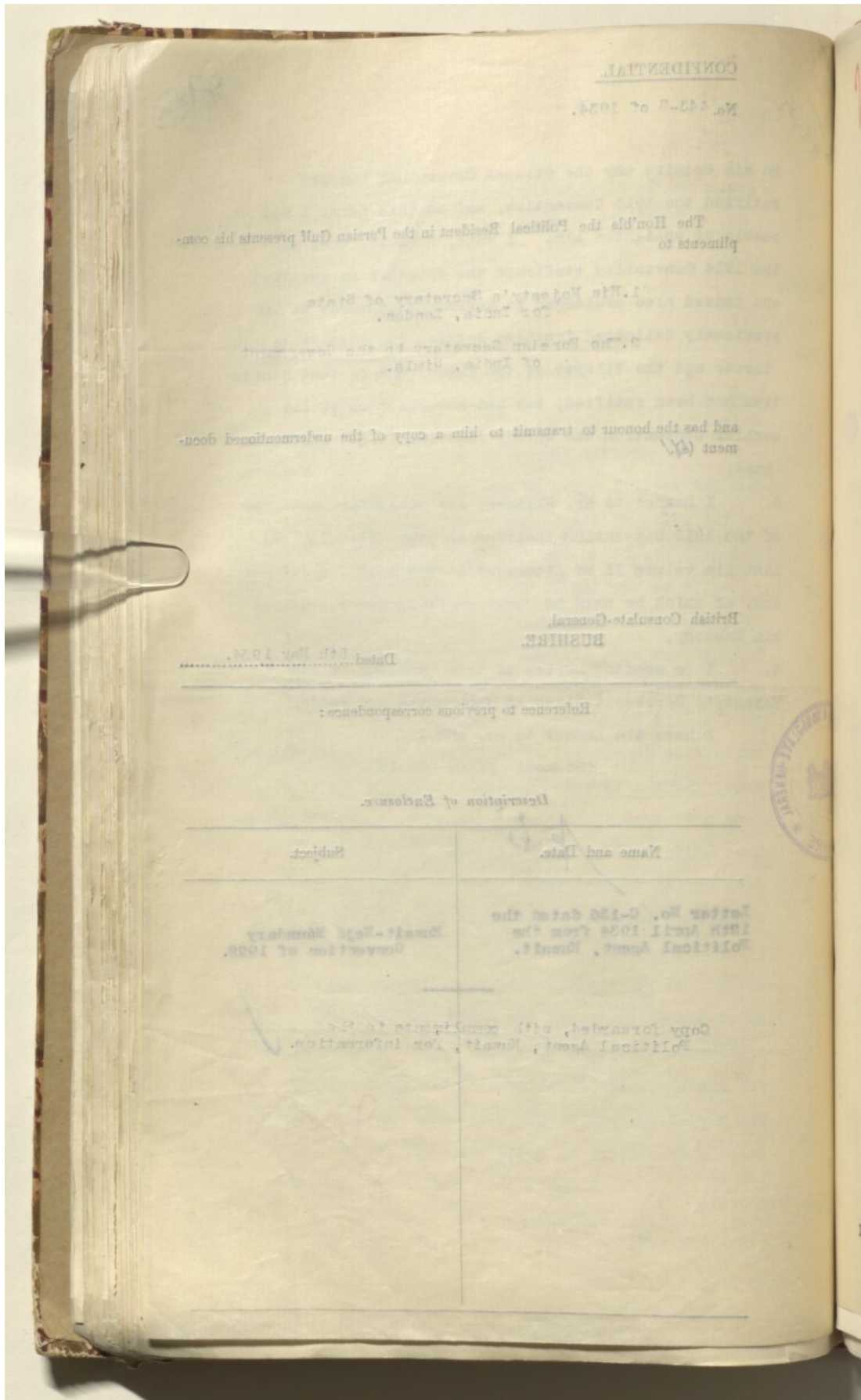
British Consulate-General,  
BUSHIRE.

Dated 5th May 1934.

Reference to previous correspondence :

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
Letter No. C-136 dated the 12th April 1934 from the Political Agent, Kuwait.	Kuwait-Najd Boundary Convention of 1922.
Copy forwarded, with compliments to the Political Agent, Kuwait, for information.	
File	







٧٢  
CONFIDENTIAL &  
PERSONAL.

76  
85  
POLITICAL AGENCY,  
KUWAIT.

Dated the 23rd May 1934.

*my dear Ward:*

When you were here with Edmonds recently, you told me that you had noticed as you were flying down to Kuwait, that there was a small island north of Warba Island and asked me if I could say whether it was in Kuwait or Iraq territory. At the time I replied that I knew of no such island but suggested that if it was on the north side of Warba, it would probably belong to Iraq.

2. Since my remarks I have discovered an excellent chart of the southern end of the Khor Zubair and its junction with the Khor Abdulla and Khor Subiyeh, compiled by H.M.S. SPHINX, Commander J.W. Kemp, R.N. in 1930 and giving soundings etc.

3. I am enclosing a tracing of that portion of the chart, which is relevant to our talk.

4. You will notice that there is (a) a long narrow island just inside the Khor Zubair and north-west of Warba island, also (b) another small round island just south of the south-western corner of Warba.

5. From the official definition of the Kuwait-Iraq frontier line at this point, I think that it is pretty clear that (a) appertains to Iraq and (b) to Kuwait.

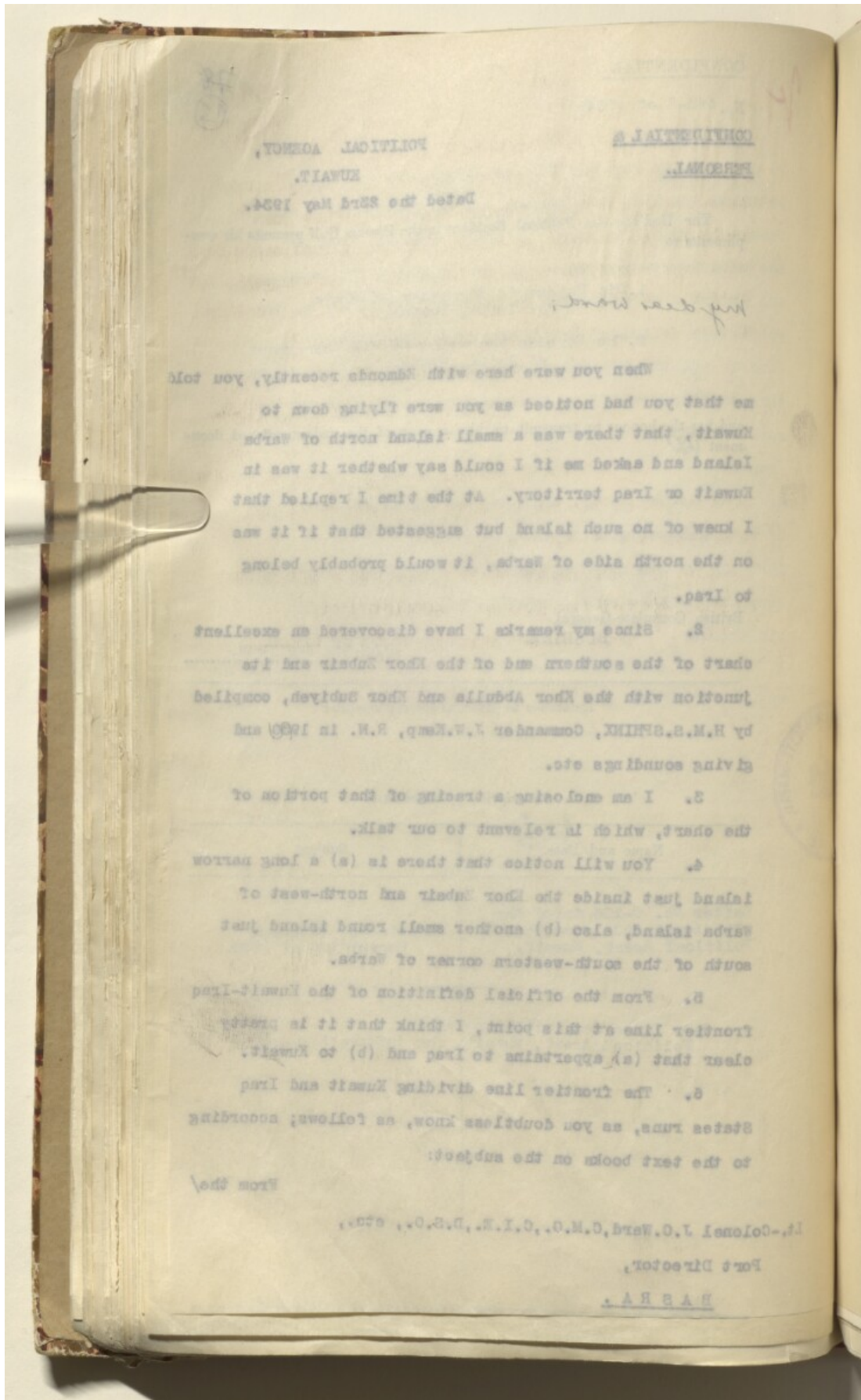
6. The frontier line dividing Kuwait and Iraq States runs, as you doubtless know, as follows; according to the text books on the subject:

From the/

Lt.-Colonel J.C. Ward, C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O., etc.,

Port Director,

B A S R A .





- 2 -

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From the intersection of the Wadi al Auja with the Batin (just north of Rigai), and thence northwards along the Batin (centre line) to a point just south of the latitude of Safwan; thence it runs eastwards, passing immediately south of Jebel Sanam, Safwan wells and Um Qasr, leaving them to Iraq, and so on to the junction of the Khor Zubair with the Khor Abdulla.

The boundary then proceeds down the the Khor Abdulla (centre line) leaving Warba and Bubiyan Islands to Kuwait.

The islands of Maskan, Falaika, Auha, Kubbar, Qarw and Um al Maradin lying to the south of Bubiyan also appertain to Kuwait.

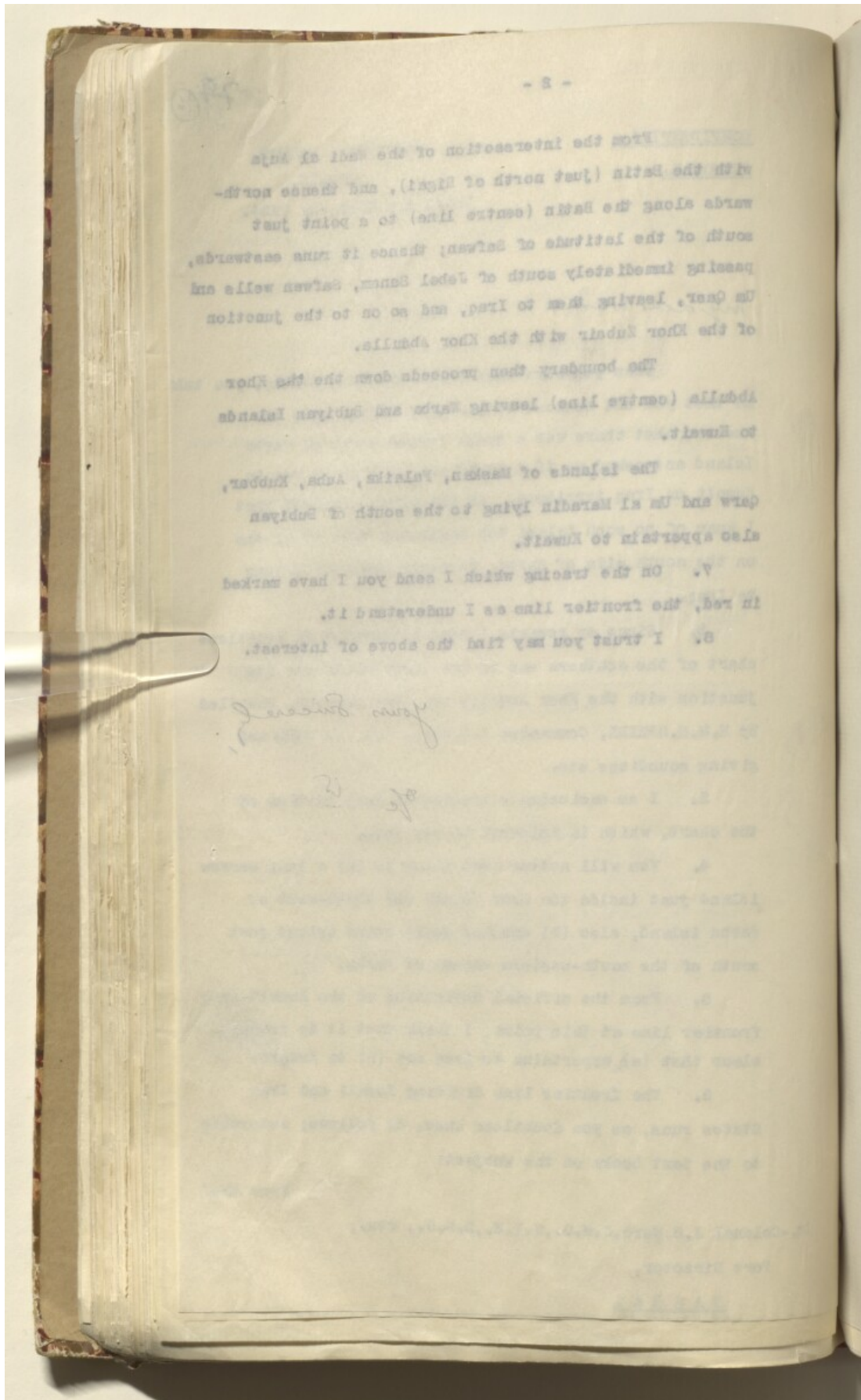
7. On the tracing which I send you I have marked in red, the frontier line as I understand it.

8. I trust you may find the above of interest.

Yours Sincerely,

of ١٥

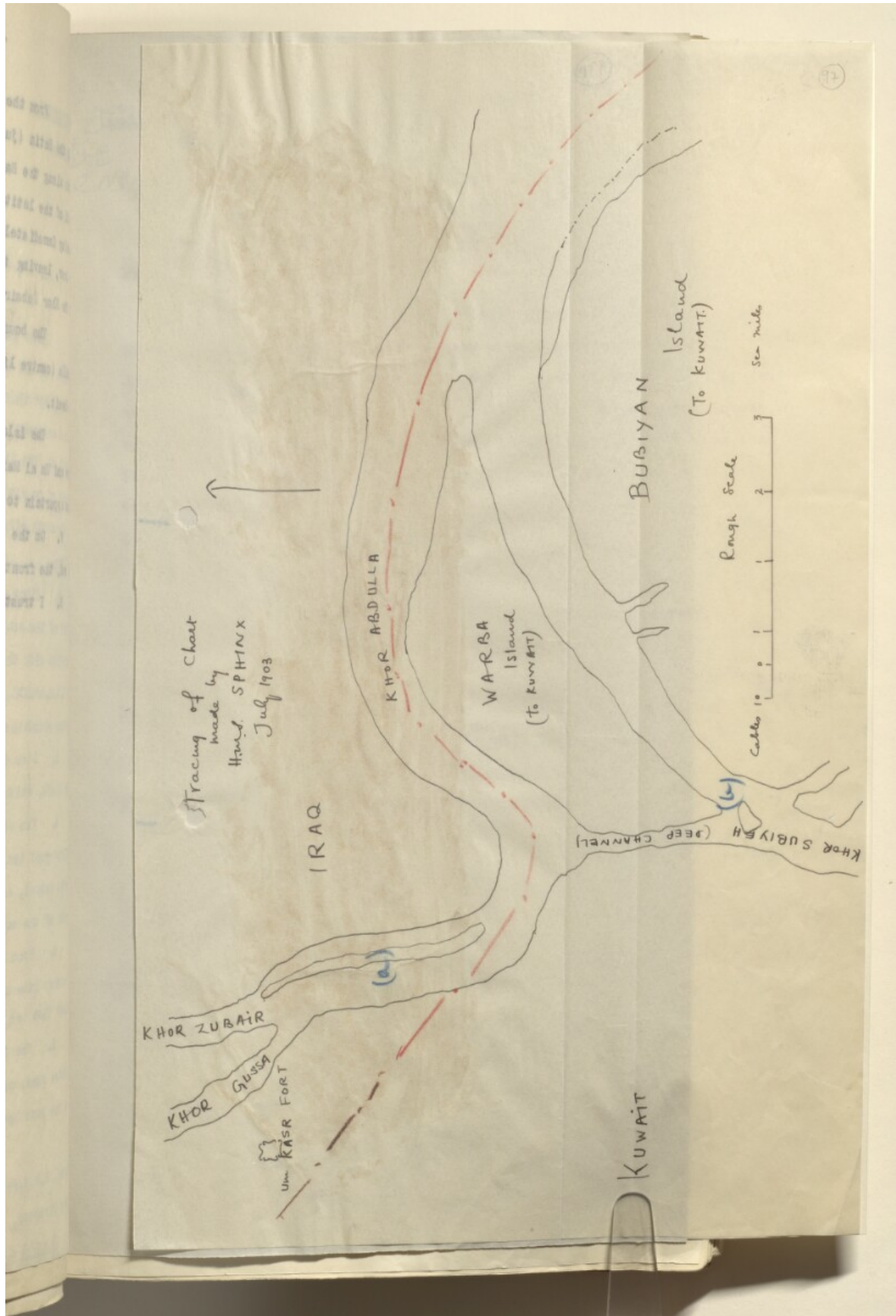






"رسم استشفافي لخريطة أعدده طاقم السفينة الملكية سفينكس، يوليو ١٩٠٣"

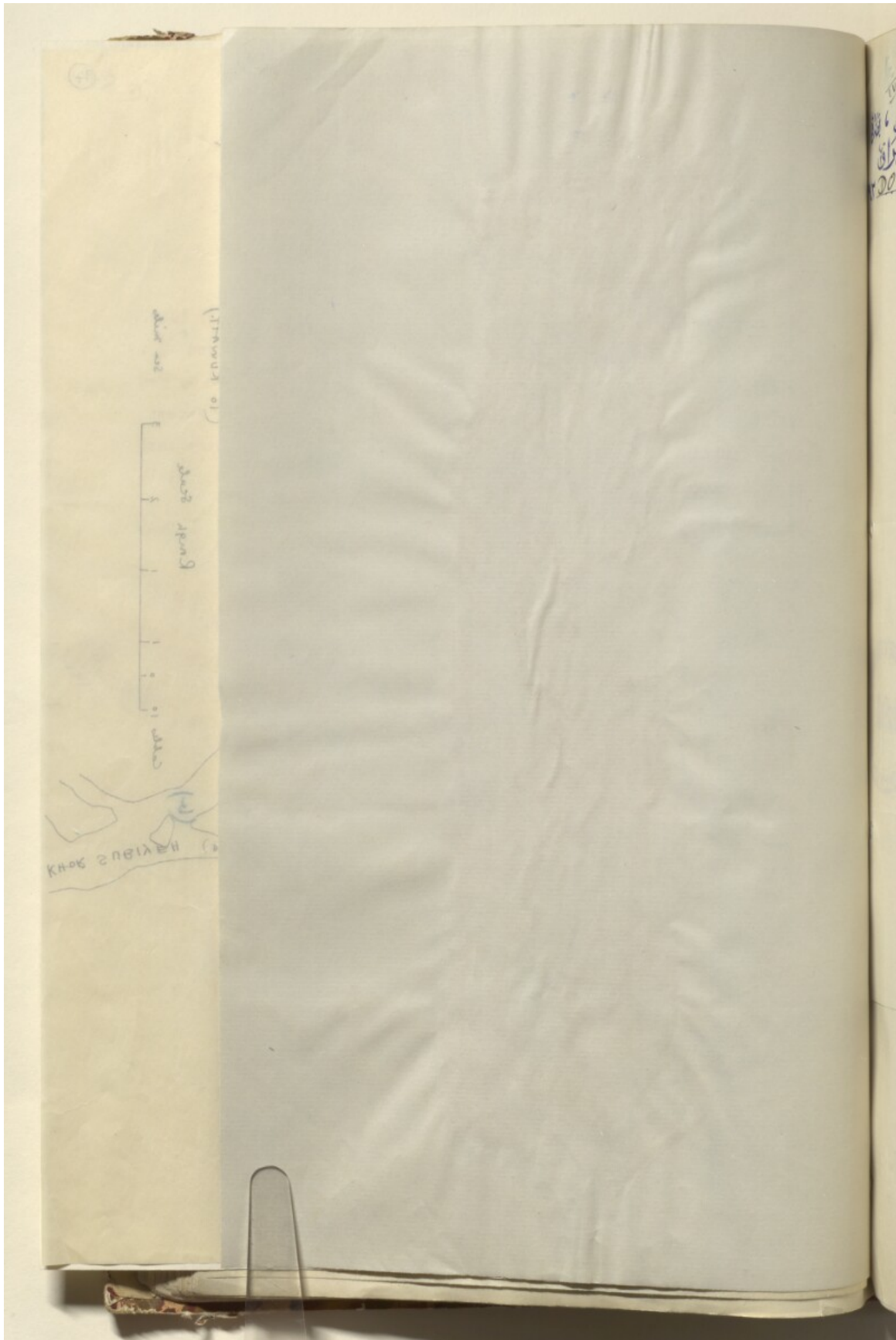
[٩٧و] (٢/١)



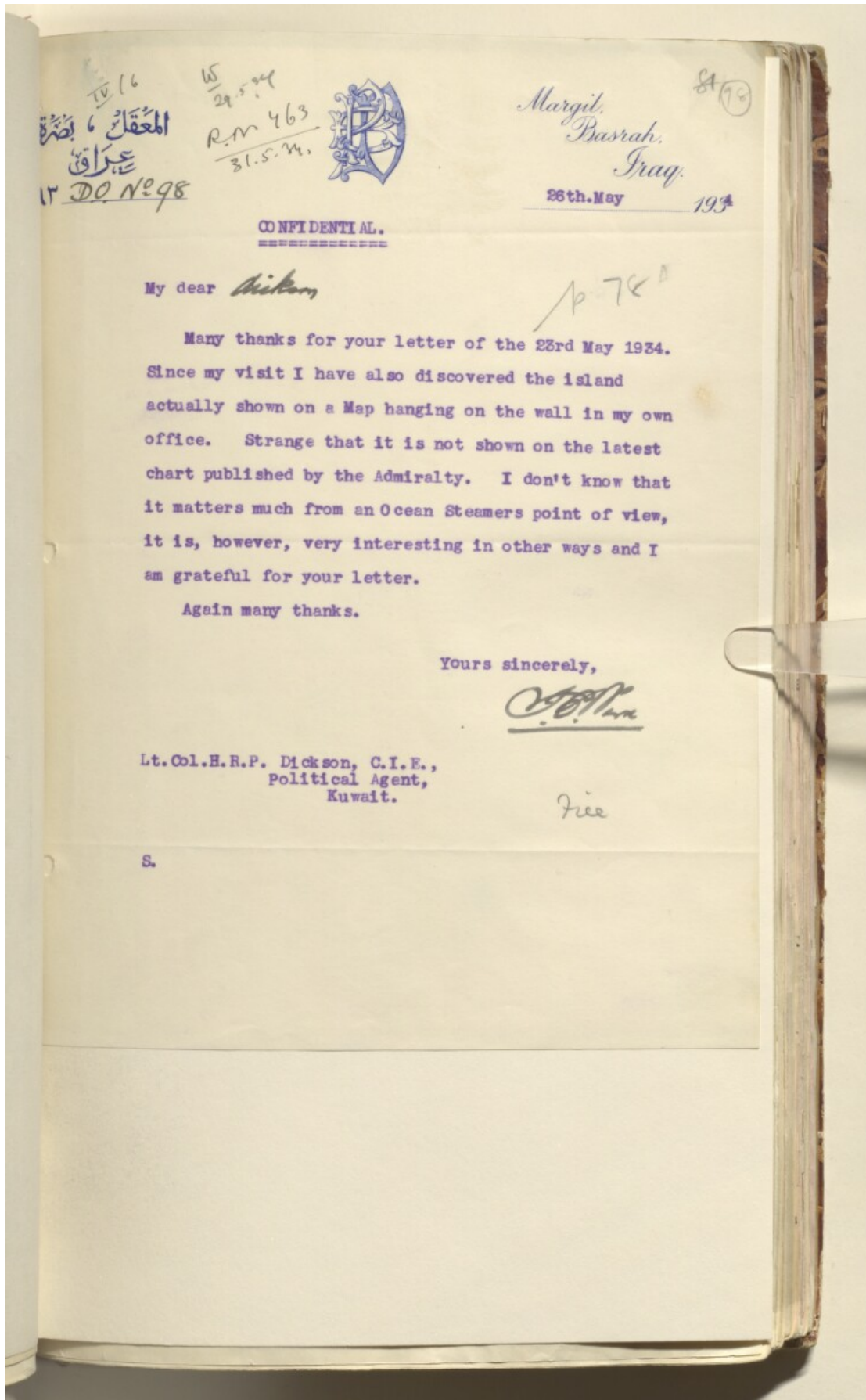


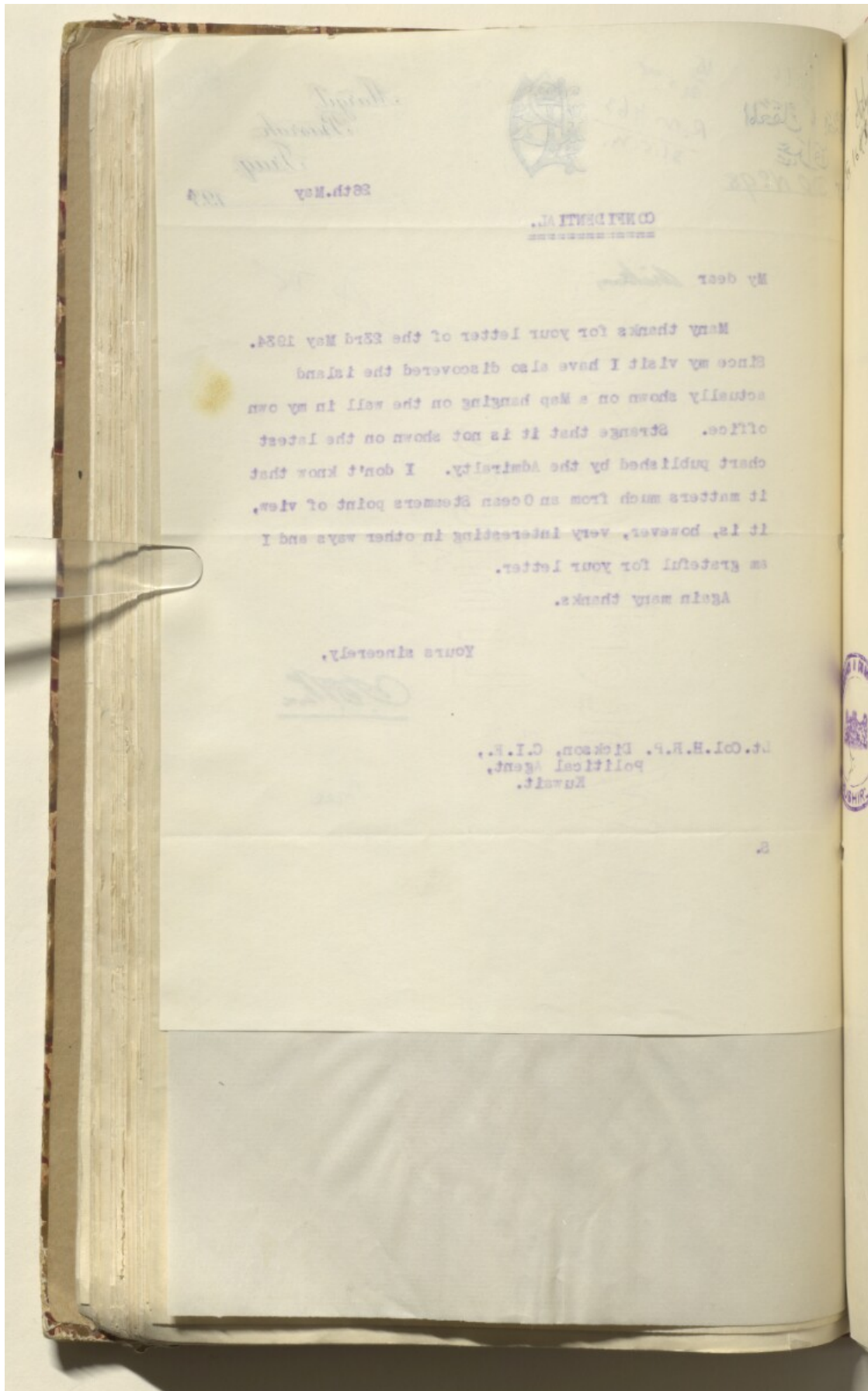
"رسم استشفافي لخريطة أعدده طاقم السفينة الملكية سفينكس، يوليو ١٩٠٣"

[٩٧و] (٢/٢)











*Handwritten:* To 16/6/34

CONFIDENTIAL.

*Handwritten:* P.N. 526  
16.6.34

No. C/246 of 1934.

The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf presents his compliments to

The Political Agent,  
Kuwait.

and has the honour to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned document for information.

Office of the Political Resident  
in the Persian Gulf,  
Camp, Bahrain.

~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~  
XXXXXX.

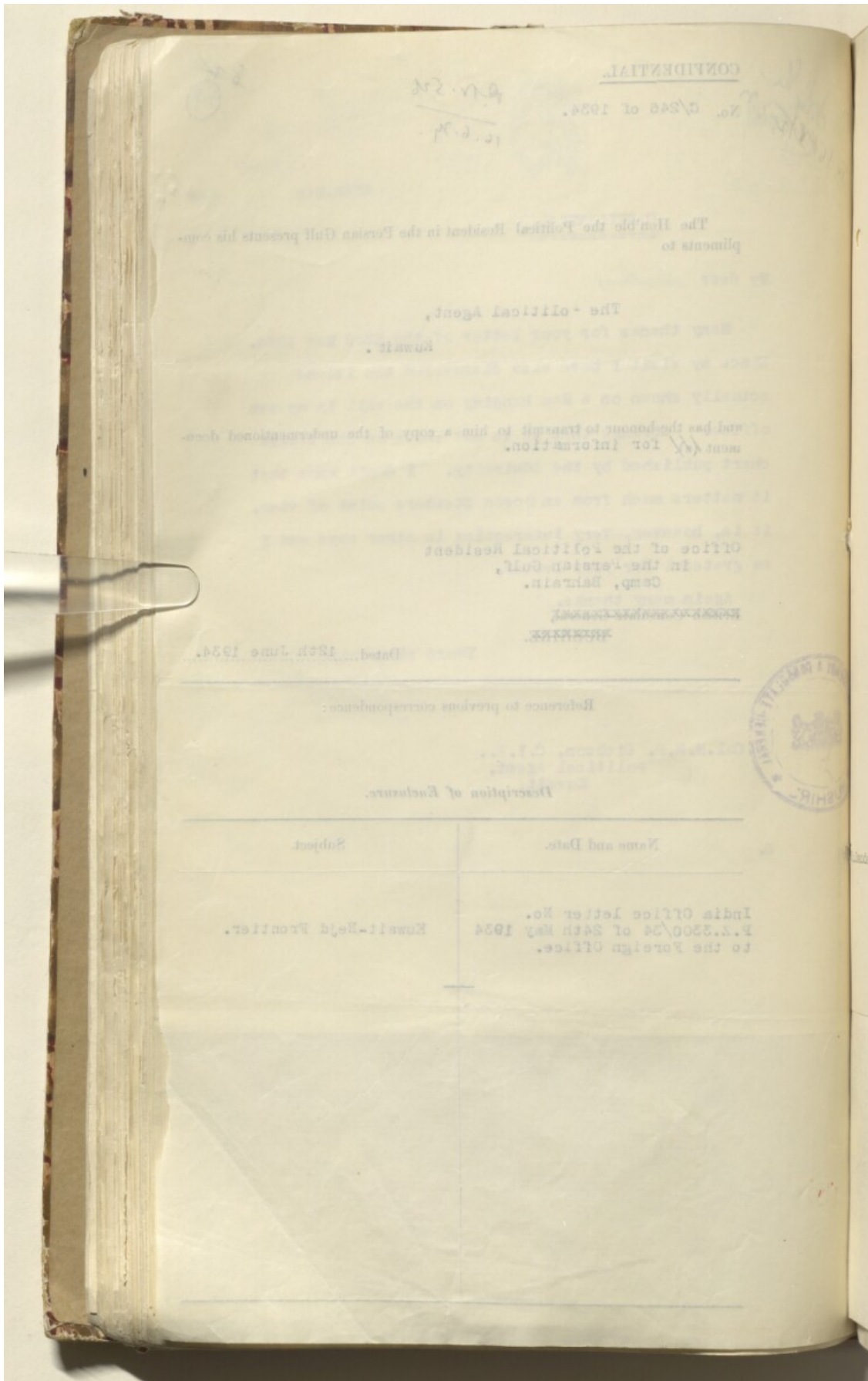
Dated....12th June 1934....

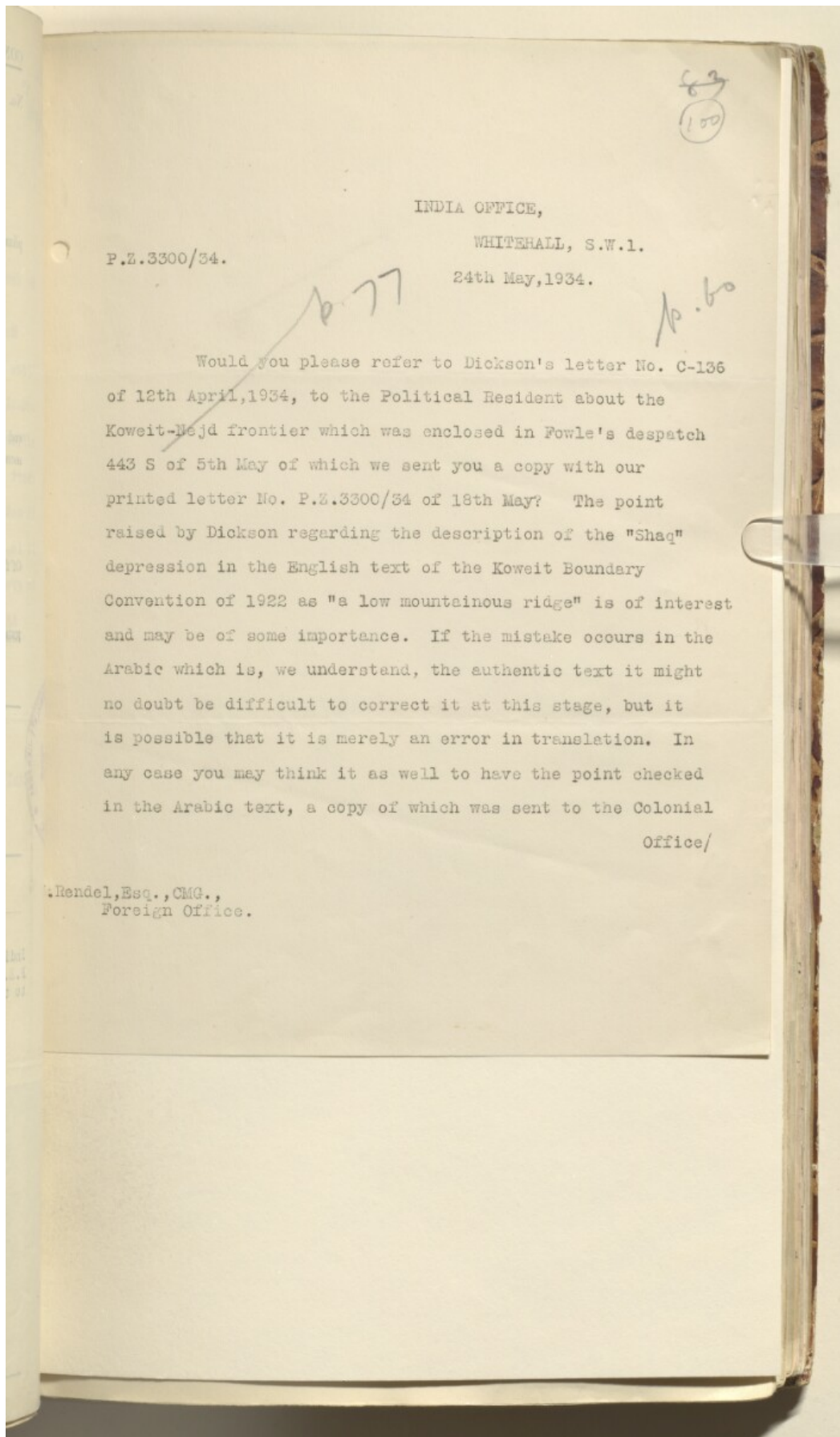
Reference to previous correspondence:

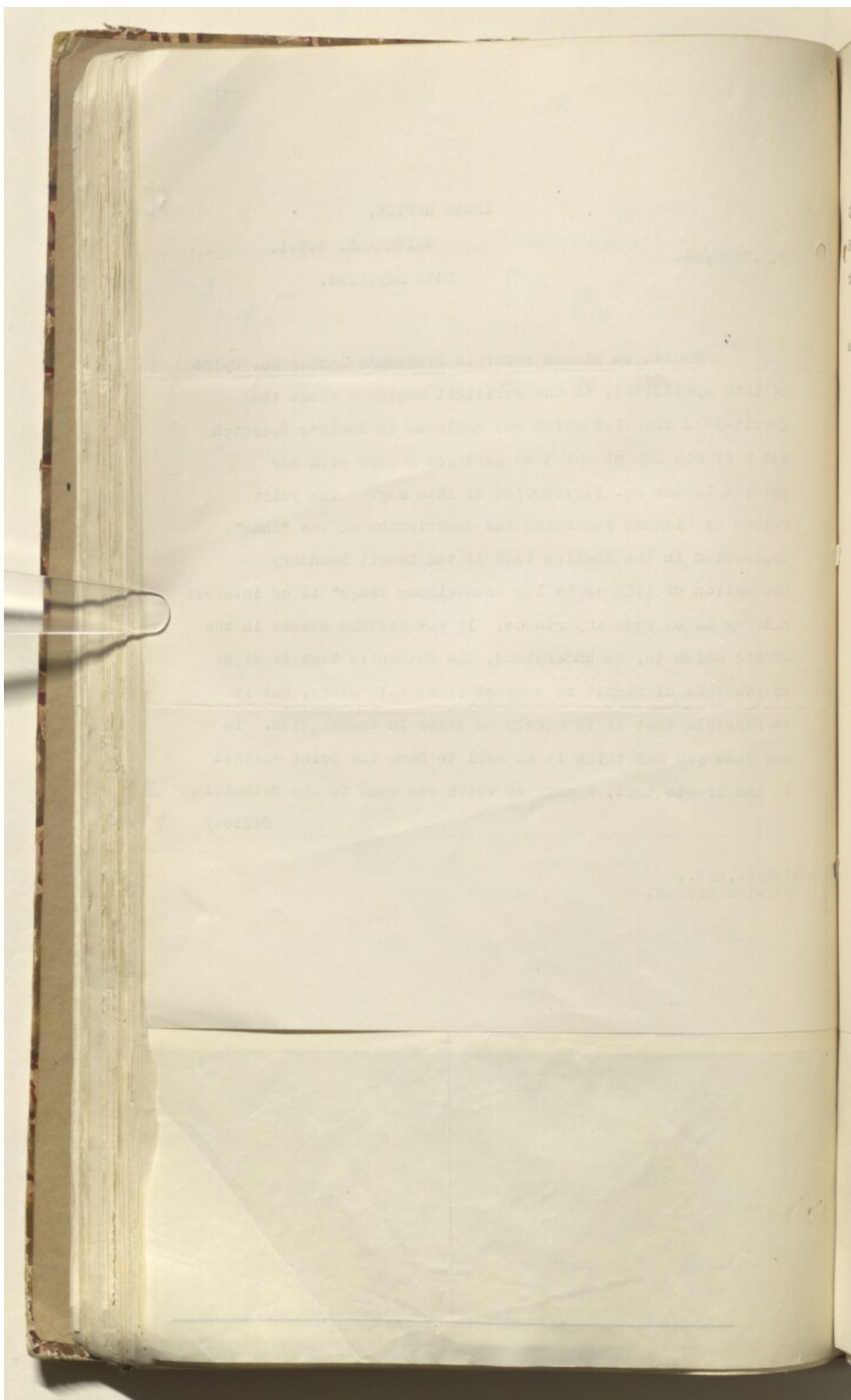
Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
India Office letter No. P.Z.3300/34 of 24th May 1934 to the Foreign Office.	Kuwait-Nejd Frontier.

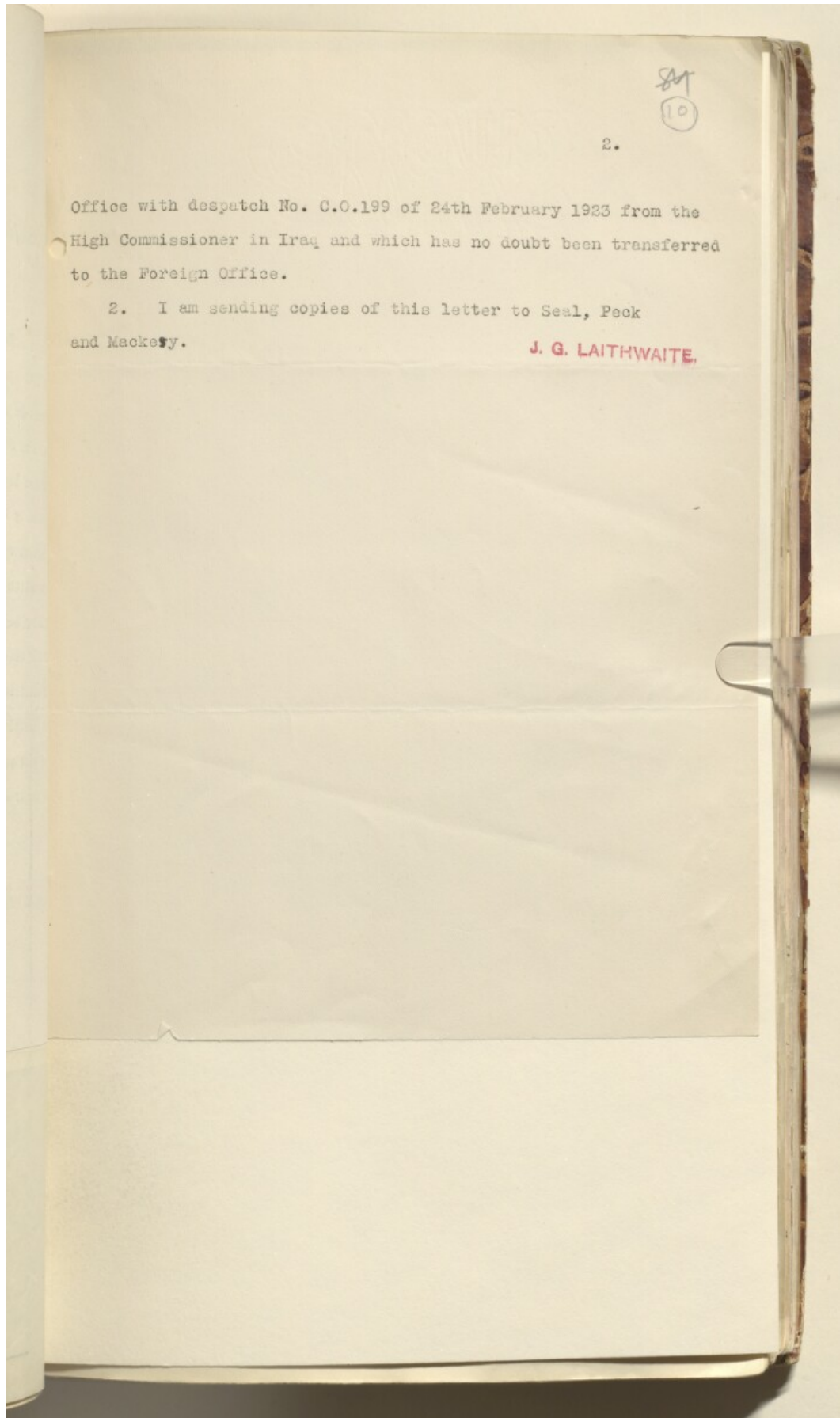


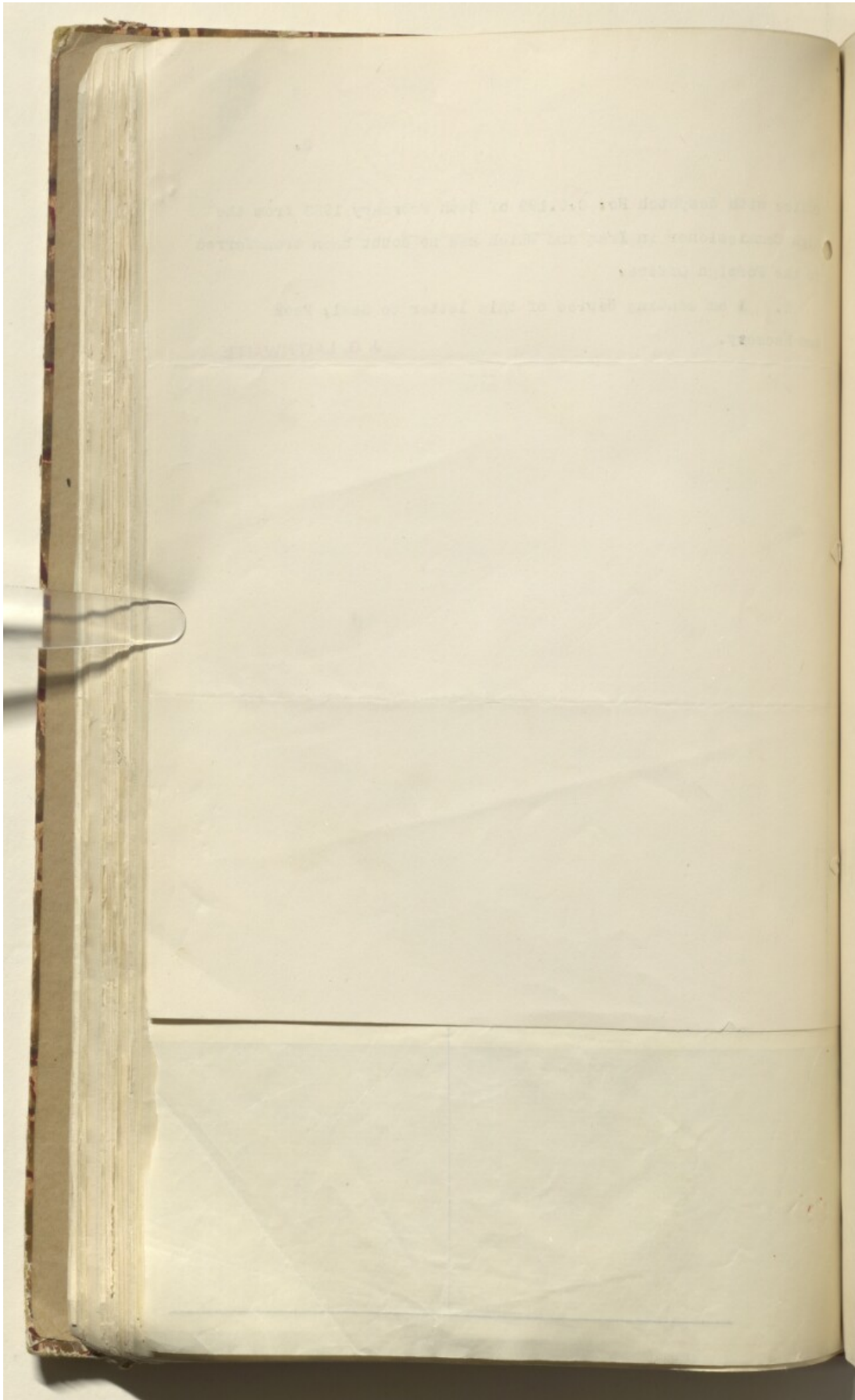














Received under Bushire P.L.684-S of 1934, dated 18.7.34. 85  
102  
Original I/1 copy on 1V/6.

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COPY.

12/6  
R.N. 597  
1.6.34.

Telegram XX.

From H.M's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, London.

To H.M's Minister, Jedda. No.127.

Repeated to Government of India, Simla.

Political Resident, Bushire. No.29.

Dated 10th (received 11th) July 1934.

Your telegram 157.

You may certainly express warm gratification with which His Majesty's Government have learnt of comprehensive settlement reached with Imam.

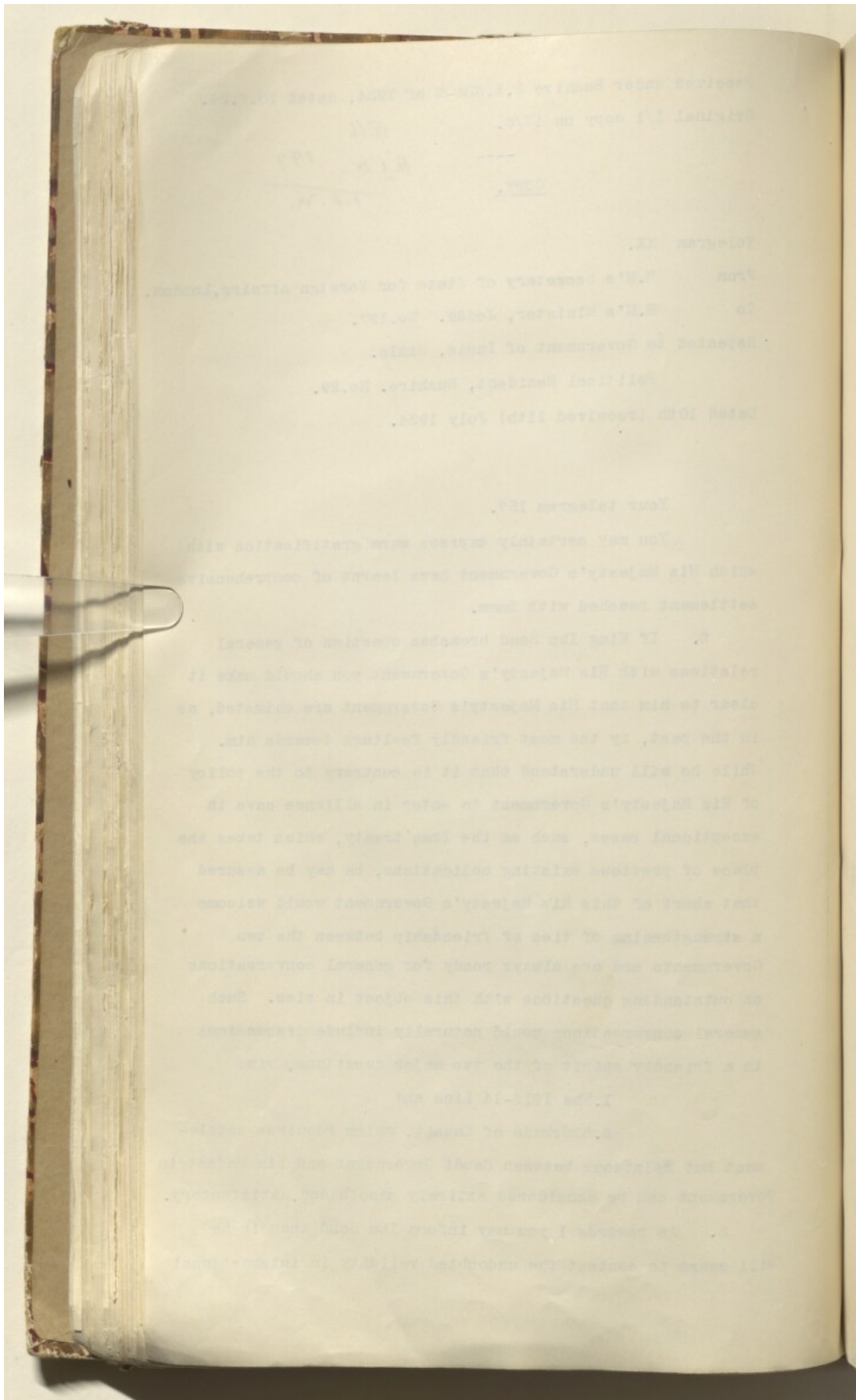
2. If King Ibn Saud broaches question of general relations with His Majesty's Government you should make it clear to him that His Majesty's Government are animated, as in the past, by the most friendly feelings towards him. While he will understand that it is contrary to the policy of His Majesty's Government to enter in alliance save in exceptional cases, such as the Iraq treaty, which takes the place of previous existing obligations, he may be assured that short of this His Majesty's Government would welcome a strengthening of ties of friendship between the two Governments and are always ready for general conversations on outstanding questions with this object in view. Such general conversations would naturally include discussions in a friendly spirit of the two major questions, viz:

1. The 1913-14 Line and

2. Blockade of Kuwait, which requires settlement but relations between Saudi Government and his Majesty's Government can be considered entirely smooth and satisfactory.

3. As regards 1 you may inform Ibn Saud that if he will cease to contest the undoubted validity in international







- 2 -

86/103

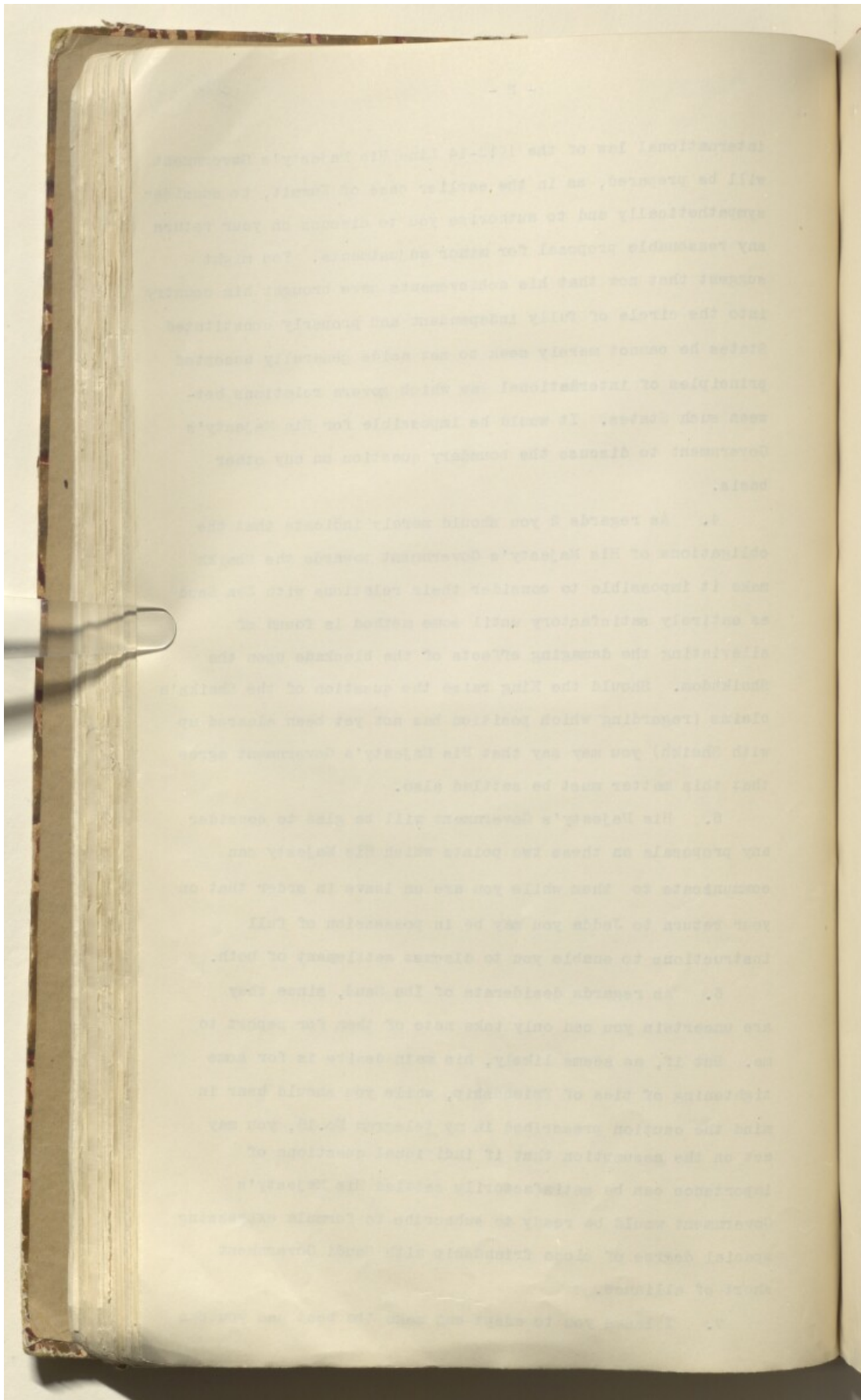
international law of the 1913-14 Line His Majesty's Government will be prepared, as in the earlier case of Kuwait, to consider sympathetically and to authorise you to discuss on your return any reasonable proposal for minor adjustments. You might suggest that now that his achievements have brought his country into the circle of fully independent and properly constituted States he cannot merely seek to set aside generally accepted principles of international law which govern relations between such States. It would be impossible for His Majesty's Government to discuss the boundary question on any other basis.

4. As regards 2 you should merely indicate that the obligations of His Majesty's Government towards the Shaikh make it impossible to consider their relations with Ibn Saud as entirely satisfactory until some method is found of alleviating the damaging effects of the blockade upon the Shaikhdom. Should the King raise the question of the Shaikh's claims (regarding which position has not yet been cleared up with Shaikh) you may say that His Majesty's Government agree that this matter must be settled also.

5. His Majesty's Government will be glad to consider any proposals on these two points which His Majesty can communicate to them while you are on leave in order that on your return to Jedda you may be in possession of full instructions to enable you to discuss settlement of both.

6. As regards desiderata of Ibn Saud, since they are uncertain you can only take note of them for report to me. But if, as seems likely, his main desire is for some tightening of ties of friendship, while you should bear in mind the caution prescribed in my telegram No.18, you may act on the assumption that if individual questions of importance can be satisfactorily settled His Majesty's Government would be ready to subscribe to formula expressing special degree of close friendship with Saudi Government short of alliance.

7. I leave you to adapt and make the best use you can







- 3 -

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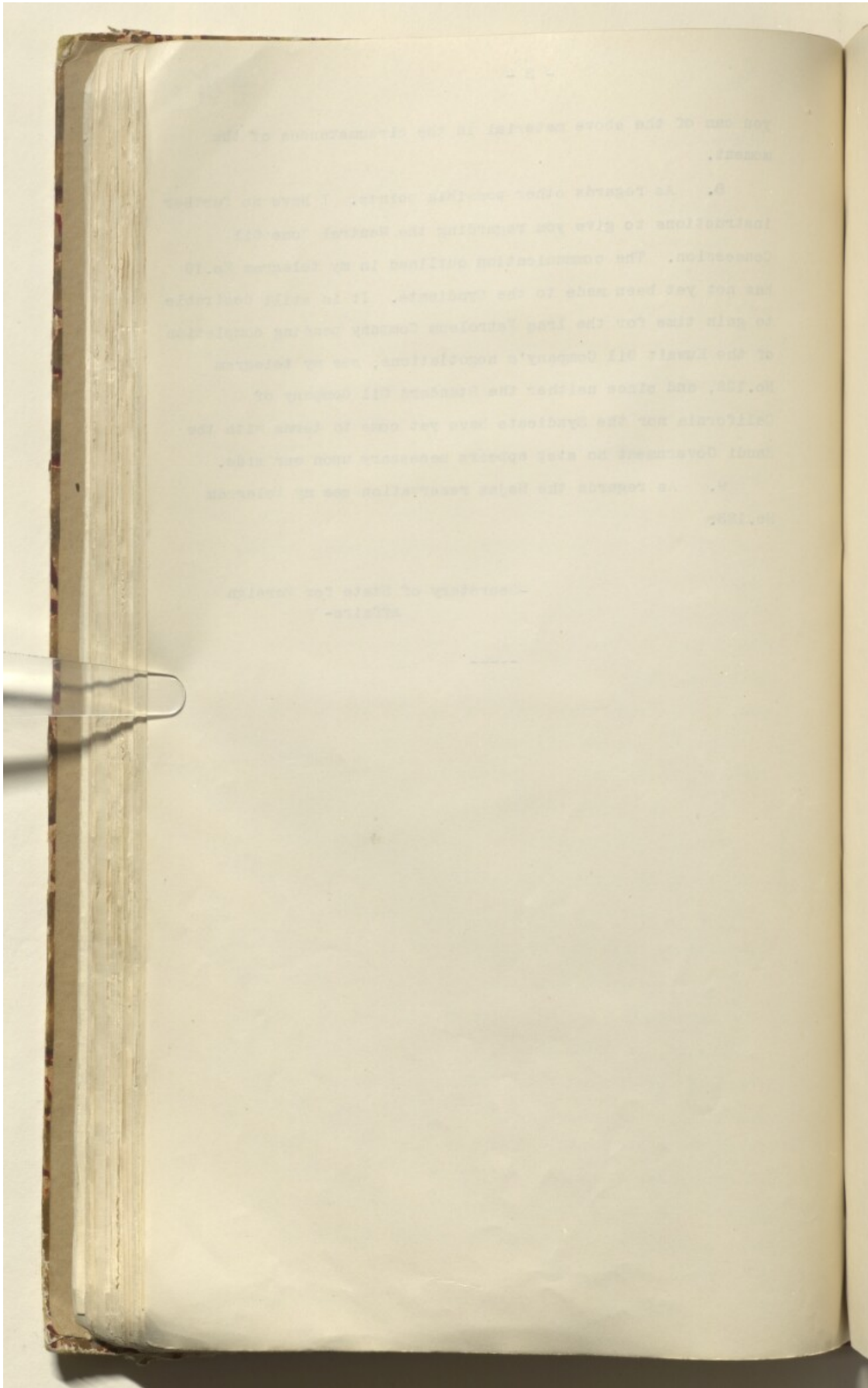
you can of the above material in the circumstances of the moment.

8. As regards other possible points. I have no further instructions to give you regarding the Neutral Zone Oil Concession. The communication outlined in my telegram No.19 has not yet been made to the Syndicate. It is still desirable to gain time for the Iraq Petroleum Company pending completion of the Kuwait Oil Company's negotiations, see my telegram No.122, and since neither the Standard Oil Company of California nor the Syndicate have yet come to terms with the Saudi Government no step appears necessary upon our side.

9. As regards the Hejaz reservation see my telegram No.123.

-Secretary of State for Foreign  
Affairs-

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Telegram XX.

From H.M.'s Minister, Jedda.

To H.M.'s Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, London.  
No.166.

Repeated to Government of India, Simla. No.39.

Political Resident, Bushire. No.151.

Dated the 15th (received the 16th) July 1934.

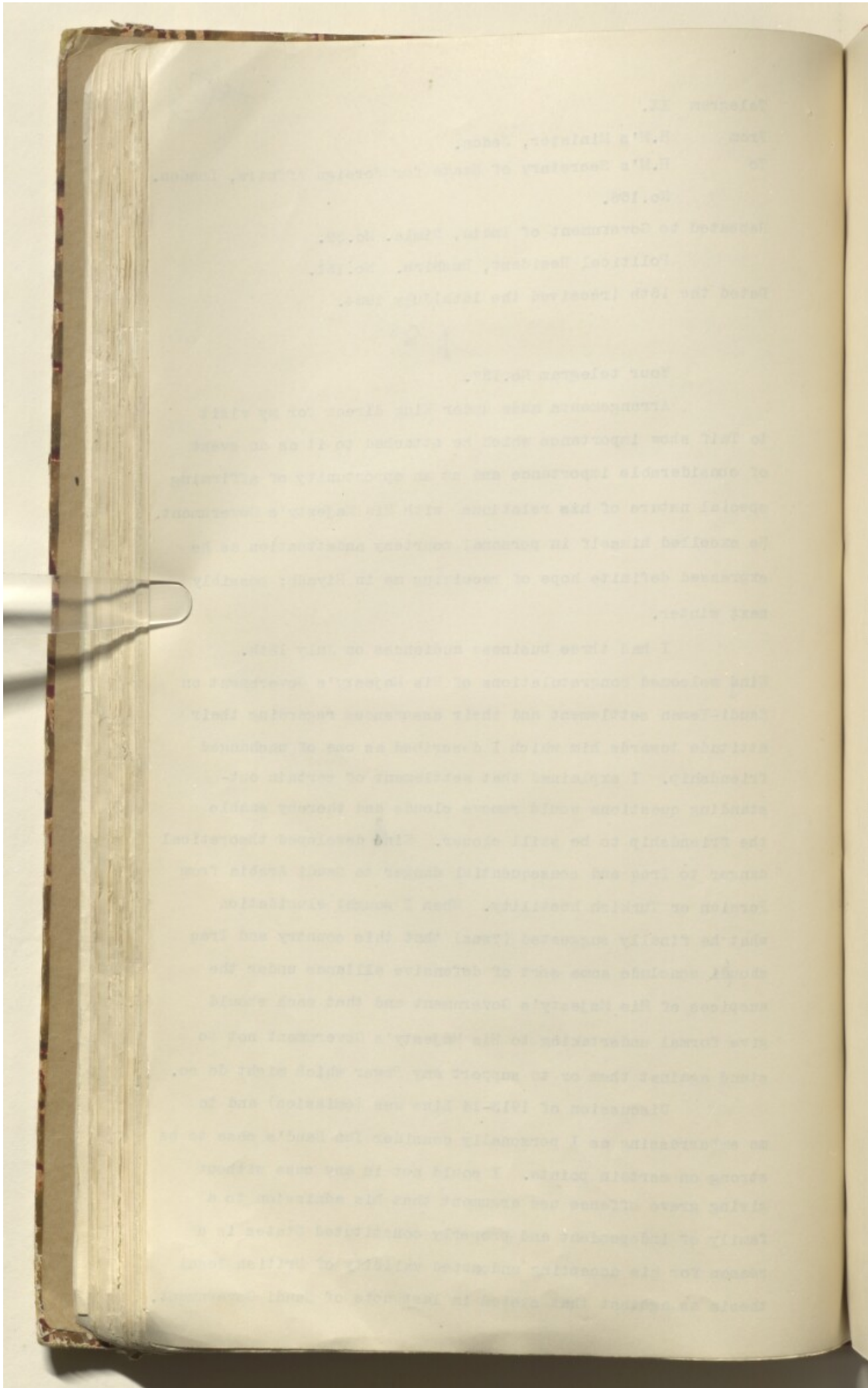
Your telegram No.127.

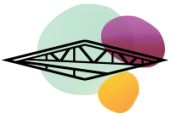
Arrangements made under King direct for my visit to Taif show importance which he attached to it as an event of considerable importance and as an opportunity of affirming special nature of his relations with His Majesty's Government. He excelled himself in personal courtesy and attention as he expressed definite hope of receiving me in Riyadh; possibly next winter.

I had three business audiences on July 13th. King welcomed congratulations of His Majesty's Government on Saudi-Yemen settlement and their assurances regarding their attitude towards him which I described as one of unchanged friendship. I explained that settlement of certain outstanding questions would remove clouds and thereby enable the friendship to be still closer. King developed theoretical danger to Iraq and consequential danger to Saudi Arabia from Persian or Turkish hostility. When I sought elucidation what he finally suggested (?was) that this country and Iraq should conclude some sort of defensive alliance under the auspices of His Majesty's Government and that each should give formal undertaking to His Majesty's Government not to stand against them or to support any Power which might do so.

Discussion of 1913-14 Line was (omission) and to me embarrassing as I personally consider Ibn Saud's case to be strong on certain points. I could not in any case without giving grave offence use argument that his admission to a family of independent and properly constituted States is a reason for his accepting undoubted validity of British legal thesis as against that stated in last note of Saudi Government.







- 2 -

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106

I emphasized confidence of His Majesty's Government in their view and difficulty they would have ~~xxx~~ in pursuing matter on any other basis but intimation of readiness on their part to consider minor modifications of Line if basis were accepted. King vehemently repudiated suggestion that Turks had any locus standi to alienate his own ancestral rights and used various subsidiary arguments which I will report on arrival in London. I suggested that question be postponed until then.

King expressed desire for settlement of Kuwait blockade question on terms of reciprocal advantage. He said cost of maintaining his own Customs posts would be greater than return from their success seemed to favour discussion of whole (mut.) between Saudi Government and Kuwait representatives. As I am not sure whether Shaikh would now welcome this I did not report it by telegraph (mut.) but promised to report. King did not take up a passing reference of mine to question of Shaikh's claims.

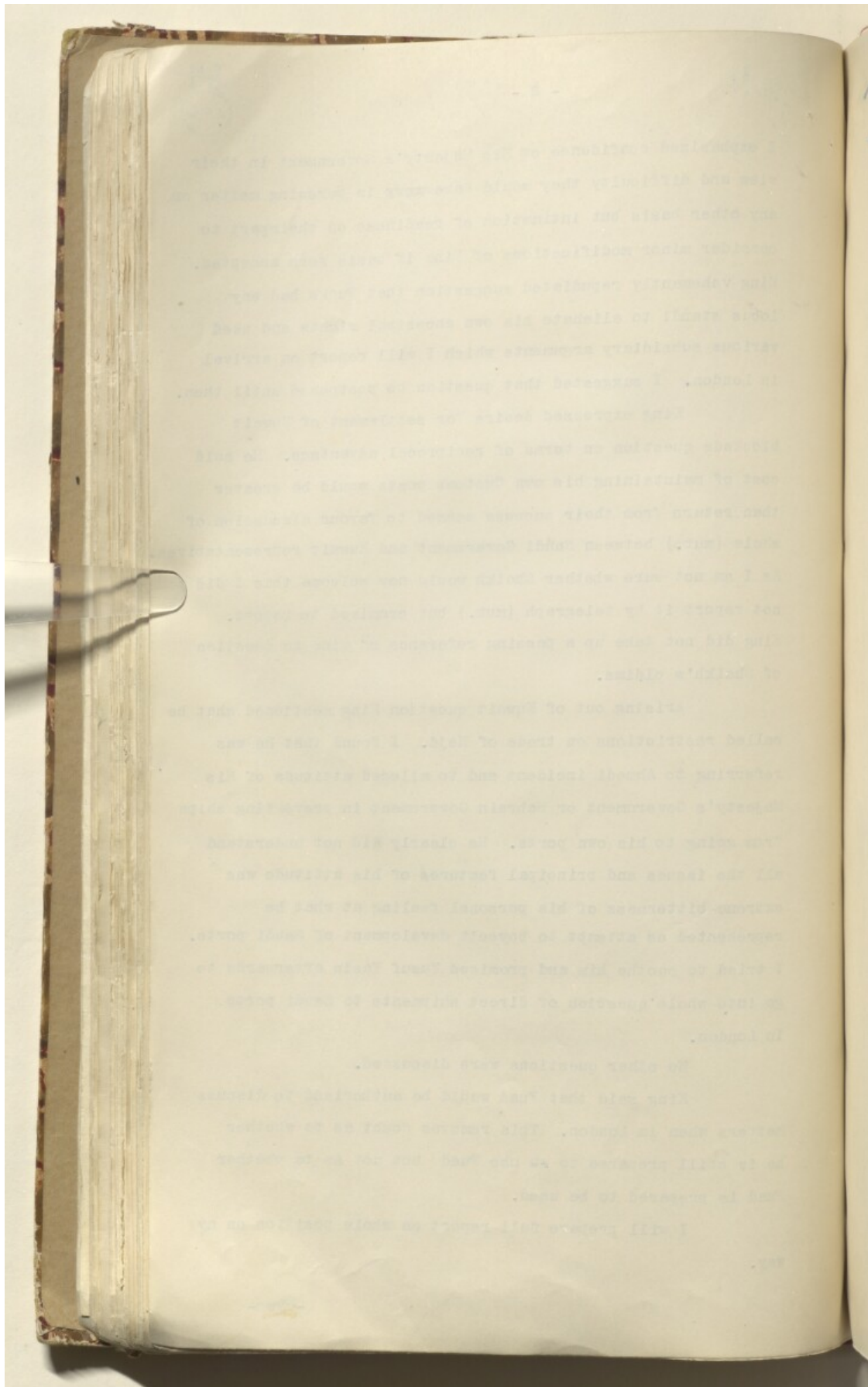
Arising out of Kuwait question King mentioned what he called restrictions on trade of Nejd. I found that he was referring to Ahmedi incident and to alleged attitude of His Majesty's Government or Bahrain Government in preventing ships from going to his own ports. He clearly did not understand all the issues and principal features of his attitude was extreme bitterness of his personal feeling at what he represented as attempt to boycott development of Saudi ports. I tried to soothe him and promised Yusuf Yasin afterwards to go into whole question of direct shipments to Saudi ports in London.

No other questions were discussed.

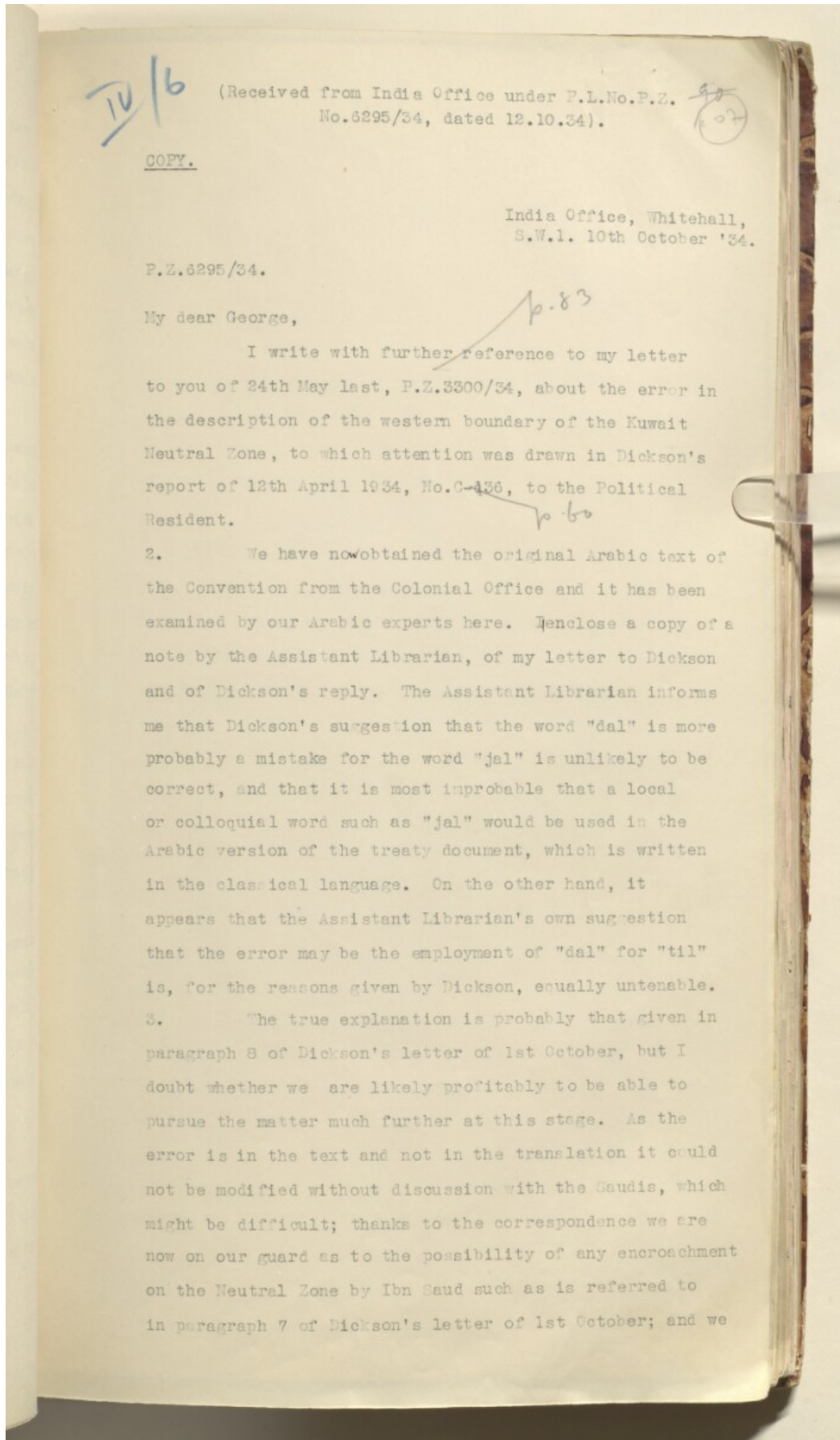
King said that Fuad would be authorised to discuss matters when in London. This removes doubt as to whether he is still prepared to ~~as~~ use Fuad but not as to whether Fuad is prepared to be used.

I will prepare full report on whole position on my way.

-Ryan-







(Received from India Office under P.L.No.P.Z.  
No.6295/34, dated 12.10.34).

COPY.

India Office, Whitehall,  
S.W.1. 10th October '34.

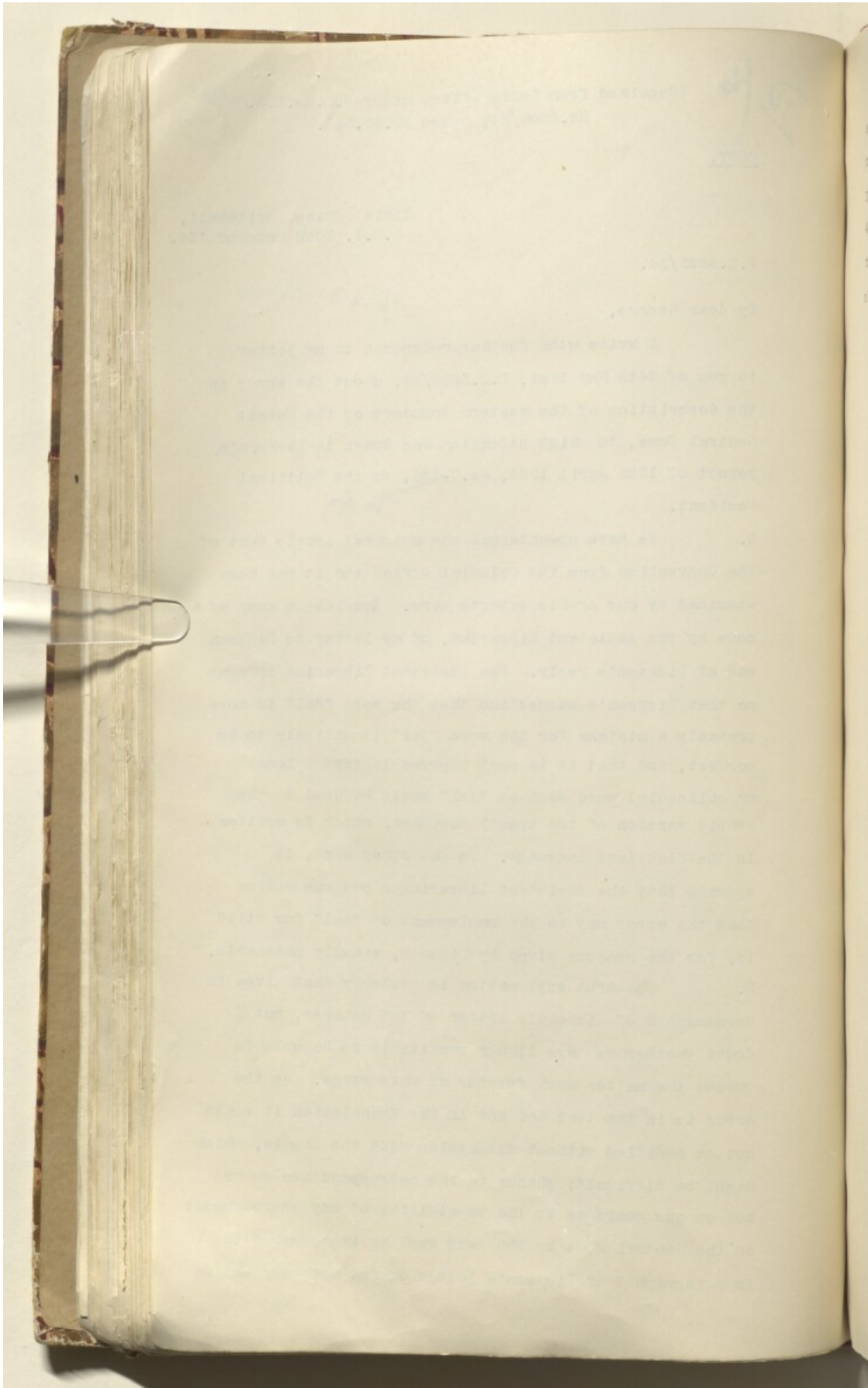
P.Z.6295/34.

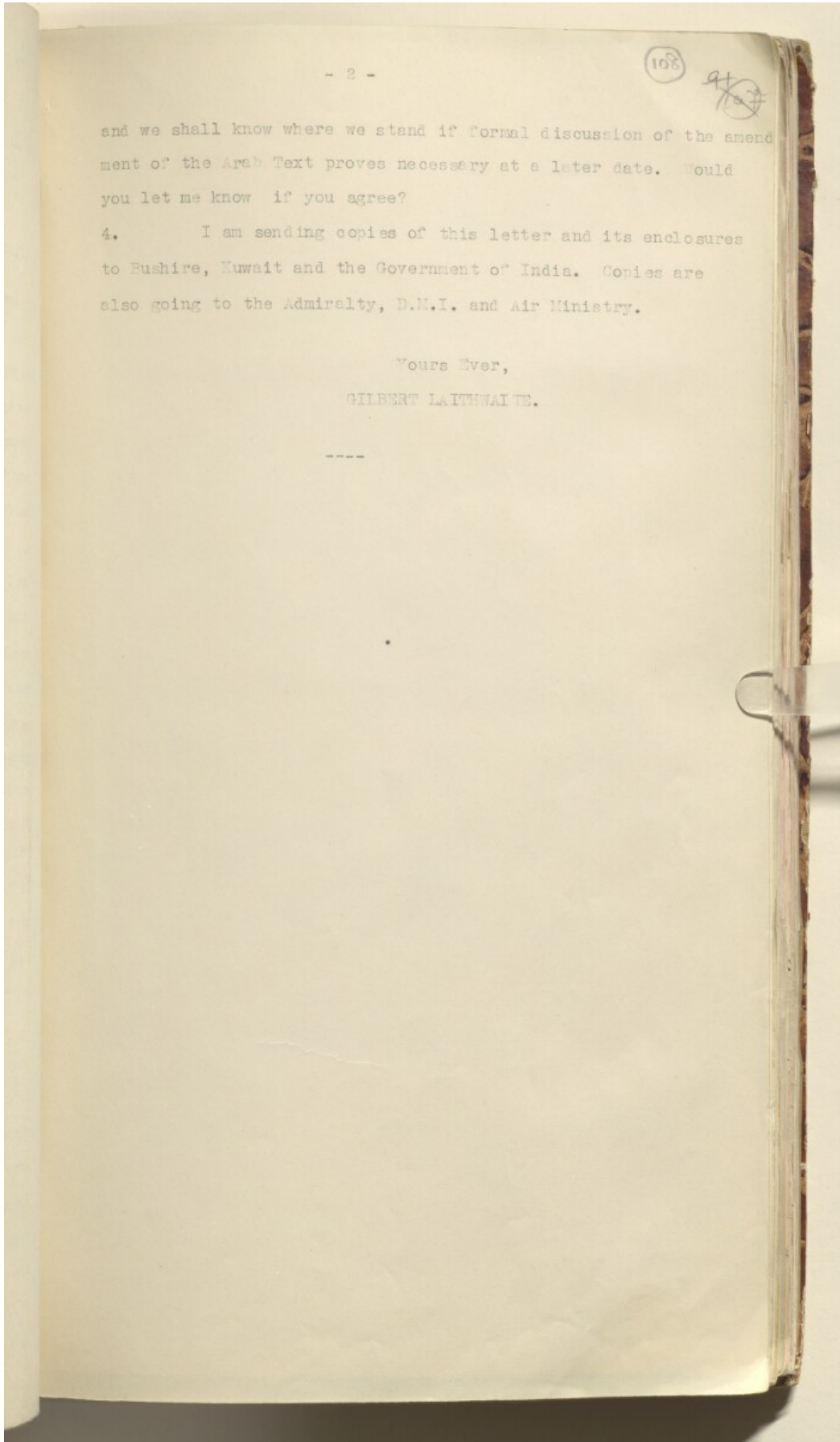
My dear George,

I write with further reference to my letter to you of 24th May last, P.Z.3300/34, about the error in the description of the western boundary of the Kuwait Neutral Zone, to which attention was drawn in Dickson's report of 12th April 1934, No.C-436, to the Political Resident.

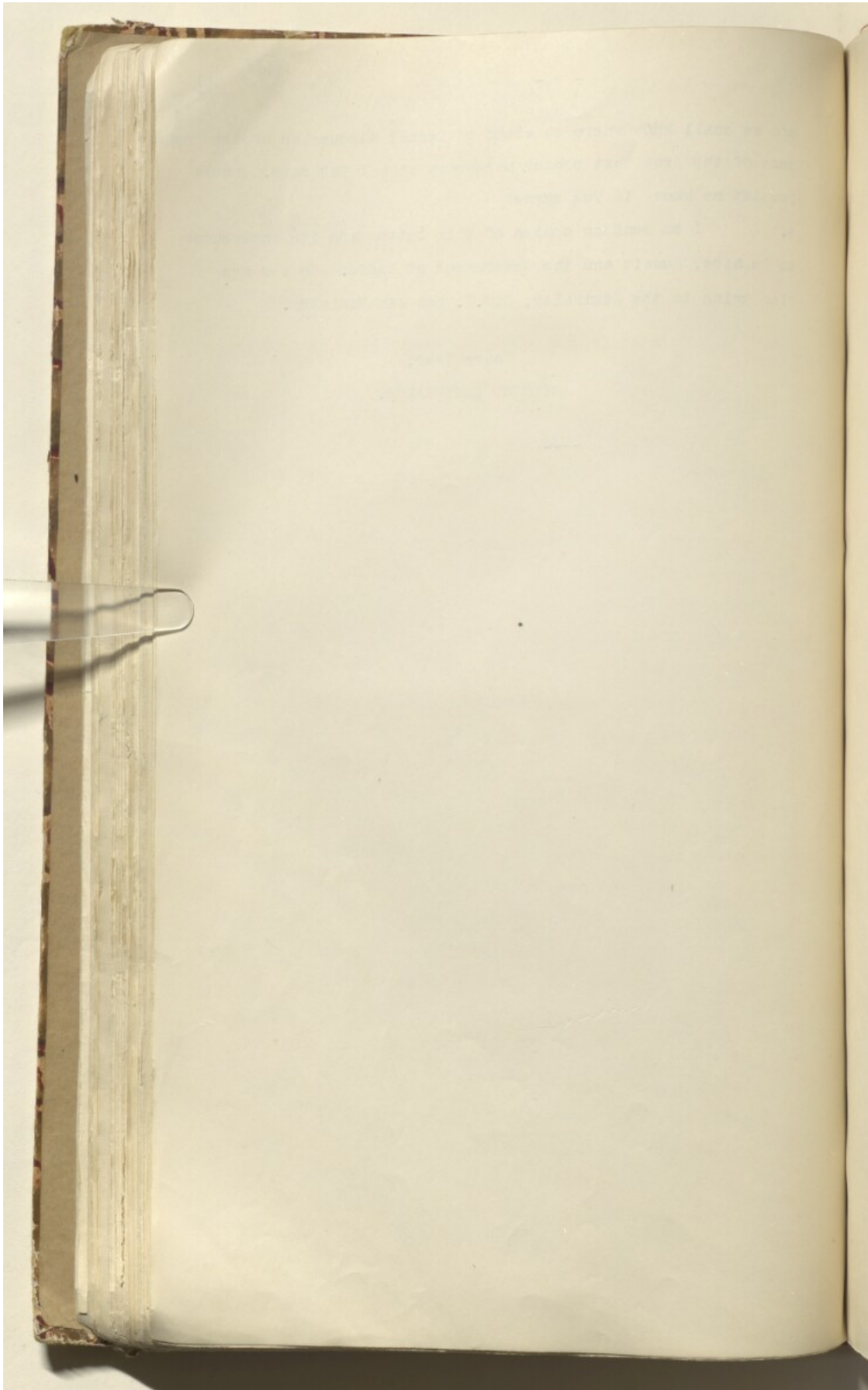
2. We have now obtained the original Arabic text of the Convention from the Colonial Office and it has been examined by our Arabic experts here. Enclose a copy of a note by the Assistant Librarian, of my letter to Dickson and of Dickson's reply. The Assistant Librarian informs me that Dickson's suggestion that the word "dal" is more probably a mistake for the word "jal" is unlikely to be correct, and that it is most improbable that a local or colloquial word such as "jal" would be used in the Arabic version of the treaty document, which is written in the classical language. On the other hand, it appears that the Assistant Librarian's own suggestion that the error may be the employment of "dal" for "til" is, for the reasons given by Dickson, equally untenable.

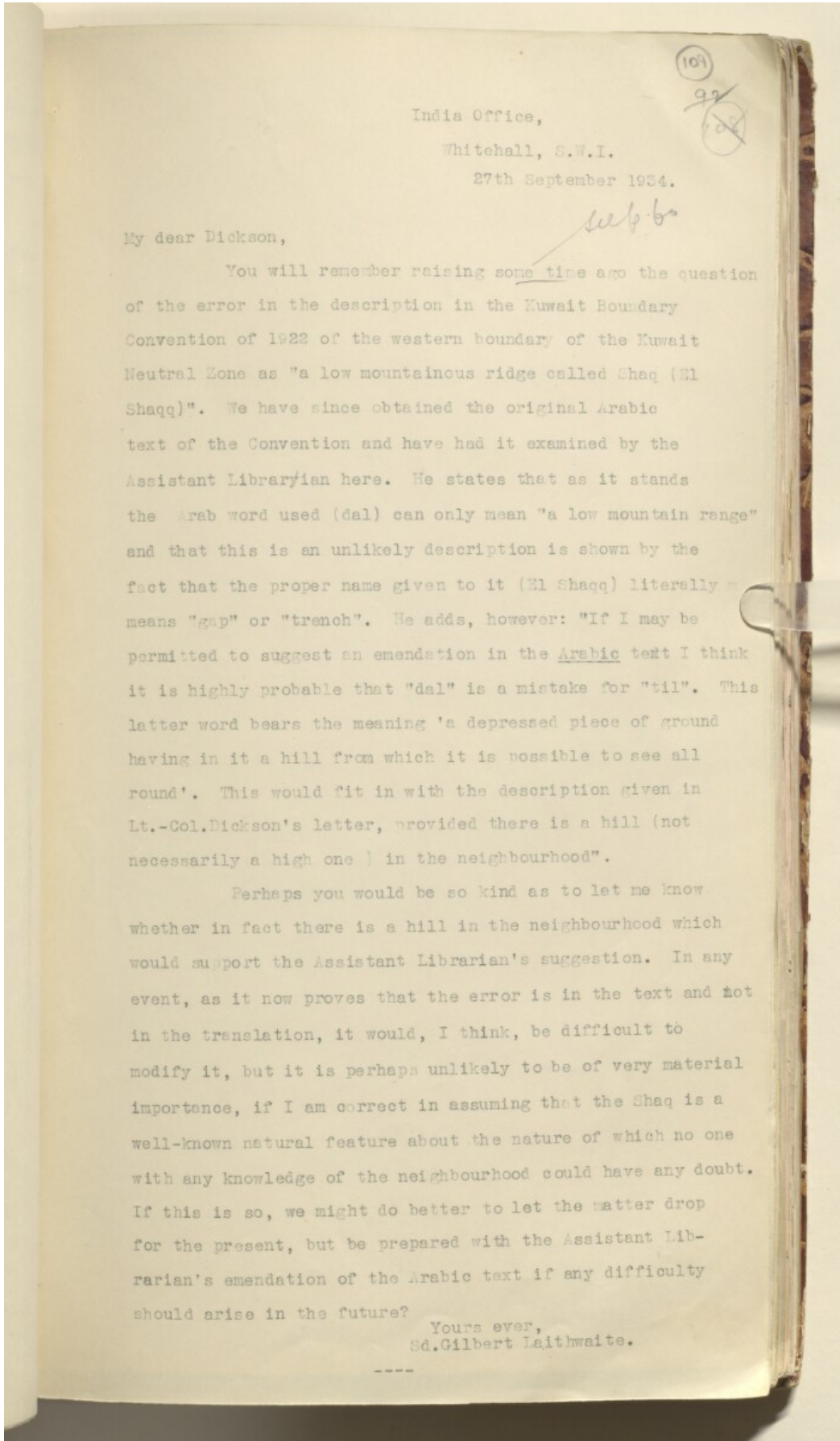
3. The true explanation is probably that given in paragraph 8 of Dickson's letter of 1st October, but I doubt whether we are likely profitably to be able to pursue the matter much further at this stage. As the error is in the text and not in the translation it could not be modified without discussion with the Saudis, which might be difficult; thanks to the correspondence we are now on our guard as to the possibility of any encroachment on the Neutral Zone by Ibn Saud such as is referred to in paragraph 7 of Dickson's letter of 1st October; and we

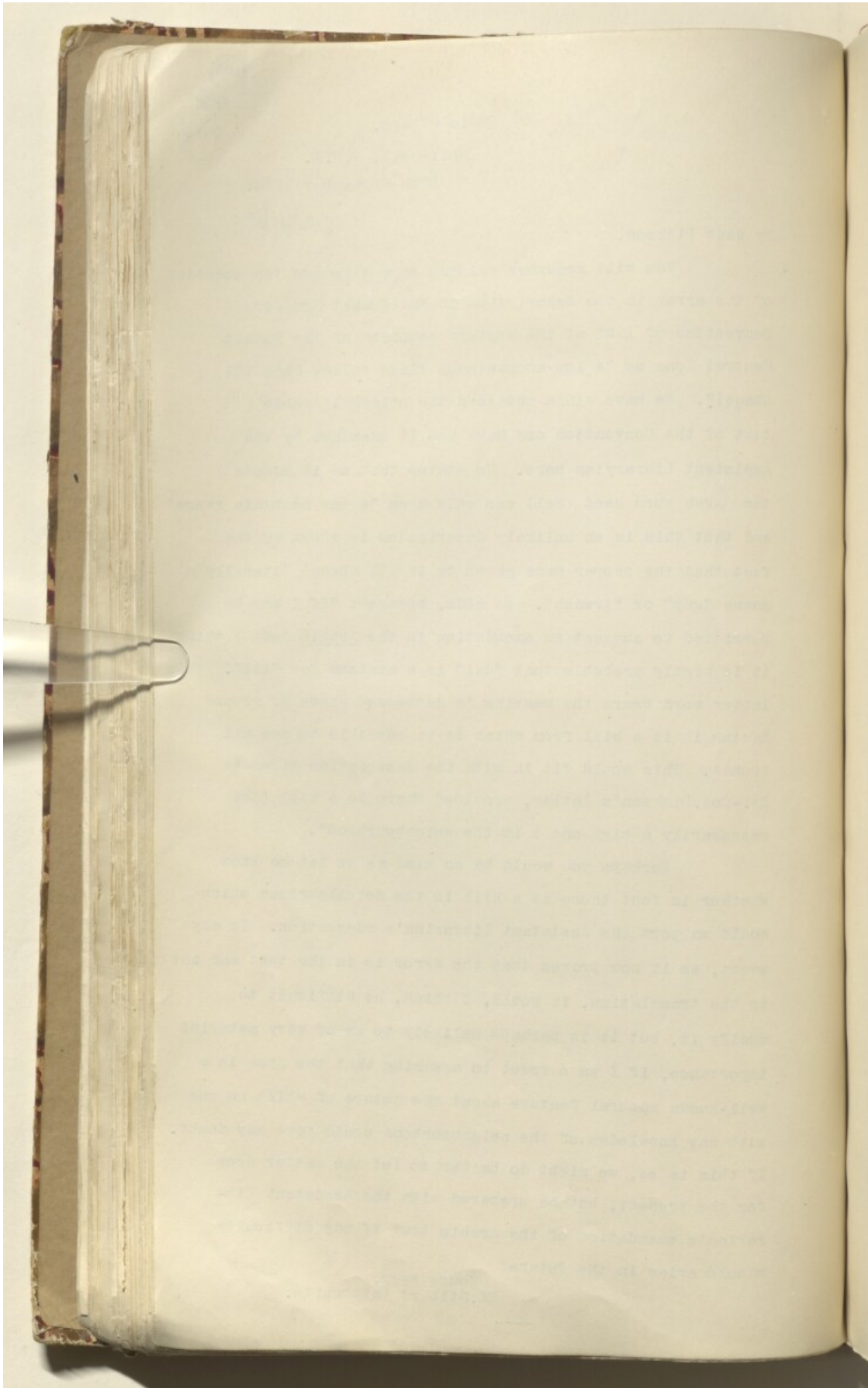




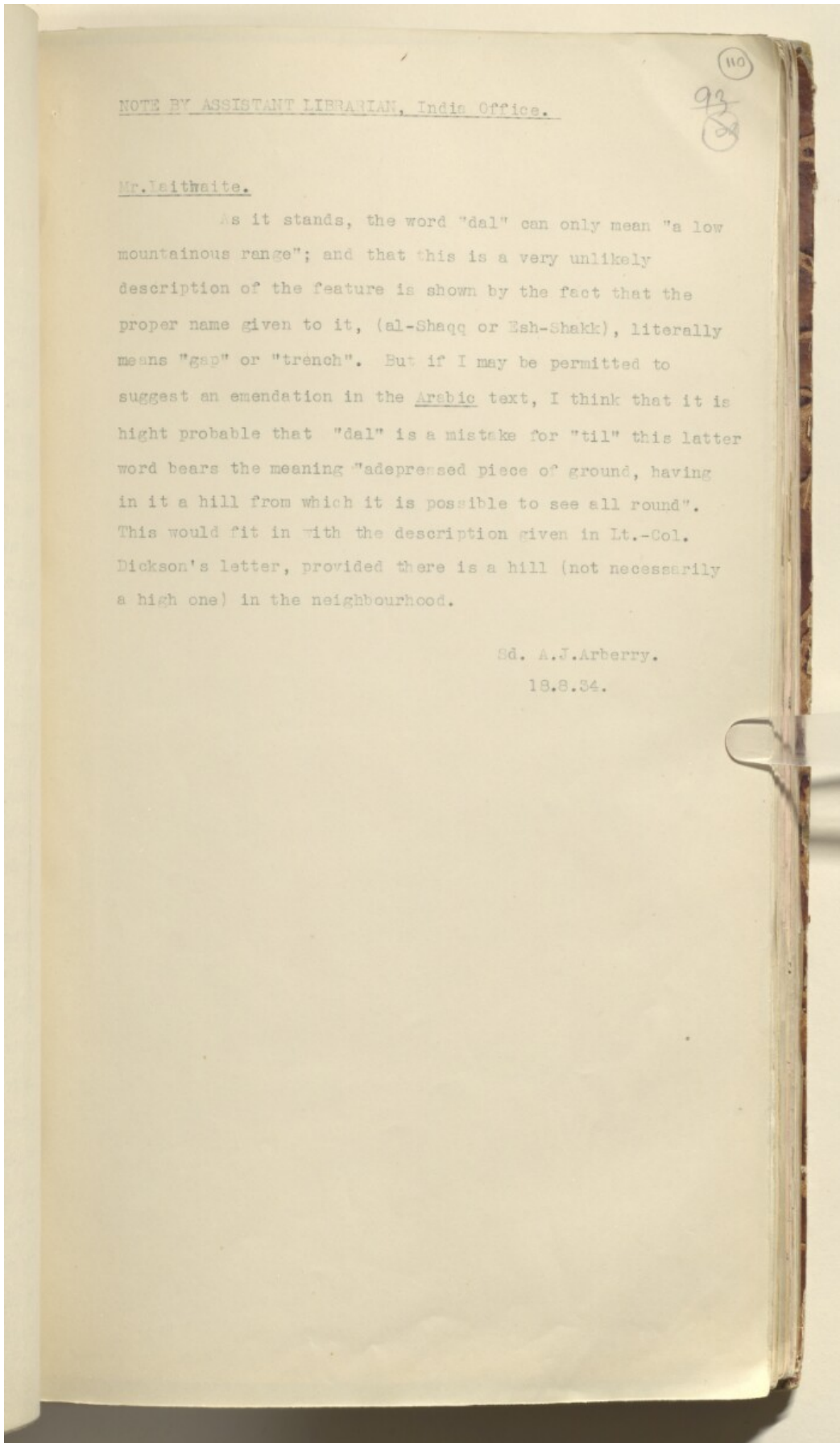












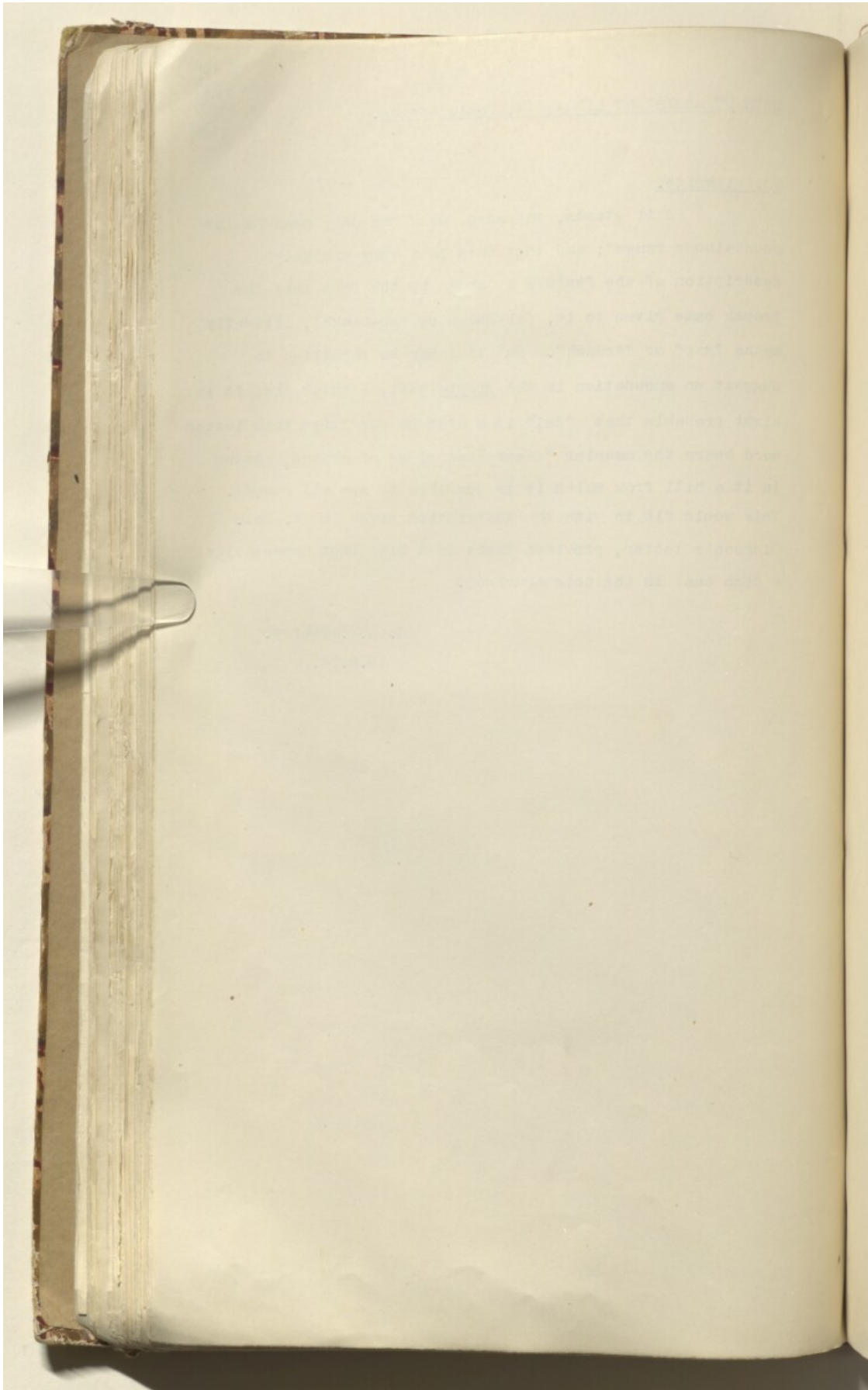
NOTE BY ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN, India Office.

Mr. Leithwaite.

As it stands, the word "dal" can only mean "a low mountainous range"; and that this is a very unlikely description of the feature is shown by the fact that the proper name given to it, (al-Shaqq or Esh-Shakk), literally means "gap" or "trench". But if I may be permitted to suggest an emendation in the Arabic text, I think that it is highly probable that "dal" is a mistake for "til" this latter word bears the meaning "a depressed piece of ground, having in it a hill from which it is possible to see all round". This would fit in with the description given in Lt.-Col. Dickson's letter, provided there is a hill (not necessarily a high one) in the neighbourhood.

Ed. A.J. Arberry.

18.8.34.





P.Z.6156/34.

37, Queen's Gate Gardens,

S.W.7.

October 1st 1934.

D.O.

My dear Laithwaite,

Will you kindly refer to your note to me of 27th September 1934, regarding the question of the error in the description in the Kuwait Neutral Zone Convention of 1928, of the Western Boundary of the Kuwait Neutral Zone.

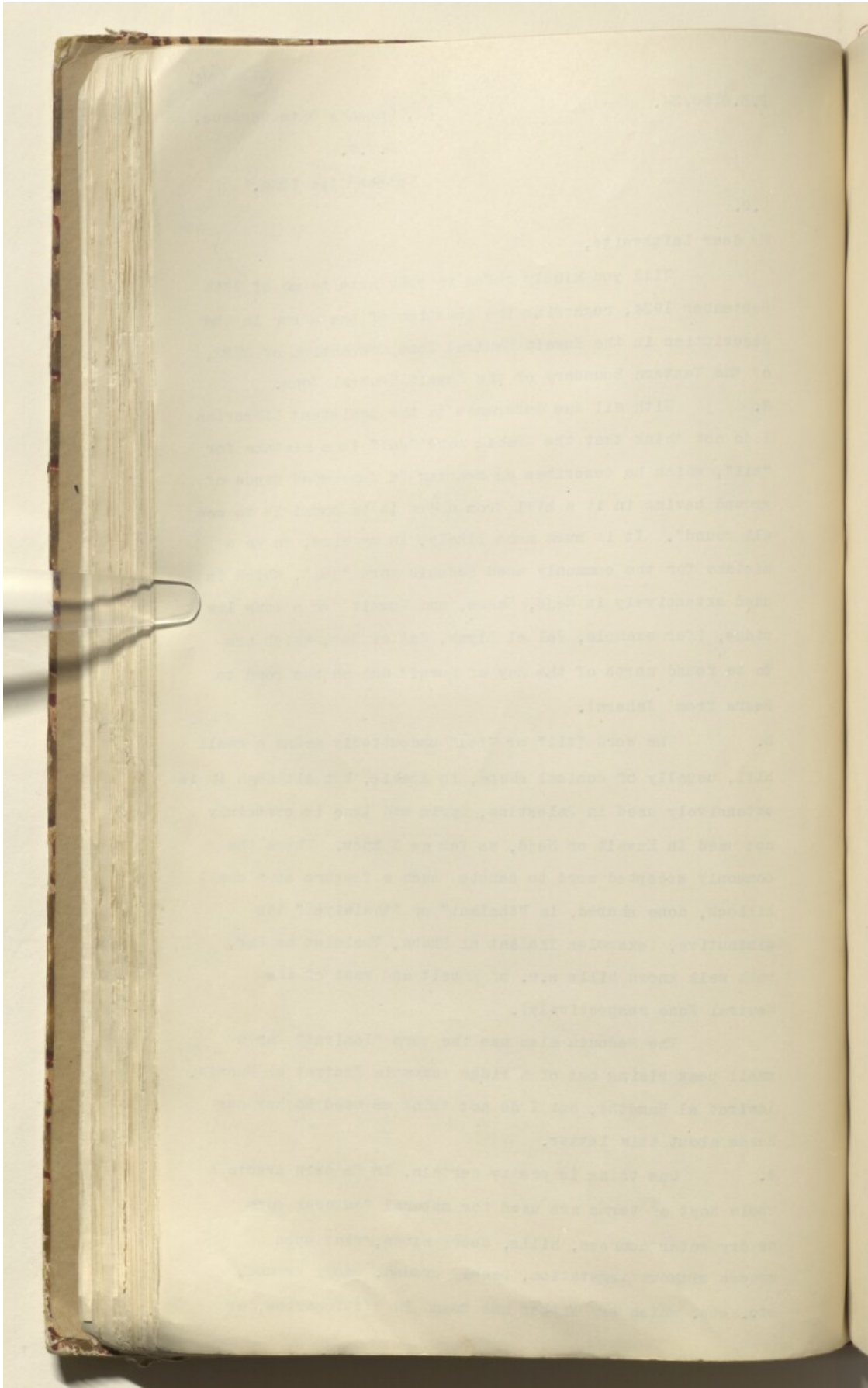
2. With all due deference to the Assistant Librarian I do not think that the Arabic word "dal" is a mistake for "til", which he describes as meaning "a depressed piece of ground having in it a hill from which it is possible to see all round". It is much more likely, in my view, to be a mistake for the commonly used Bedouin word "jal", which is used extensively in Nejd, Hassa, and Kuwait for a long low ridge, (for example, Jal al Liyah, Jal al Zor, which are to be found north of the Bay of Kuwait and on the road to Basra from Jahara).

3. The word "til" or "tel" undoubtedly means a small hill, usually of conical shape, in Arabic, but although it is extensively used in Palestine, Syria and Iraq is certainly not used in Kuwait or Nejd, as far as I know. There the commonly accepted word to denote such a feature as a small hillock, cone shaped, is "thalaat" or "thalaiyat" its diminutive, (examples Thalâat al Dhaba, Thalaiyat as Sur, both well known hills s.w. of Kuwait and west of the Neutral Zone respectively).

The Bedouin also use the term "Idairat" for a small peak rising out of a ridge (example Idairat al Hussin, Idairat al Hamdith), but I do not think we need bother our heads about this latter.

4. One thing is pretty certain, In Bedouin Arabic a whole host of terms are used for natural features such as dry water courses, hills, depressions, flat open spaces without vegetation, pebbly ground, rocky ground, etc. etc. which are either not found in dictionaries, or





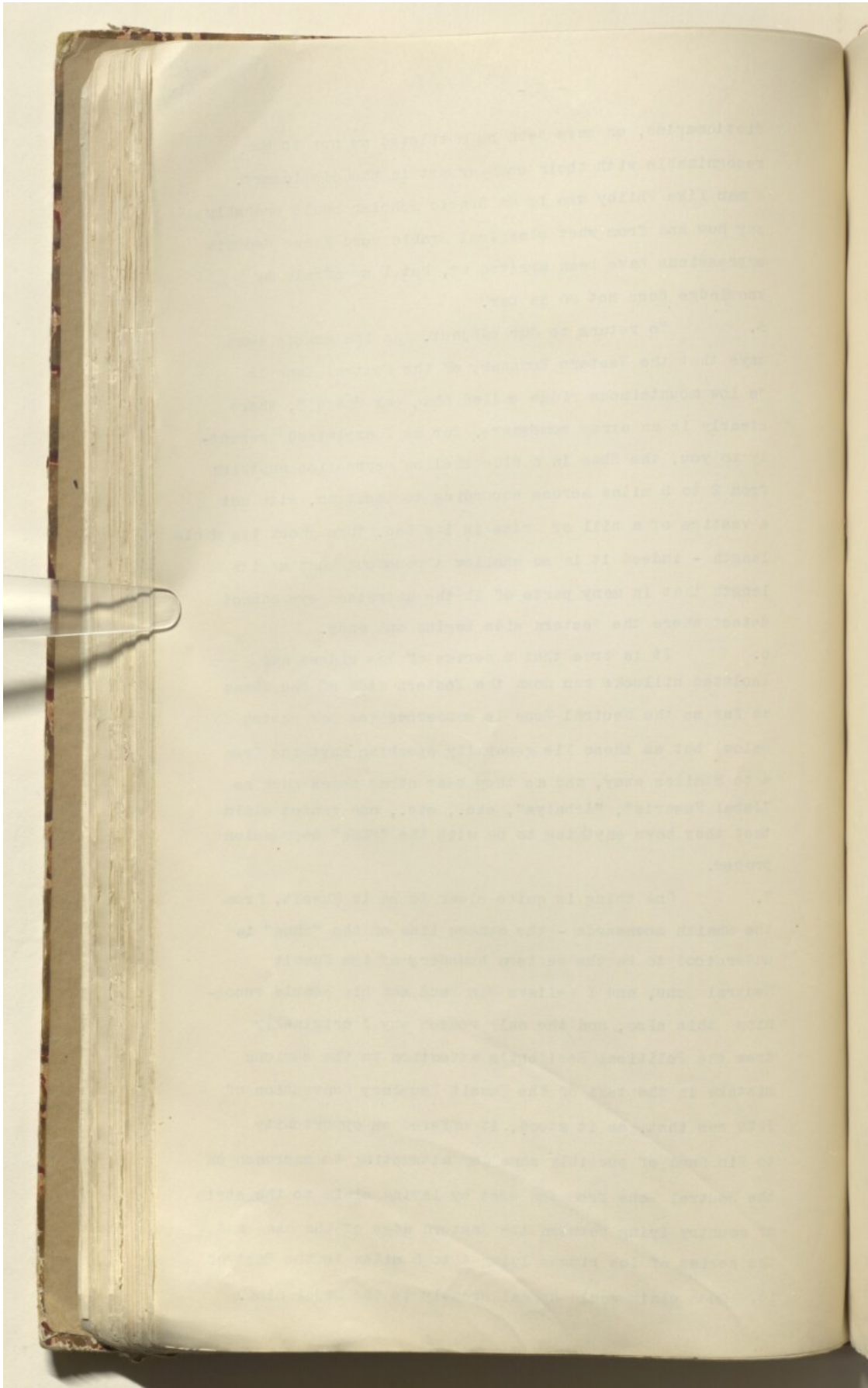


dictionaries, or have been so mutilated as not to be recognizable with their counterpart in the dictionary. A man like Philby who is an Arabic scholar could probably say how and from what classical Arabic word these Bedouin expressions have been arrived at, but I am afraid my knowledge does not go as far.

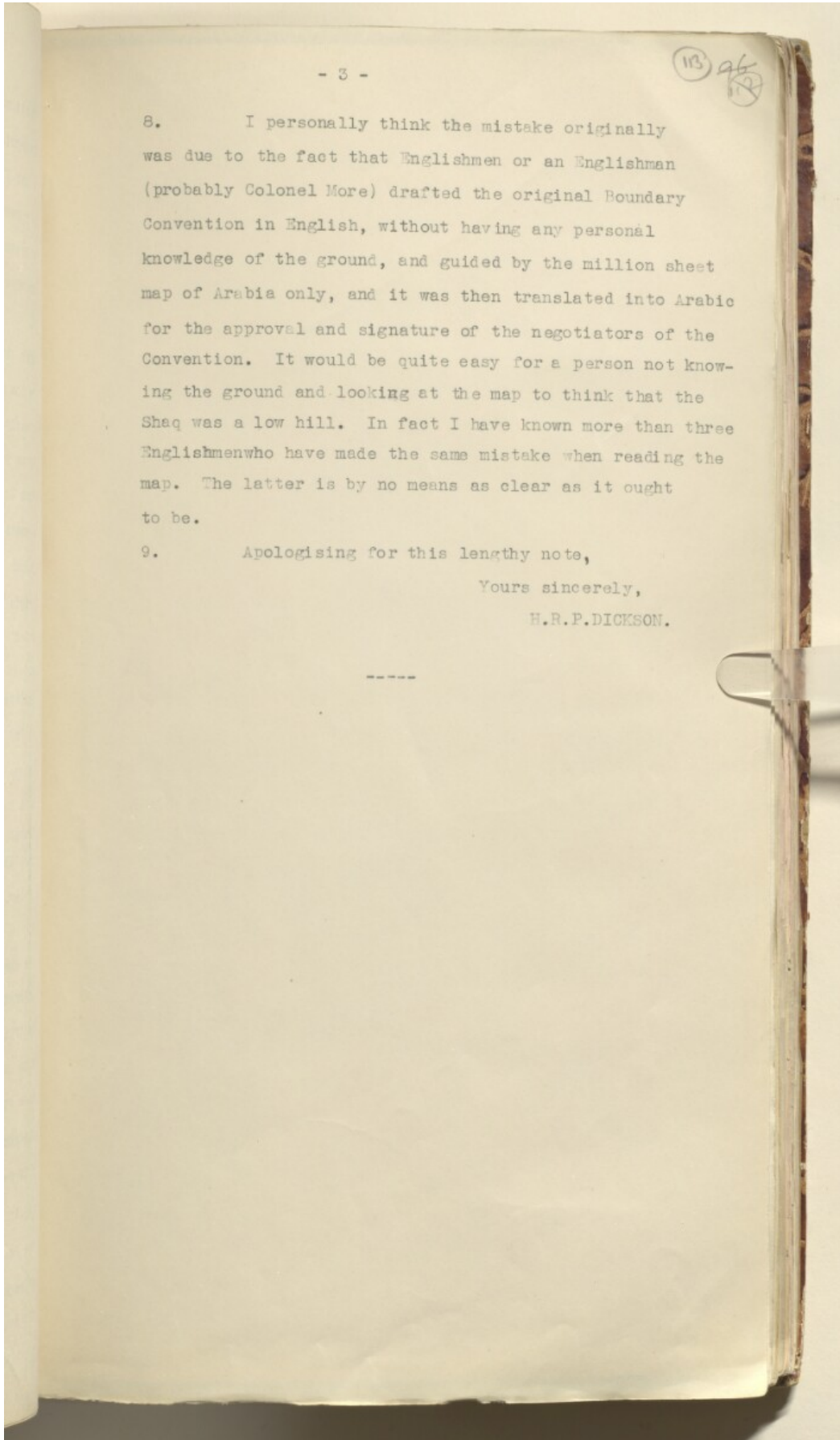
5. To return to our subject. As the Arabic text says that the Western Boundary of the Neutral Zone is "a low mountainous ridge called Shaq (al Shaqq)", there clearly is an error somewhere, for as I explained presently to you, the Shaq is a wide shallow depression anything from 2 to 5 miles across according to location, with not a vestige of a hill or rise in its bed, throughout its whole length - indeed it is so shallow throughout most of its length that in many parts of it the untrained eye cannot detect where the Western side begins and ends.

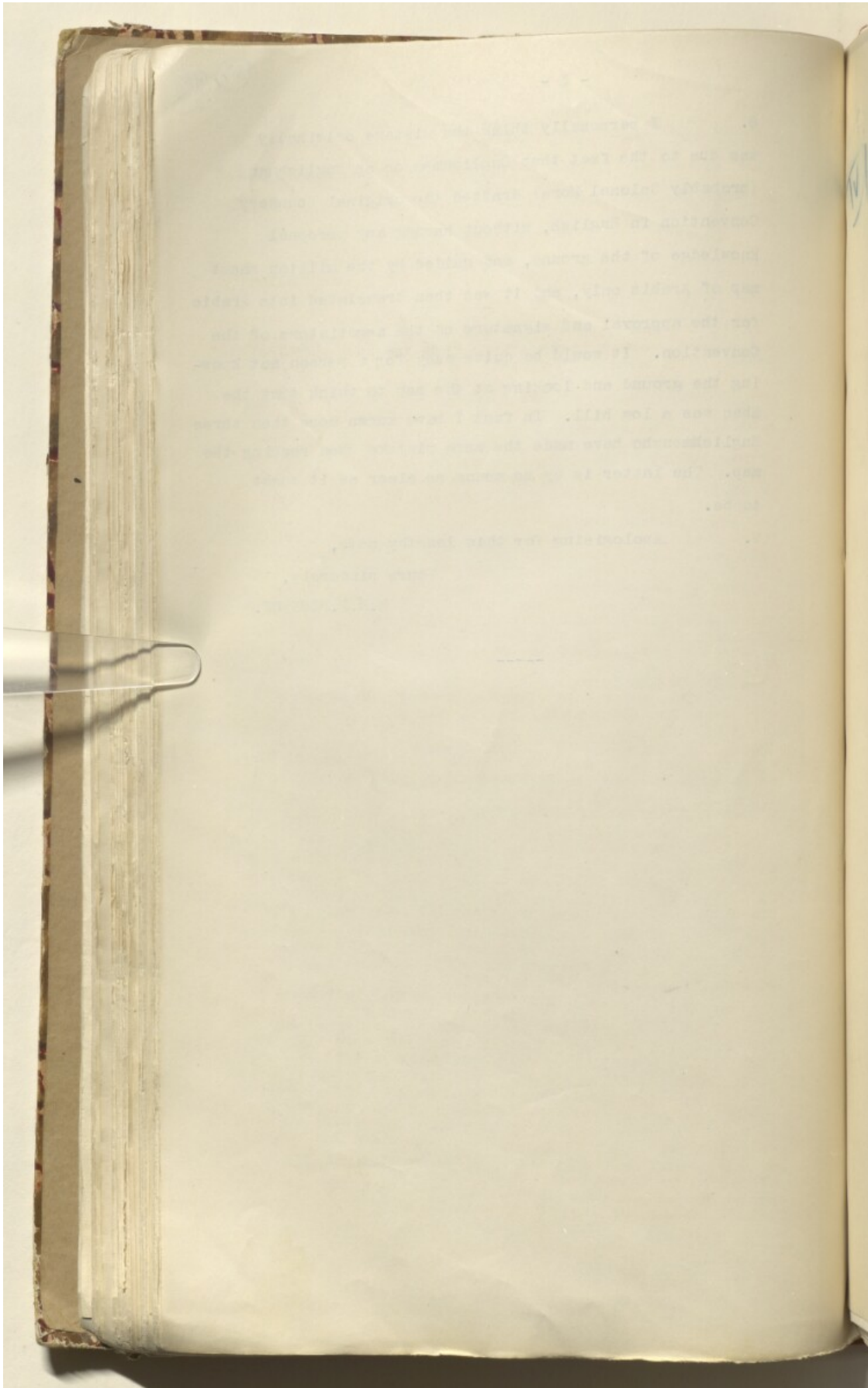
6. It is true that a series of low ridges and isolated hillocks run down the Eastern side of the Shaqq as far as the Neutral Zone is concerned (as per sketch below) but as these lie generally speaking anything from 4 to 5 miles away, and as they bear other names such as "Jebel Fuwaris", "Arhaiya", etc., etc., one cannot claim that they have anything to do with the "Shaq" depression proper.

7. One thing is quite clear to us in Kuwait, from the Shaikh downwards - the centre line of the "Shaq" is understood to be the western boundary of the Kuwait Neutral Zone, and I believe Bin Saud and his people recognize this also, and the only reason why I originally drew the Political Resident's attention to the curious mistake in the text of the Kuwait Boundary Convention of 1922 was that, as it stood, it offered an opportunity to Bin Saud of possibly some day attempting to encroach on the Neutral Zone from the west by laying claim to the strip of country lying between the Eastern edge of the Shaq and the series of low ridges lying 4 to 5 miles to the East of it. Such claim would appeal greatly to the Nejdî mind.











P.R.

Note on Bin Saud's attitude at the "Qair" meeting with Sir Percy Cox in November 1922 with special regard to the question of what he considered the best form of boundary between Iraq and Nejd.

As ordered by you I beg to submit the following note which I give from my memory.

2. I was sent down to Bahrain in September 1922 from Baghdad with special instructions from the High Commissioner to get into touch with Bin Saud and persuade him to come down to the coast, with a view to his meeting the High Commissioner. The special point for discussion and if possible for settlement was to be the Iraq-Nejd Boundary.

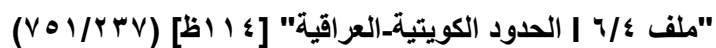
3. During the previous Spring a series of raids by Nejd tribes into Iraq territory, and an equal number of counter raids by Shammar sections, who had not accepted Bin Saud's overlordship, and had taken refuge in the Hilla Liwa had brought the need for some sort of "Modus VIVENDI" to the fore.

4. The first raid, counter raids, and subsequent political anti Bin Saud propaganda in Iraq were almost identical in form and method to those which we later saw in the Autumn and Winter of 1927-1928.

5. Few people realized, I think, especially certain British and Arab officials in Iraq that the trouble was almost entirely an "economic" one. It was aggravated of course, by the unfortunate personal hostility which existed between King Faisal and Bin Saud.

6. It is a well known fact that the Northern and North-Eastern Bedouin tribes of Nejd and specially the Ajman, Harb, Mutair, Shammar, Awazin and nearer Iraq and Dhafir, cannot support themselves in their own country and must, of a necessity, as they have done for hundreds of years, migrate each year during the Autumn months towards the Euphrates and Kuwait in order to obtain certain necessities







- 2 -

of life. These come under three main heads:

(a) Dates

(b) Rice

(c) Grazing for their camels at the end of the hot weather along the rich Zone lying to the South of the Euphrates from Kerbala to the Persian Gulf.

7. The above also applies to the Eastern "Anaze" tribe in the North, but because of the fact that certain of their Shaikhs own land round Kerbala they came under the category of Iraq subjects and so need not be discussed here.

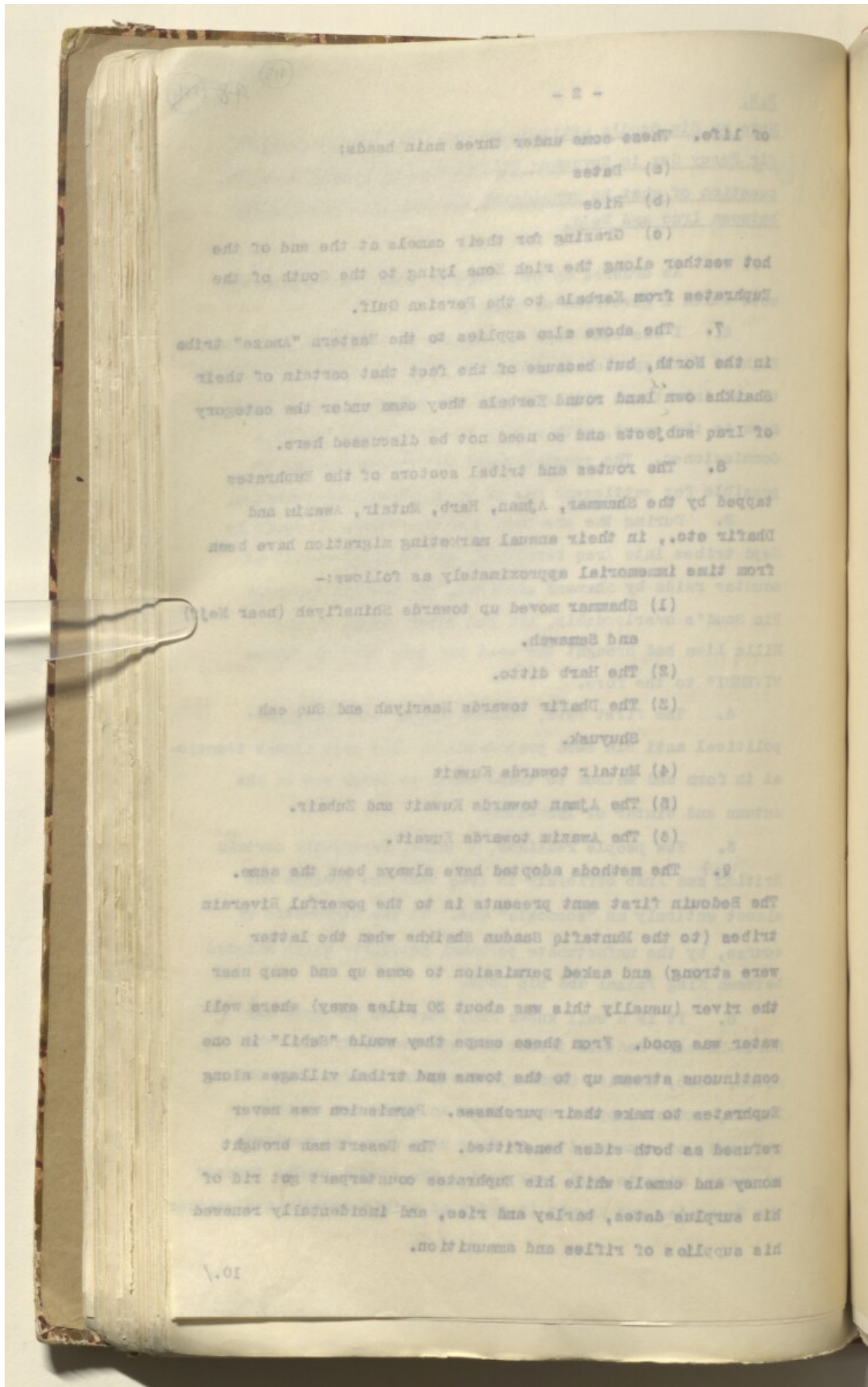
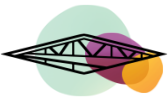
8. The routes and tribal sectors of the Euphrates tapped by the Shammār, Ajman, Harb, Mutair, Awazim and Dhafir etc., in their annual marketing migration have been from time immemorial approximately as follows:-

- (1) Shammār moved up towards Shinafiyah (near Nejf) and Samawah.
- (2) The Harb ditto.
- (3) The Dhafir towards Nasriyah and Suq esh Shuyusk.
- (4) Mutair towards Kuwait
- (5) The Ajman towards Kuwait and Zubair.
- (6) The Awazim towards Kuwait.

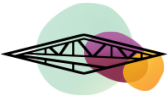
9. The methods adopted have always been the same. The Bedouin first sent presents in to the powerful Riverain tribes (to the Muntafiq Saadun Shaikhs when the latter were strong) and asked permission to come up and camp near the river (usually this was about 30 miles away) where well water was good. From these camps they would "Sabil" in one continuous stream up to the towns and tribal villages along Euphrates to make their purchases. Permission was never refused as both sides benefitted. The Desert man brought money and camels while his Euphrates counterpart got rid of his surplus dates, barley and rice, and incidentally renewed his supplies of rifles and ammunition.

10./









- 3 -

10. For the river tribes to have denied to the Bedouin, permission to pass upto the Euphrates for their "Musabila" would have been tantamount to a declaration of war and trouble would have resulted. But this rarely happened and only if great heads of States, like the Amirs of Hail, the Sauds, the Saadun Shaikhs of the Muntafiq etc. were at enmity, as they sometimes were in the old days.

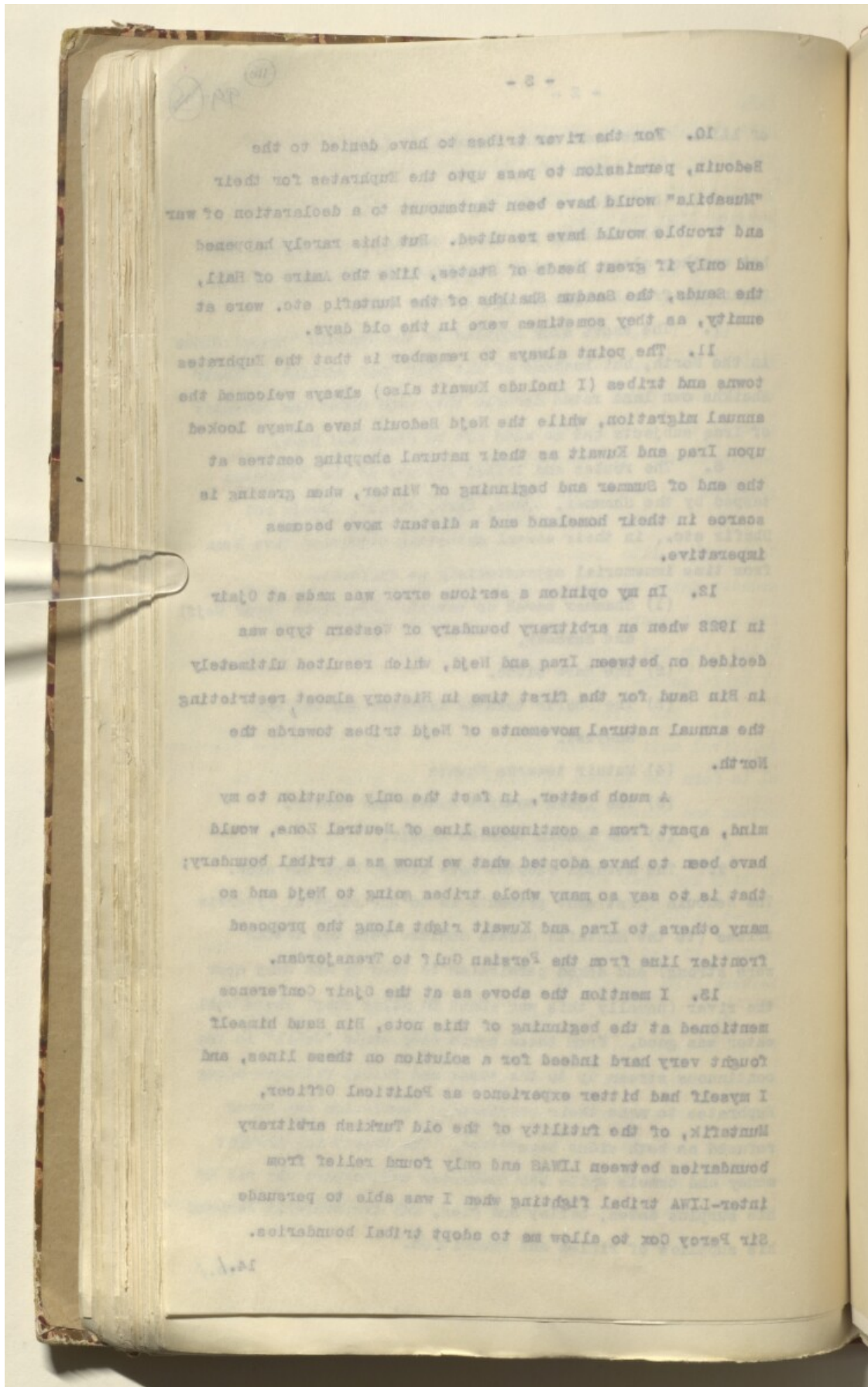
11. The point always to remember is that the Euphrates towns and tribes (I include Kuwait also) always welcomed the annual migration, while the Nejd Bedouin have always looked upon Iraq and Kuwait as their natural shopping centres at the end of Summer and beginning of Winter, when grazing is scarce in their homeland and a distant move becomes imperative.

12. In my opinion a serious error was made at Ojair in 1922 when an arbitrary boundary of Western type was decided on between Iraq and Nejd, which resulted ultimately in Bin Saud for the first time in History almost restricting the annual natural movements of Nejd tribes towards the North.

A much better, in fact the only solution to my mind, apart from a continuous line of Neutral Zone, would have been to have adopted what we know as a tribal boundary; that is to say so many whole tribes going to Nejd and so many others to Iraq and Kuwait right along the proposed frontier line from the Persian Gulf to Transjordan.

13. I mention the above as at the Ojair Conference mentioned at the beginning of this note, Bin Saud himself fought very hard indeed for a solution on these lines, and I myself had bitter experience as Political Officer, Muntafik, of the futility of the old Turkish arbitrary boundaries between LIWAS and only found relief from inter-LIWA tribal fighting when I was able to persuade Sir Percy Cox to allow me to adopt tribal boundaries.

14./







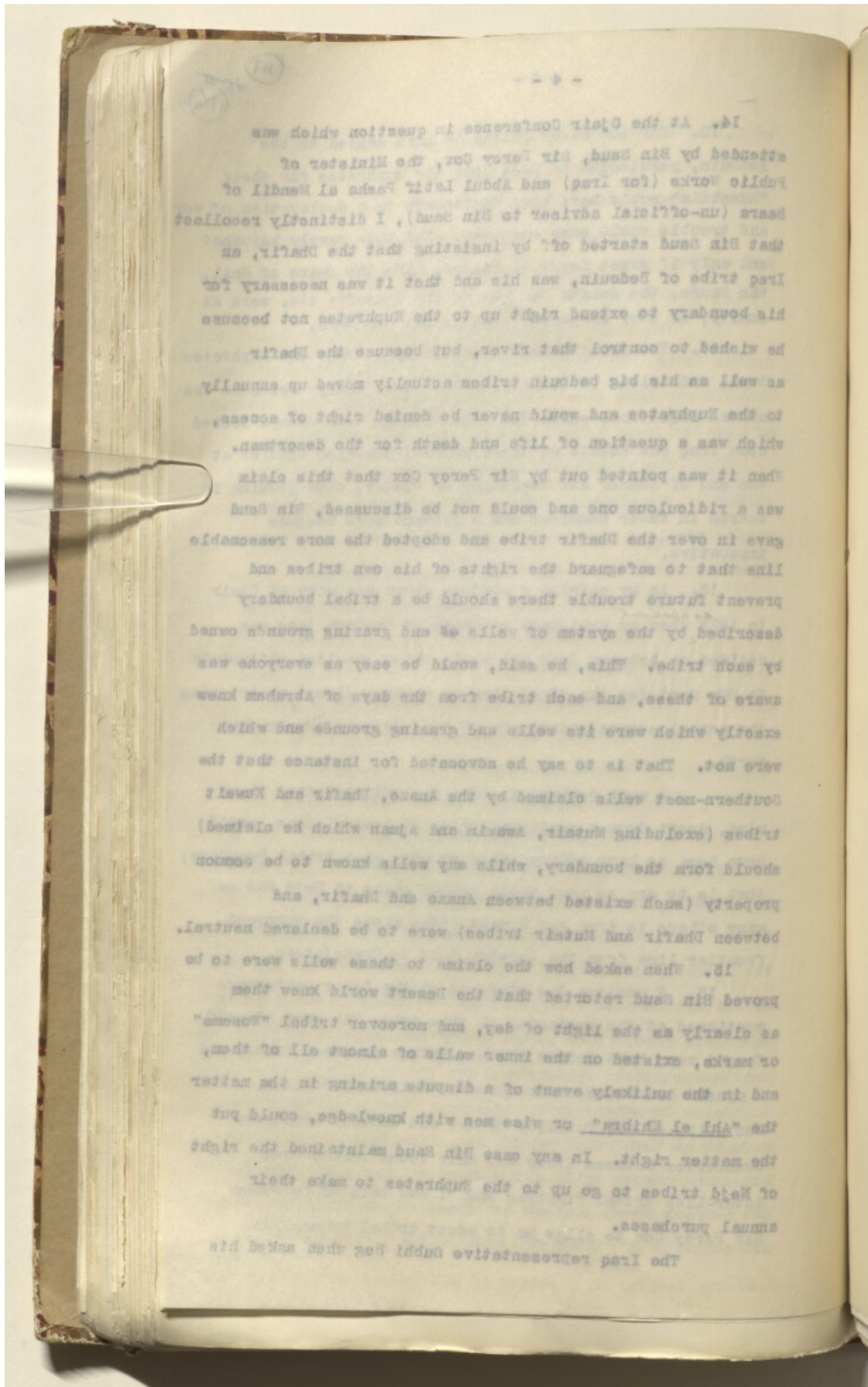
- 4 -

14. At the Ojair Conference in question which was attended by Bin Saud, Sir Percy Cox, the Minister of Public Works (for Iraq) and Abdul Latif Pasha al Mendil of Basra (un-official adviser to Bin Saud), I distinctly recollect that Bin Saud started off by insisting that the Dhafir, an Iraq tribe of Bedouin, was his and that it was necessary for his boundary to extend right up to the Euphrates not because he wished to control that river, but because the Dhafir as well as his big bedouin tribes actually moved up annually to the Euphrates and would never be denied right of access, which was a question of life and death for the desertman. When it was pointed out by Sir Percy Cox that this claim was a ridiculous one and could not be discussed, Bin Saud gave in over the Dhafir tribe and adopted the more reasonable line that to safeguard the rights of his own tribes and prevent future trouble there should be a tribal boundary described by the system of wells <sup>as above</sup> and grazing grounds owned by each tribe. This, he said, would be easy as everyone was aware of these, and each tribe from the days of Abraham knew exactly which were its wells and grazing grounds and which were not. That is to say he advocated for instance that the Southern-most wells claimed by the Anaze, Dhafir and Kuwait tribes (excluding Mutair, Awazim and Ajman which he claimed) should form the boundary, while any wells known to be common property (such existed between Anaze and Dhafir, and between Dhafir and Mutair tribes) were to be declared neutral.

15. When asked how the claims to these wells were to be proved Bin Saud retorted that the Desert world knew them as clearly as the light of day, and moreover tribal "Wosems" or marks, existed on the inner walls of almost all of them, and in the unlikely event of a dispute arising in the matter the "Ahl el Khibra" or wise men with knowledge, could put the matter right. In any case Bin Saud maintained the right of Nejd tribes to go up to the Euphrates to make their annual purchases.

The Iraq representative Subhi Beg when asked his







- 5 -

his views on a proper frontier declared for a <sup>line</sup> time at least 200 miles South of the Euphrates, and insisted that Iraq would accept nothing else.

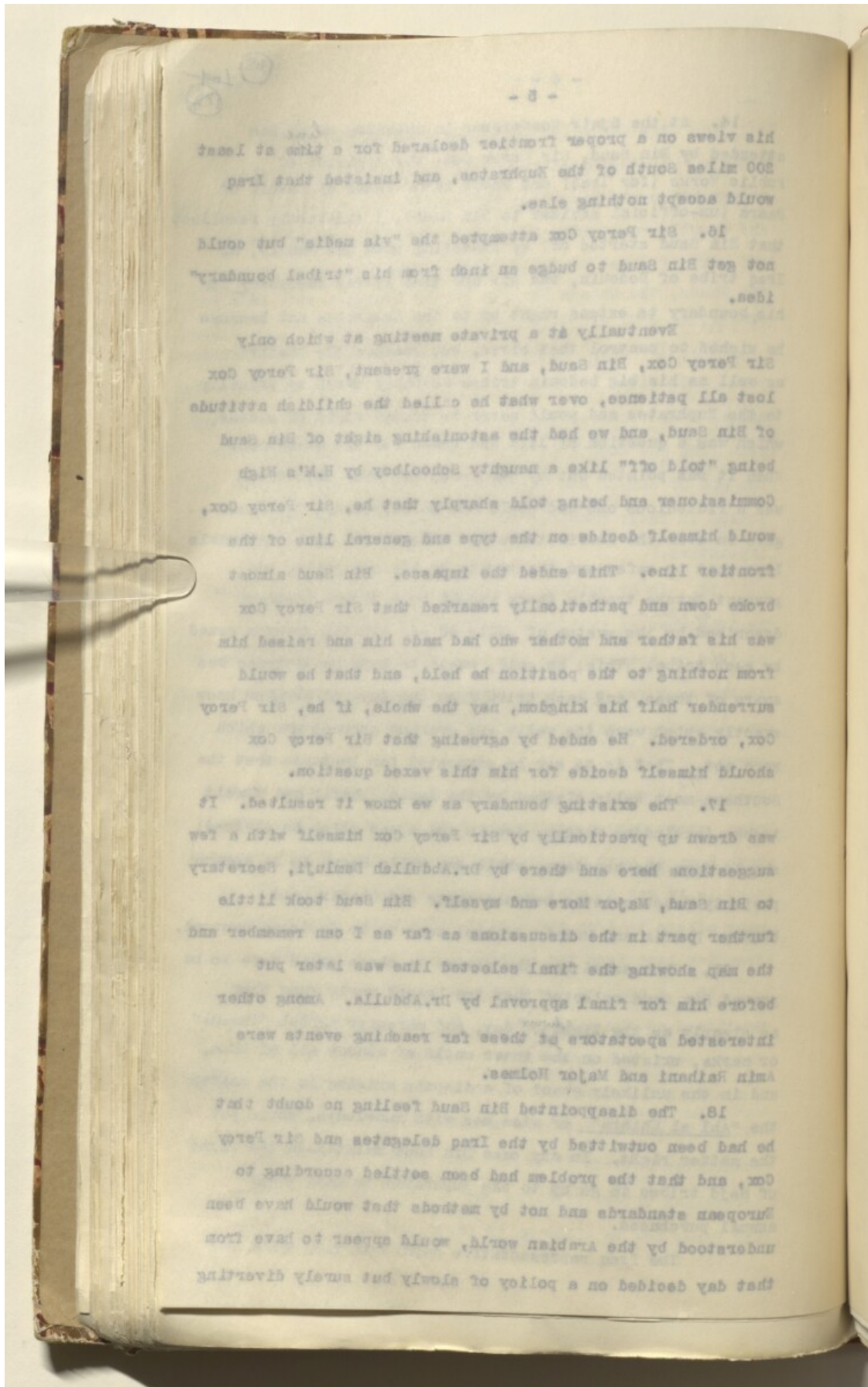
16. Sir Percy Cox attempted the "via media" but could not get Bin Saud to budge an inch from his "tribal boundary" idea.

Eventually at a private meeting at which only Sir Percy Cox, Bin Saud, and I were present, Sir Percy Cox lost all patience, over what he called the childish attitude of Bin Saud, and we had the astonishing sight of Bin Saud being "told off" like a naughty Schoolboy by H.M.'s High Commissioner and being told sharply that he, Sir Percy Cox, would himself decide on the type and general line of the frontier line. This ended the impasse. Bin Saud almost broke down and pathetically remarked that Sir Percy Cox was his father and mother who had made him and raised him from nothing to the position he held, and that he would surrender half his kingdom, nay the whole, if he, Sir Percy Cox, ordered. He ended by agreeing that Sir Percy Cox should himself decide for him this vexed question.

17. The existing boundary as we know it resulted. It was drawn up practically by Sir Percy Cox himself with a few suggestions here and there by Dr. Abdullah Damluji, Secretary to Bin Saud, Major More and myself. Bin Saud took little further part in the discussions as far as I can remember and the map showing the final selected line was later put before him for final approval by Dr. Abdulla. Among other interested spectators <sup>during</sup> at these far reaching events were Amin Raihani and Major Holmes.

18. The disappointed Bin Saud feeling no doubt that he had been outwitted by the Iraq delegates and Sir Percy Cox, and that the problem had been settled according to European standards and not by methods that would have been understood by the Arabian world, would appear to have from that day decided on a policy of slowly but surely diverting









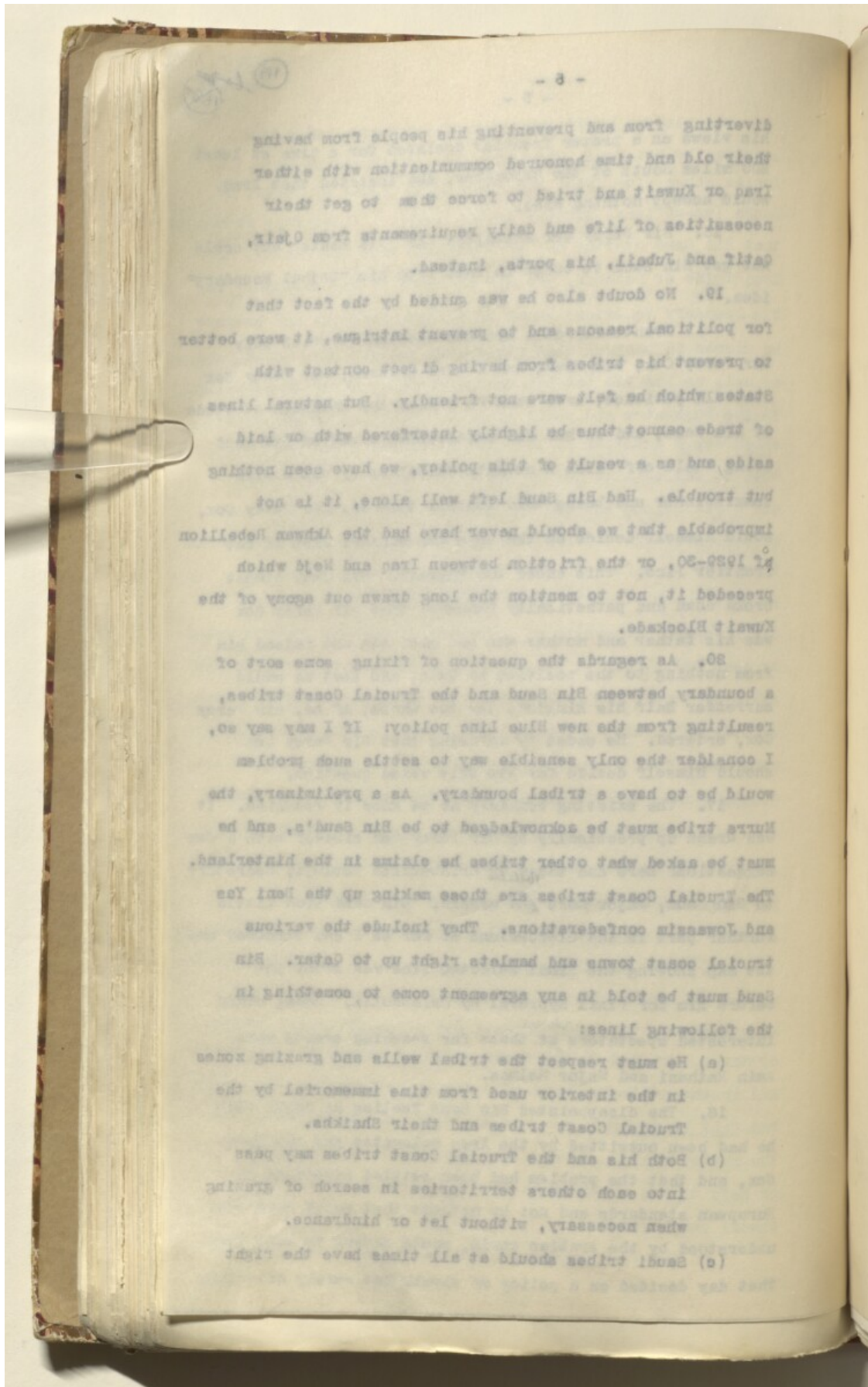
- 5 -

diverting from and preventing his people from having their old and time honoured communication with either Iraq or Kuwait and tried to force them to get their necessities of life and daily requirements from Qajar, Qatif and Jubail, his ports, instead.

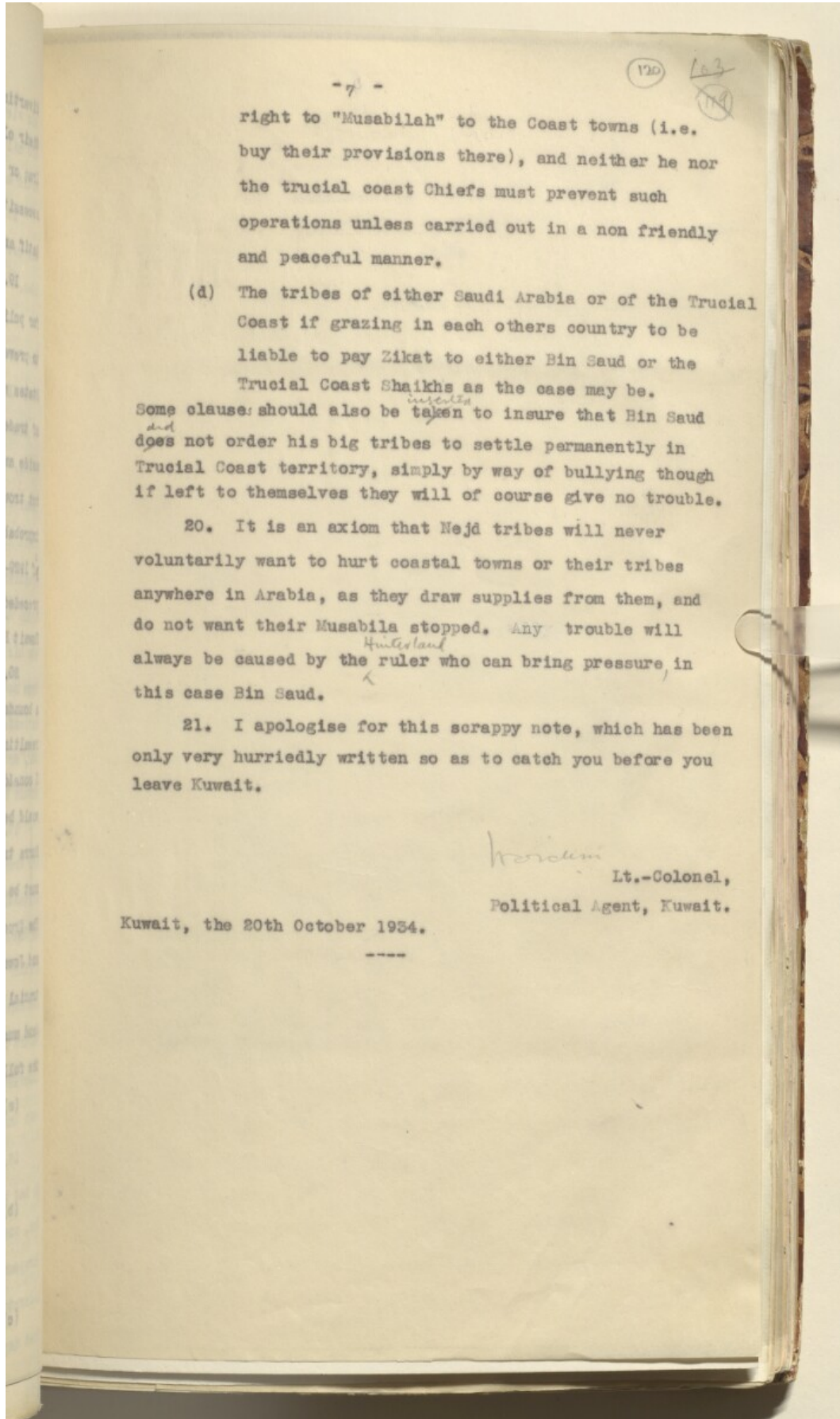
19. No doubt also he was guided by the fact that for political reasons and to prevent intrigue, it were better to prevent his tribes from having direct contact with States which he felt were not friendly. But natural lines of trade cannot thus be lightly interfered with or laid aside and as a result of this policy, we have seen nothing but trouble. Had Bin Saud left well alone, it is not improbable that we should never have had the Akhwan Rebellion of 1929-30, or the friction between Iraq and Nejd which preceded it, not to mention the long drawn out agony of the Kuwait Blockade.

20. As regards the question of fixing some sort of a boundary between Bin Saud and the Trucial Coast tribes, resulting from the new Blue Line policy: If I may say so, I consider the only sensible way to settle such problem would be to have a tribal boundary. As a preliminary, the Murra tribe must be acknowledged to be Bin Saud's, and he must be asked what other tribes he claims in the hinterland. The Trucial Coast tribes are those making up the Bani Yas and Jowassim confederations. They include the various trucial coast towns and hamlets right up to Qatar. Bin Saud must be told in any agreement come to, something in the following lines:

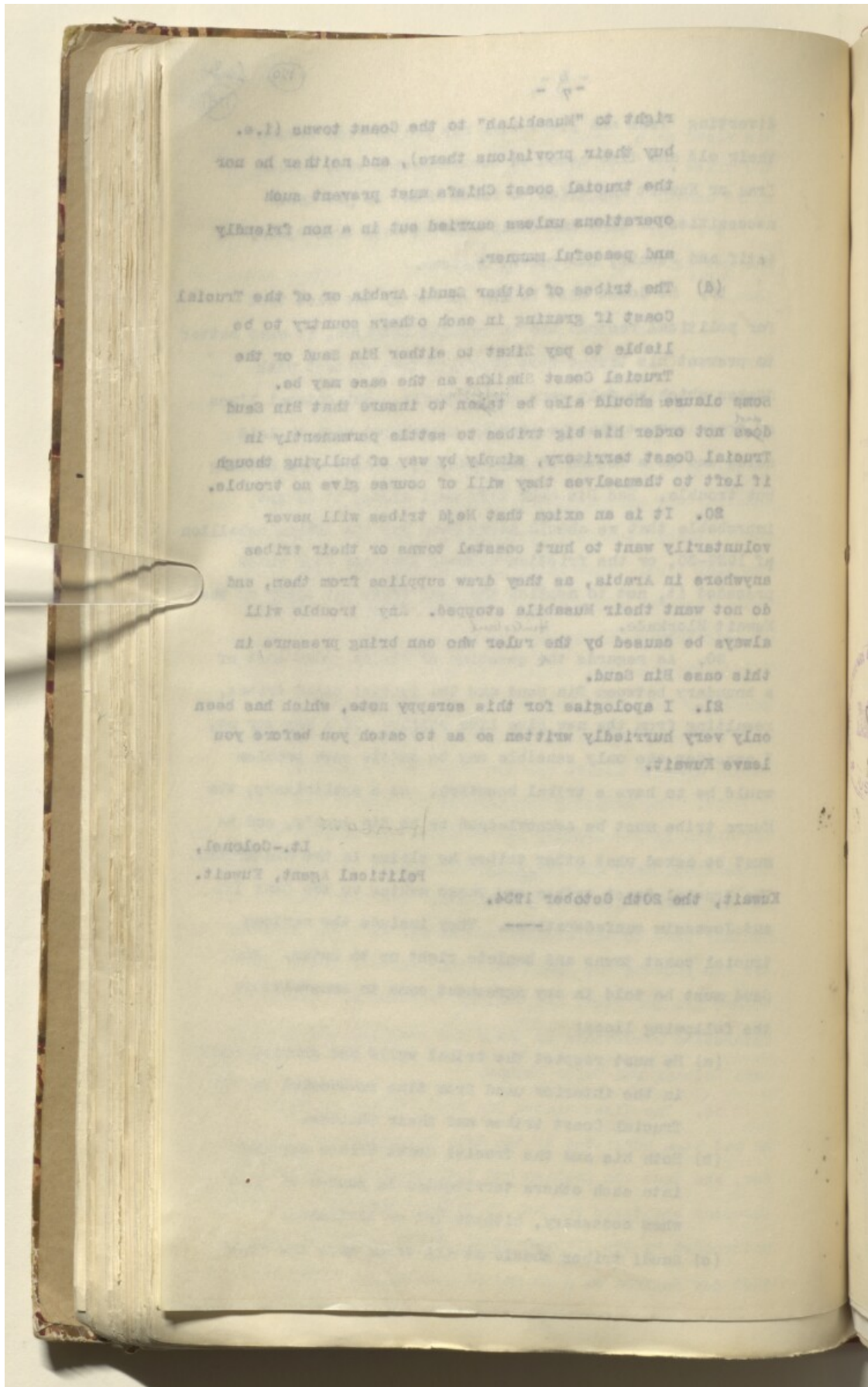
- (a) He must respect the tribal wells and grazing zones in the interior used from time immemorial by the Trucial Coast tribes and their Shaikhs.
- (b) Both his and the Trucial Coast tribes may pass into each others territories in search of grazing when necessary, without let or hindrance.
- (c) Saudi tribes should at all times have the right













CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 1001-S of 1934.

10/6

7.11.34

CONFIDENTIAL  
Kuwait Receipt  
No 754 Dated 1st Nov.

The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf presents his compliments to

1. The Hon'ble Mr.H.A.F.Metcalf, C.S.I., C.I.E., M.V.O.,  
Foreign Secretary to the Government of India,  
New Delhi.
2. A.S.Calvert Esquire,  
His Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires, Jedda.
3. Lieut.-Colonel H.R.P.Dickson, C.I.E.,  
Political Agent, Kuwait. ✓
4. Lieut.-Colonel Gordon Loch, I.A.,  
Political Agent, Bahrain.

and has the honour to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned document (s).

British Consulate-General,  
BUSHIRE.

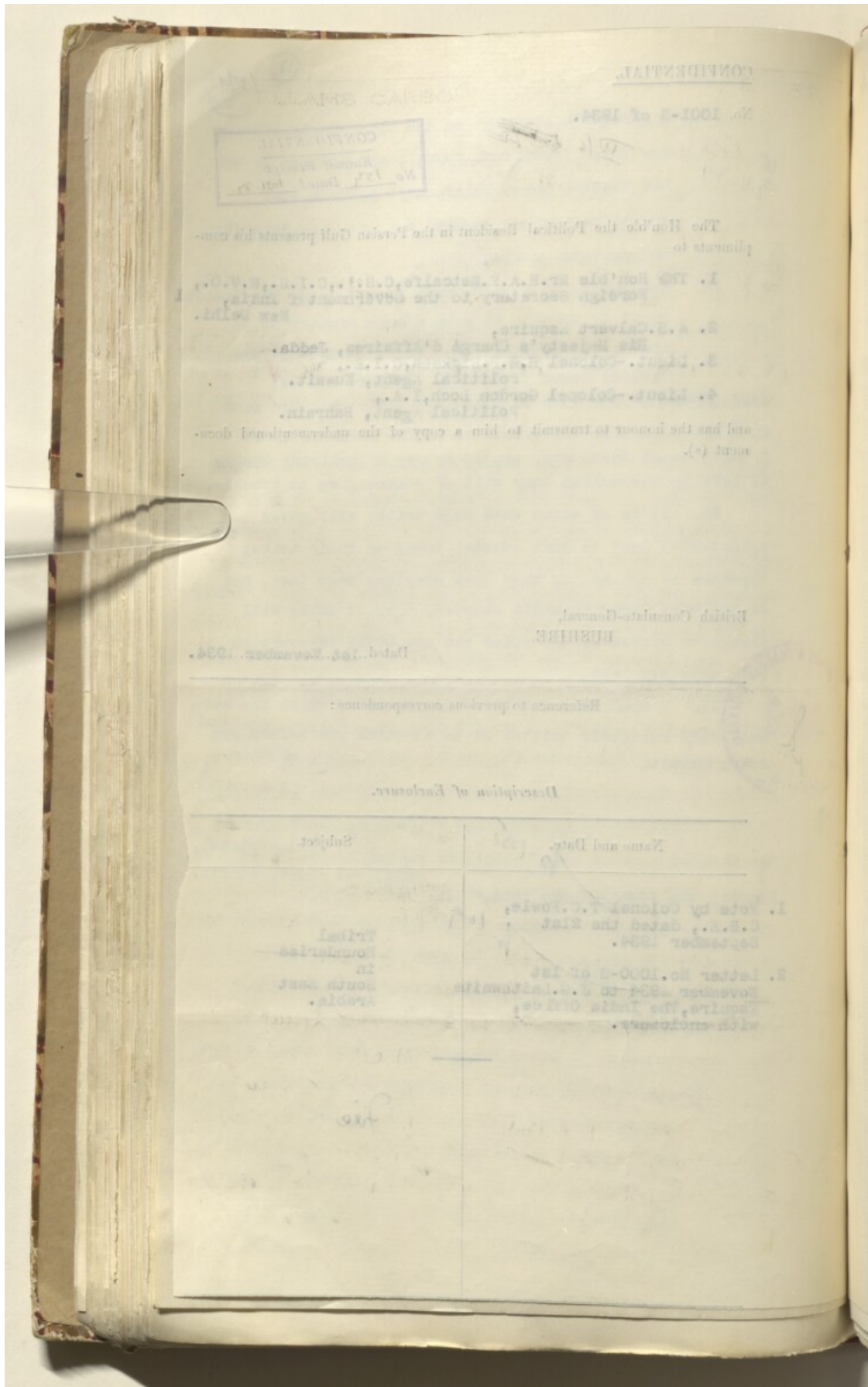
Dated 1st November 1934.

Reference to previous correspondence:

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
1. Note by Colonel T.C.Fowle, C.B.E., dated the 21st September 1934.	Tribal Boundaries in South East Arabia.
2. Letter No.1000-S of 1st November 1934 to J.G.Laithwaite Esquire, The India Office, with enclosure.	

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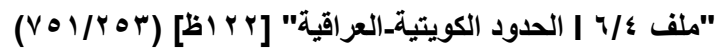




Note by Colonel T.C.Fowle, C.B.E., dated 21st  
September 1934.

With reference to the C.I.D. meeting of 13th instant on the subject of the Blue Line at which it was agreed that, provided Ibn Saud was ready to grant His Majesty's Government their desiderata, His Majesty's Government on their side were prepared to negotiate generously with him with regard to the Line, i.e. give him substantial concessions east of it. It was also agreed that a corollary of this policy might be that the large area of indefinite no man's land which at present lies between the territories of our clients (the Arab Shaikhdoms of the Persian Gulf including the Sultan of Muscat) and the Saudi Empire might have to disappear; that the frontiers of the Arab Shaikhdoms might have to be defined and drawn on the map (it would be impossible to do so on the ground); and that these frontiers and those of the Saudi Empire would have to be co-terminous.

2. Since the meeting I have been giving this question of frontiers some further consideration, and have come to the conclusion that though these frontier lines will look very nice and neat on the map, off the map and in actual working practice they may be a considerable nuisance, if not a danger. Frontiers, while necessary elsewhere, in Arabia are merely necessary evils only to be drawn when unavoidable. The population of the country is nomadic - the tribes wandering considerable distances according to the season in search of water and pasture, the average Arab Shaikh has a very vague idea as to where his territory begins and ends, and often there are no well-defined physical features along which a boundary could conveniently be placed. In the eyes of the average Arab - and when one is considering the creation of frontiers one must consider local public opinion however /







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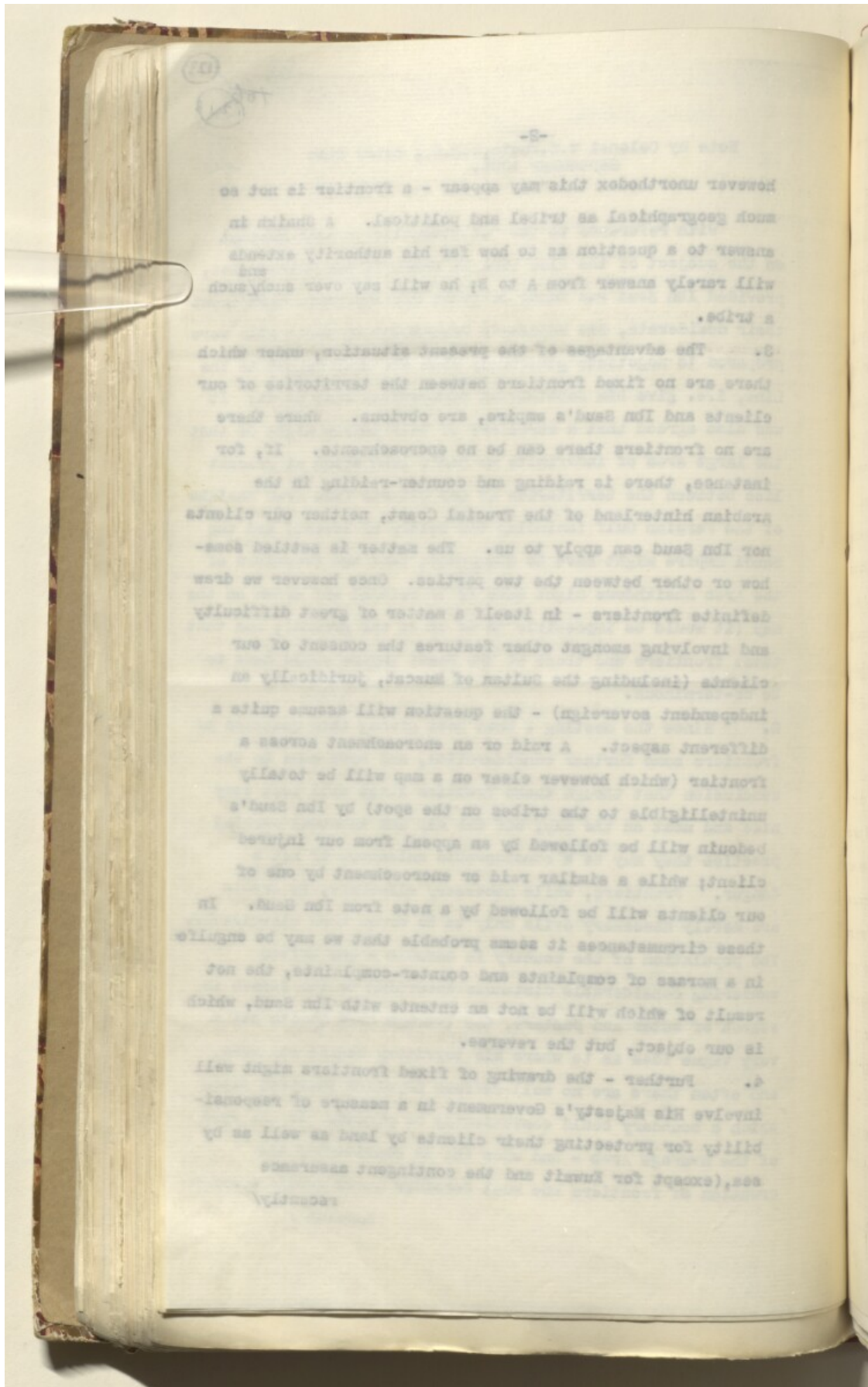
however unorthodox this may appear - a frontier is not so much geographical as tribal and political. A Shaikh in answer to a question as to how far his authority extends will rarely answer from A to B; he will say over such/such and a tribe.

3. The advantages of the present situation, under which there are no fixed frontiers between the territories of our clients and Ibn Saud's empire, are obvious. Where there are no frontiers there can be no encroachments. If, for instance, there is raiding and counter-raiding in the Arabian hinterland of the Trucial Coast, neither our clients nor Ibn Saud can apply to us. The matter is settled somehow or other between the two parties. Once however we draw definite frontiers - in itself a matter of great difficulty and involving amongst other features the consent of our clients (including the Sultan of Muscat, juridically an independent sovereign) - the question will assume quite a different aspect. A raid or an encroachment across a frontier (which however clear on a map will be totally unintelligible to the tribes on the spot) by Ibn Saud's bedouin will be followed by an appeal from our injured client; while a similar raid or encroachment by one of our clients will be followed by a note from Ibn Saud. In these circumstances it seems probable that we may be engulfed in a morass of complaints and counter-complaints, the net result of which will be not an entente with Ibn Saud, which is our object, but the reverse.

4. Further - the drawing of fixed frontiers might well involve His Majesty's Government in a measure of responsibility for protecting their clients by land as well as by sea, (except for Kuwait and the contingent assurance

recently/







-3-

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124

recently given to Qatar our defensive commitments to the other Shaikhs are limited to the sea only). Do His Majesty's Government want to commit themselves to maintaining the authority of the Trucial Coast Shaikhs up to a line drawn in the interior far away from the coast? Lastly - Ibn Saud, like the rest of us, must die some day. Nobody, I think, knows exactly what will happen when he is gathered to his fathers. To meet this eventuality would not a more or less fluid situation be preferable to a static one?

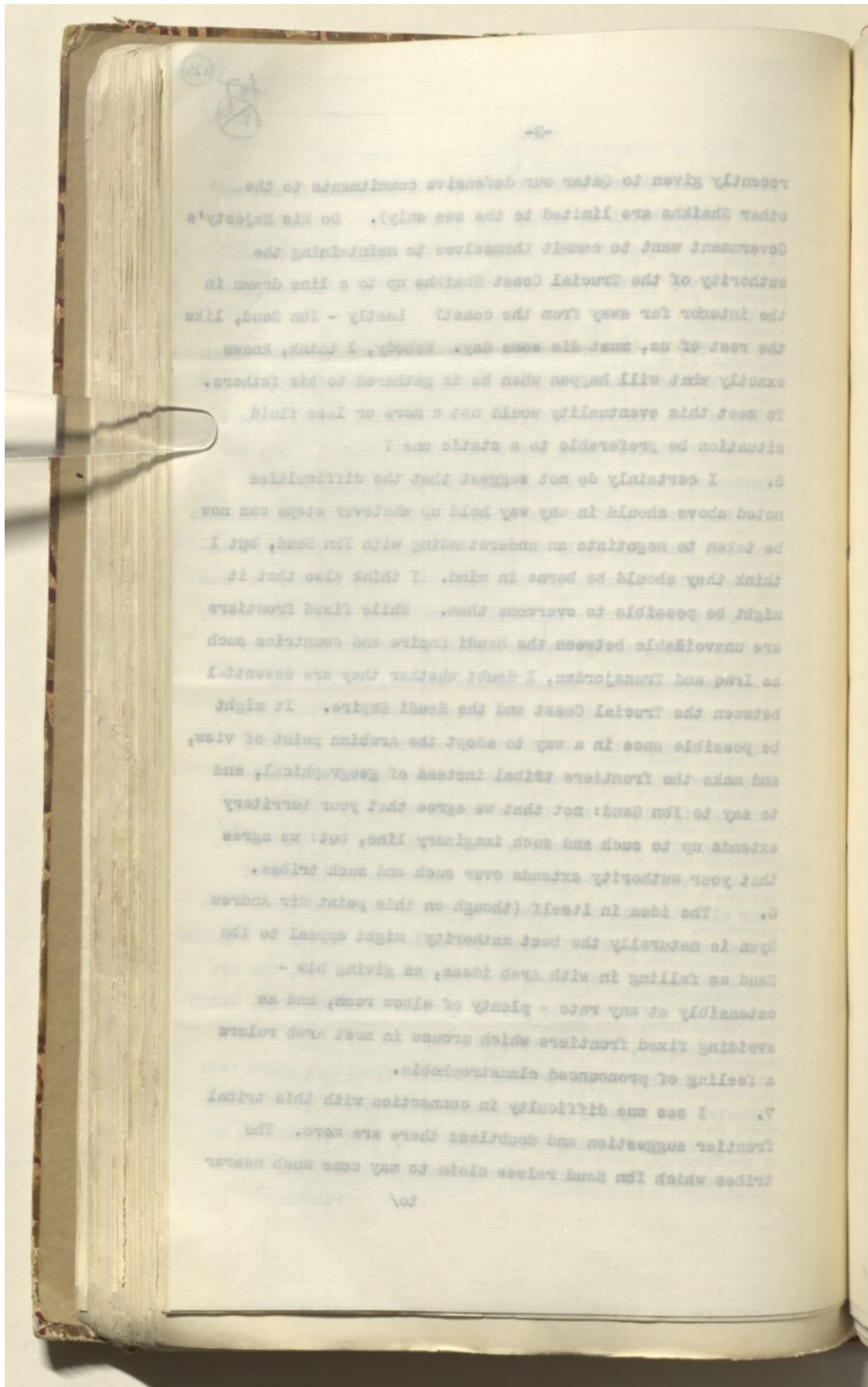
5. I certainly do not suggest that the difficulties noted above should in any way hold up whatever steps can now be taken to negotiate an understanding with Ibn Saud, but I think they should be borne in mind. I think also that it might be possible to overcome them. While fixed frontiers are unavoidable between the Saudi Empire and countries such as Iraq and Transjordan, I doubt whether they are essential between the Trucial Coast and the Saudi Empire. It might be possible once in a way to adopt the Arabian point of view, and make the frontiers tribal instead of geographical, and to say to Ibn Saud: not that we agree that your territory extends up to such and such imaginary line, but: we agree that your authority extends over such and such tribes.

6. The idea in itself (though on this point Sir Andrew Ryan is naturally the best authority) might appeal to Ibn Saud as falling in with Arab ideas, as giving him - ostensibly at any rate - plenty of elbow room, and as avoiding fixed frontiers which arouse in most Arab rulers a feeling of pronounced claustrophobia.

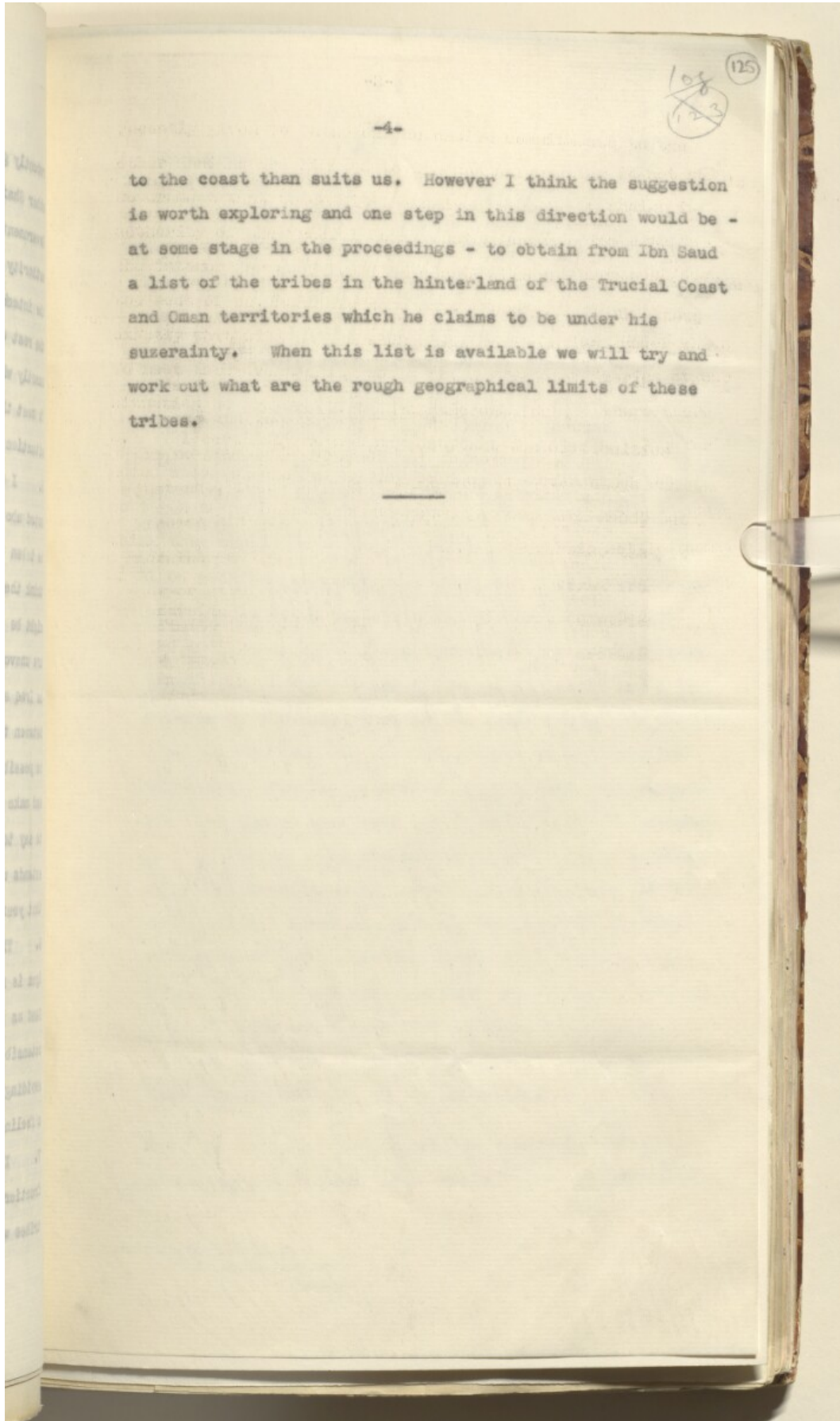
7. I see one difficulty in connection with this tribal frontier suggestion and doubtless there are more. The tribes which Ibn Saud raises claim to may come much nearer

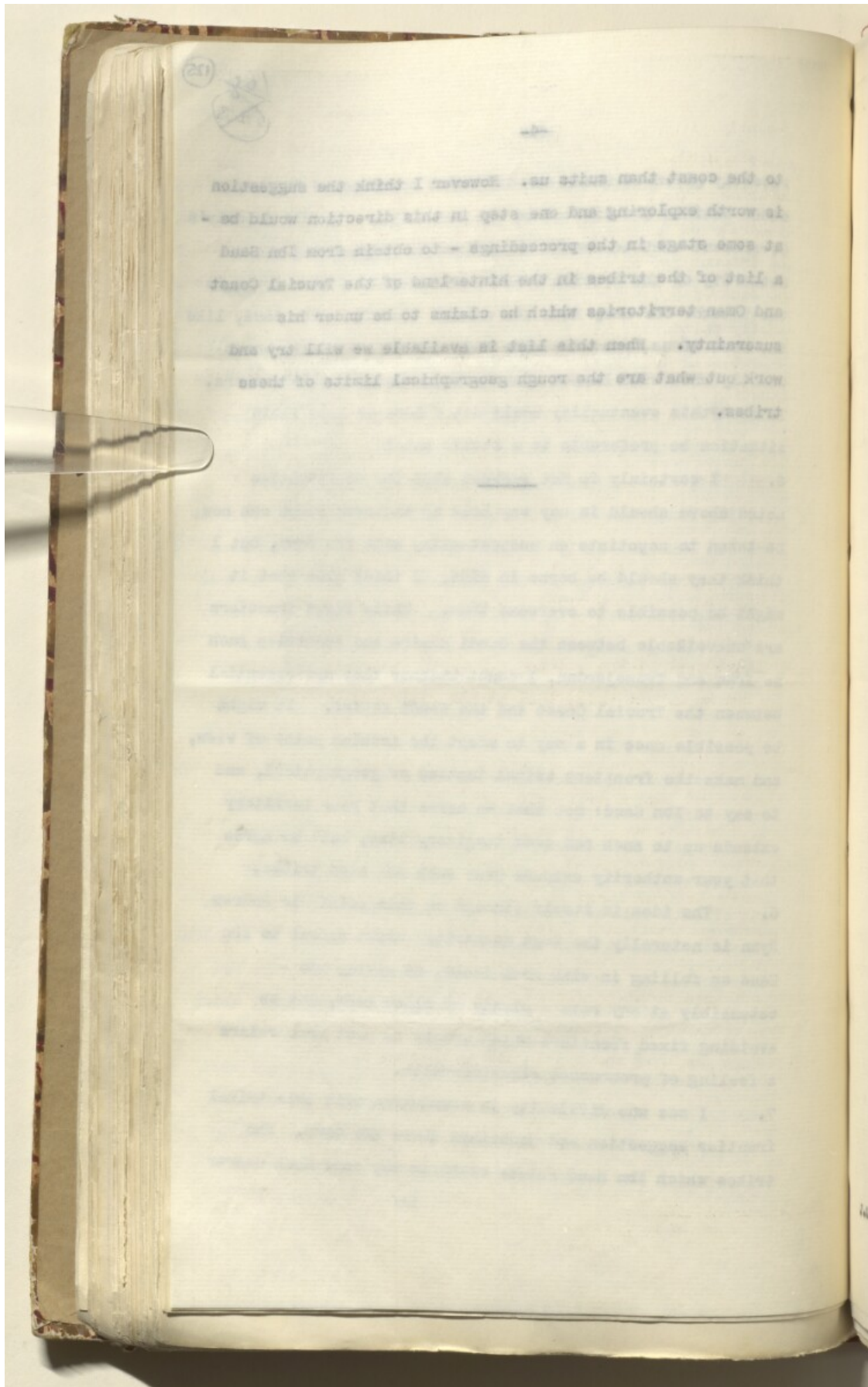
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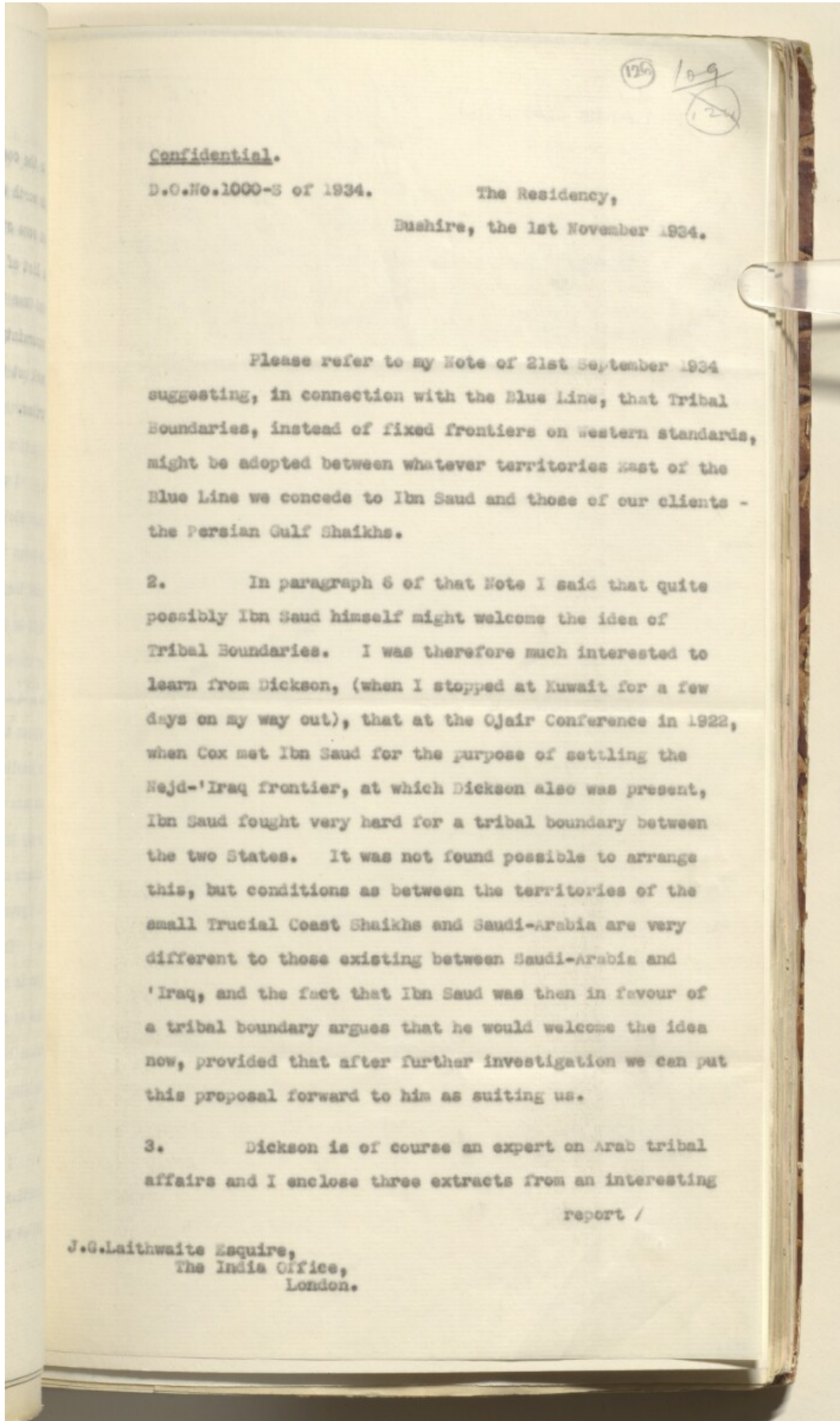












Confidential.

D.O.No.1000-S of 1934.

The Residency,

Bushire, the 1st November 1934.

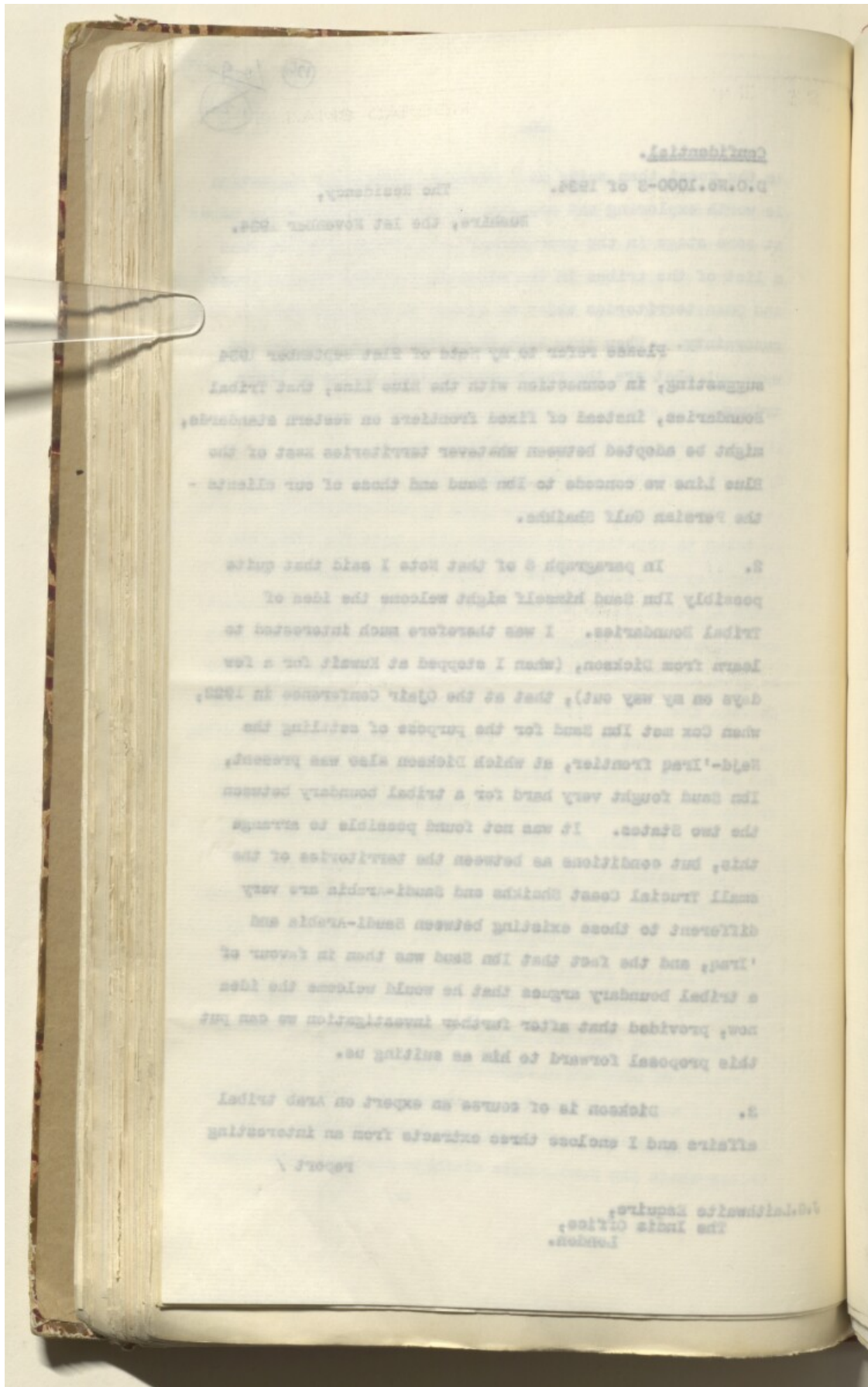
Please refer to my Note of 21st September 1934 suggesting, in connection with the Blue Line, that Tribal Boundaries, instead of fixed frontiers on Western standards, might be adopted between whatever territories East of the Blue Line we concede to Ibn Saud and those of our clients - the Persian Gulf Shaikhs.

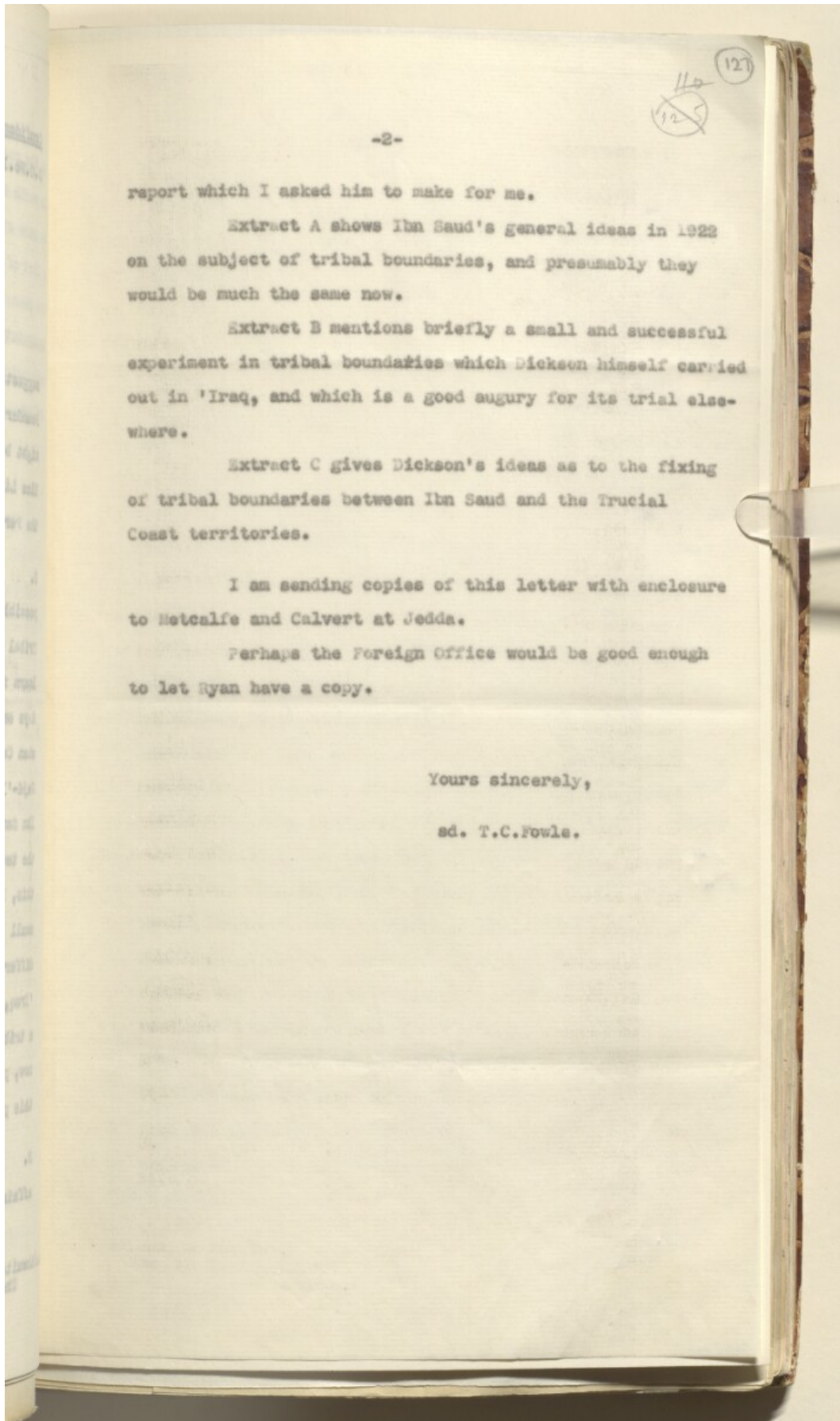
2. In paragraph 6 of that Note I said that quite possibly Ibn Saud himself might welcome the idea of Tribal Boundaries. I was therefore much interested to learn from Dickson, (when I stopped at Kuwait for a few days on my way out), that at the Qajar Conference in 1922, when Cox met Ibn Saud for the purpose of settling the Nejd-'Iraq frontier, at which Dickson also was present, Ibn Saud fought very hard for a tribal boundary between the two States. It was not found possible to arrange this, but conditions as between the territories of the small Trucial Coast Shaikhs and Saudi-Arabia are very different to those existing between Saudi-Arabia and 'Iraq, and the fact that Ibn Saud was then in favour of a tribal boundary argues that he would welcome the idea now, provided that after further investigation we can put this proposal forward to him as suiting us.

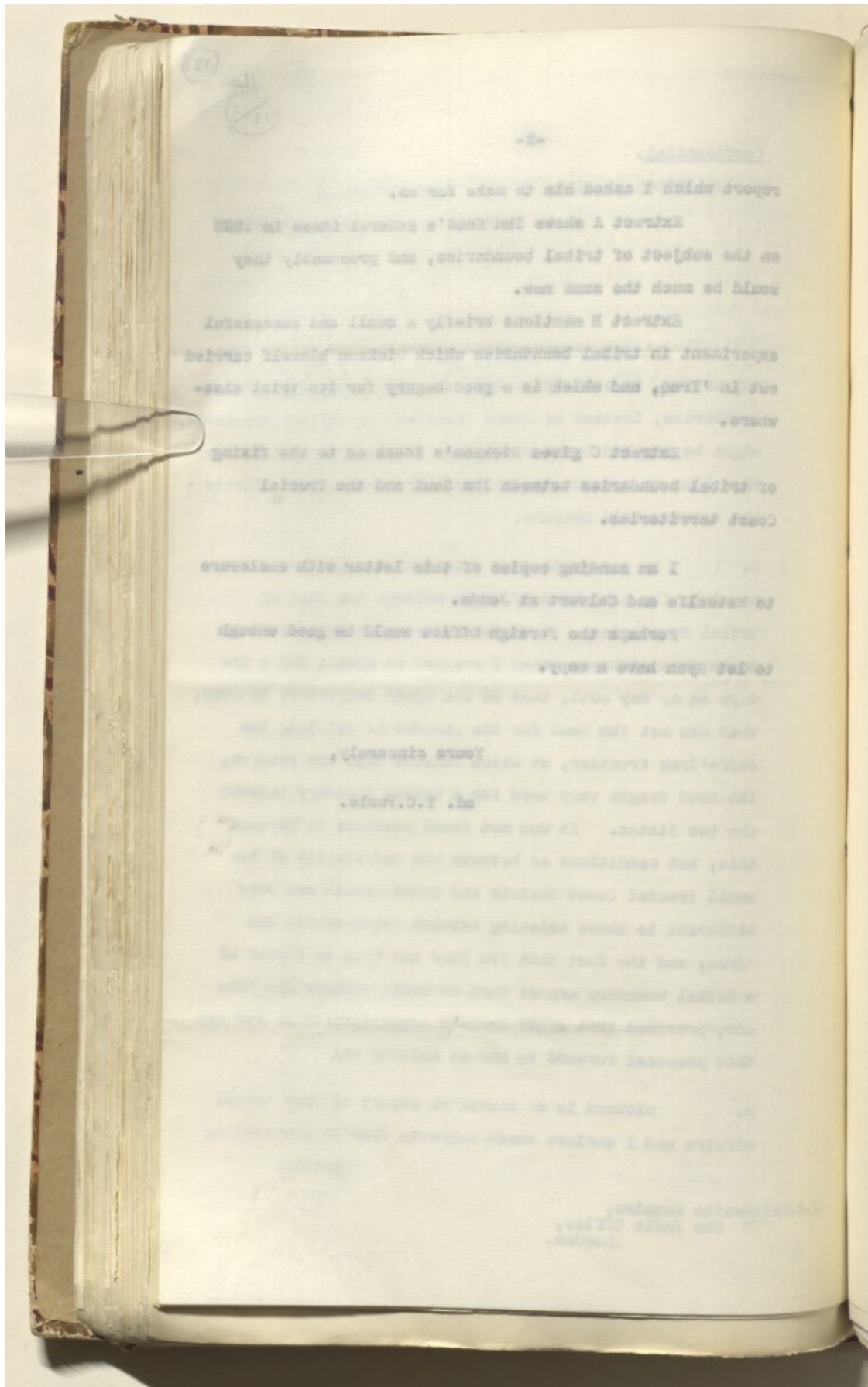
3. Dickson is of course an expert on Arab tribal affairs and I enclose three extracts from an interesting report /

J.G.Laithwaite Esquire,  
The India Office,  
London.

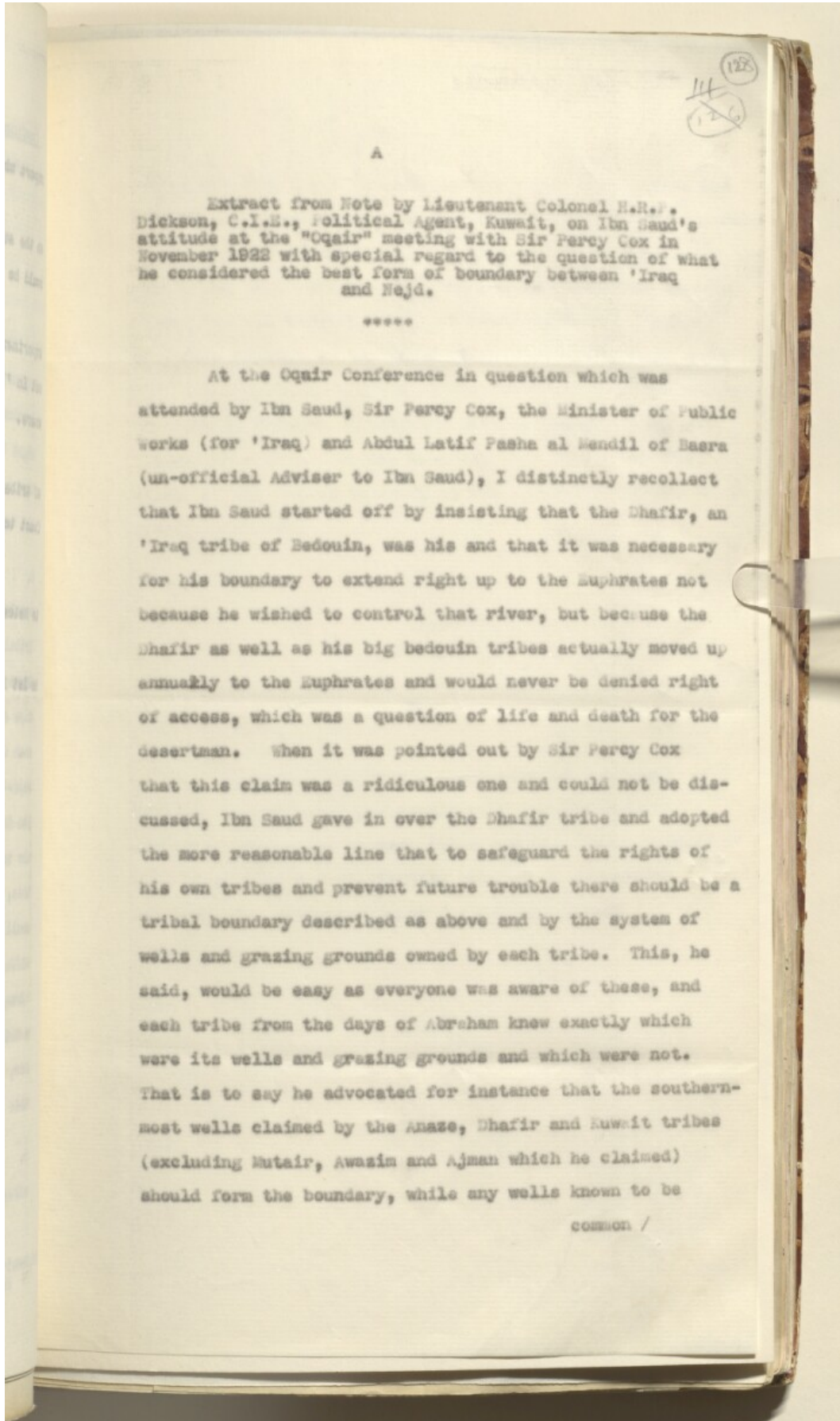


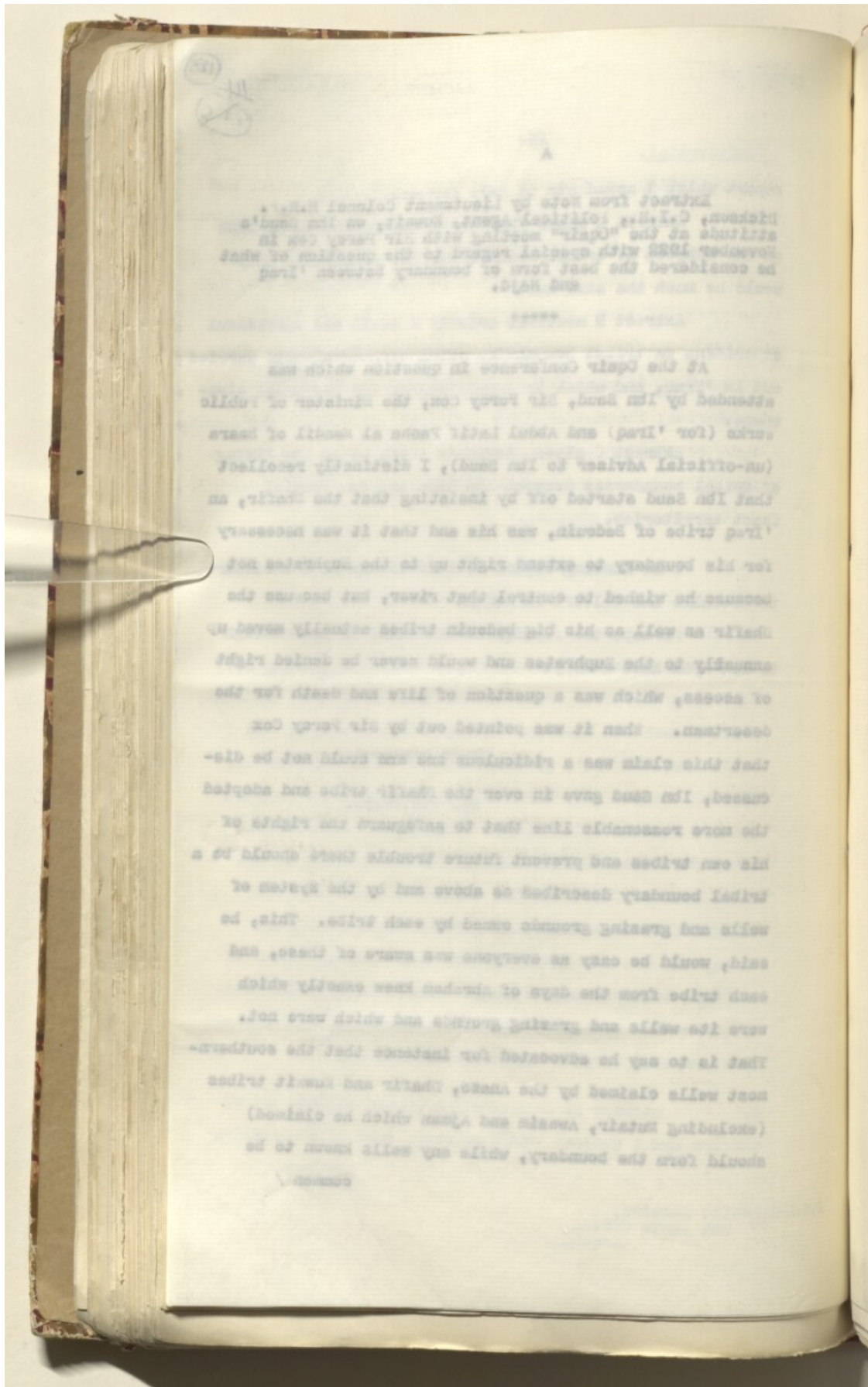


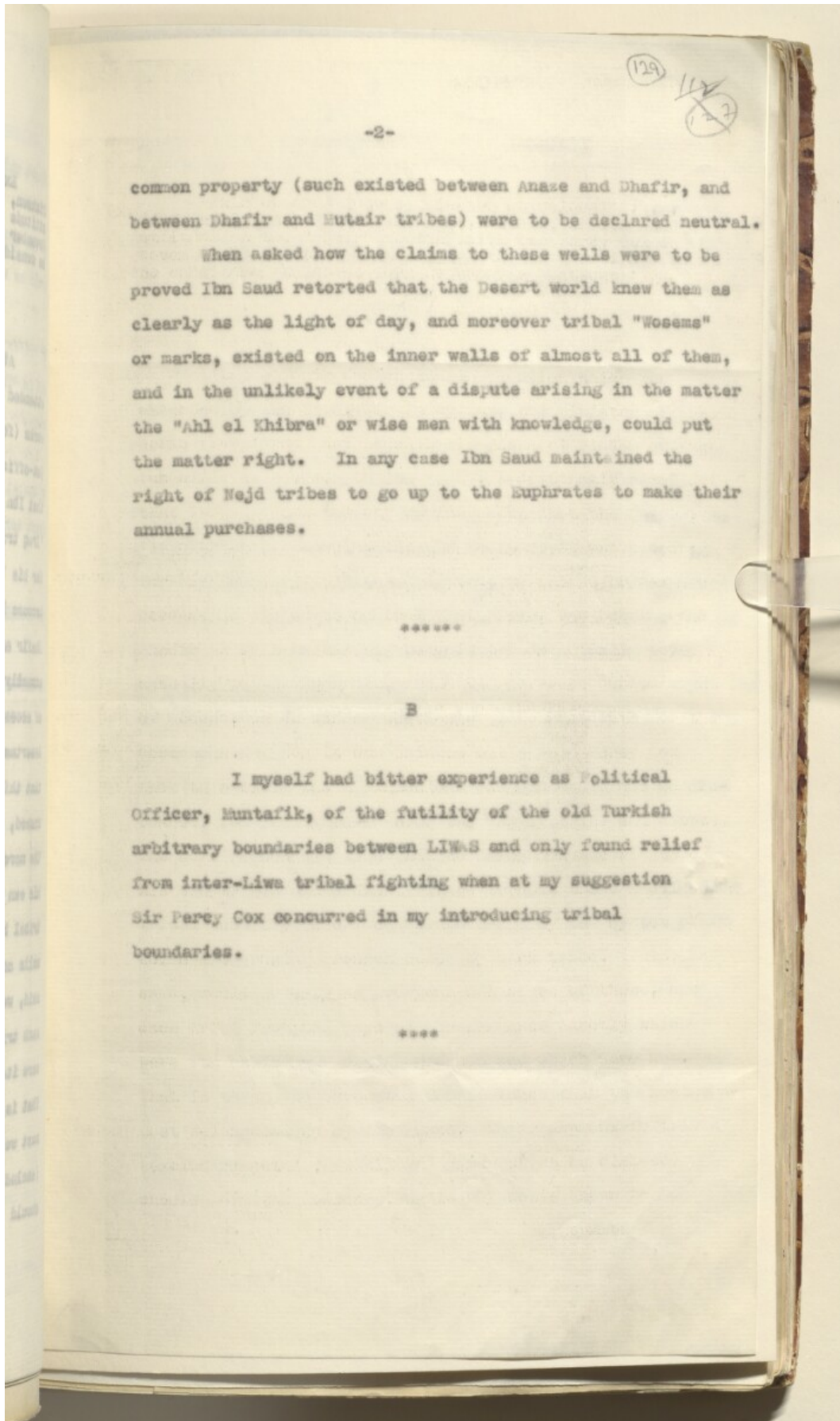












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common property (such existed between Anase and Dhafir, and between Dhafir and Mutair tribes) were to be declared neutral.

When asked how the claims to these wells were to be proved Ibn Saud retorted that the Desert world knew them as clearly as the light of day, and moreover tribal "Wosems" or marks, existed on the inner walls of almost all of them, and in the unlikely event of a dispute arising in the matter the "Ahl el Khibra" or wise men with knowledge, could put the matter right. In any case Ibn Saud maintained the right of Nejd tribes to go up to the Euphrates to make their annual purchases.

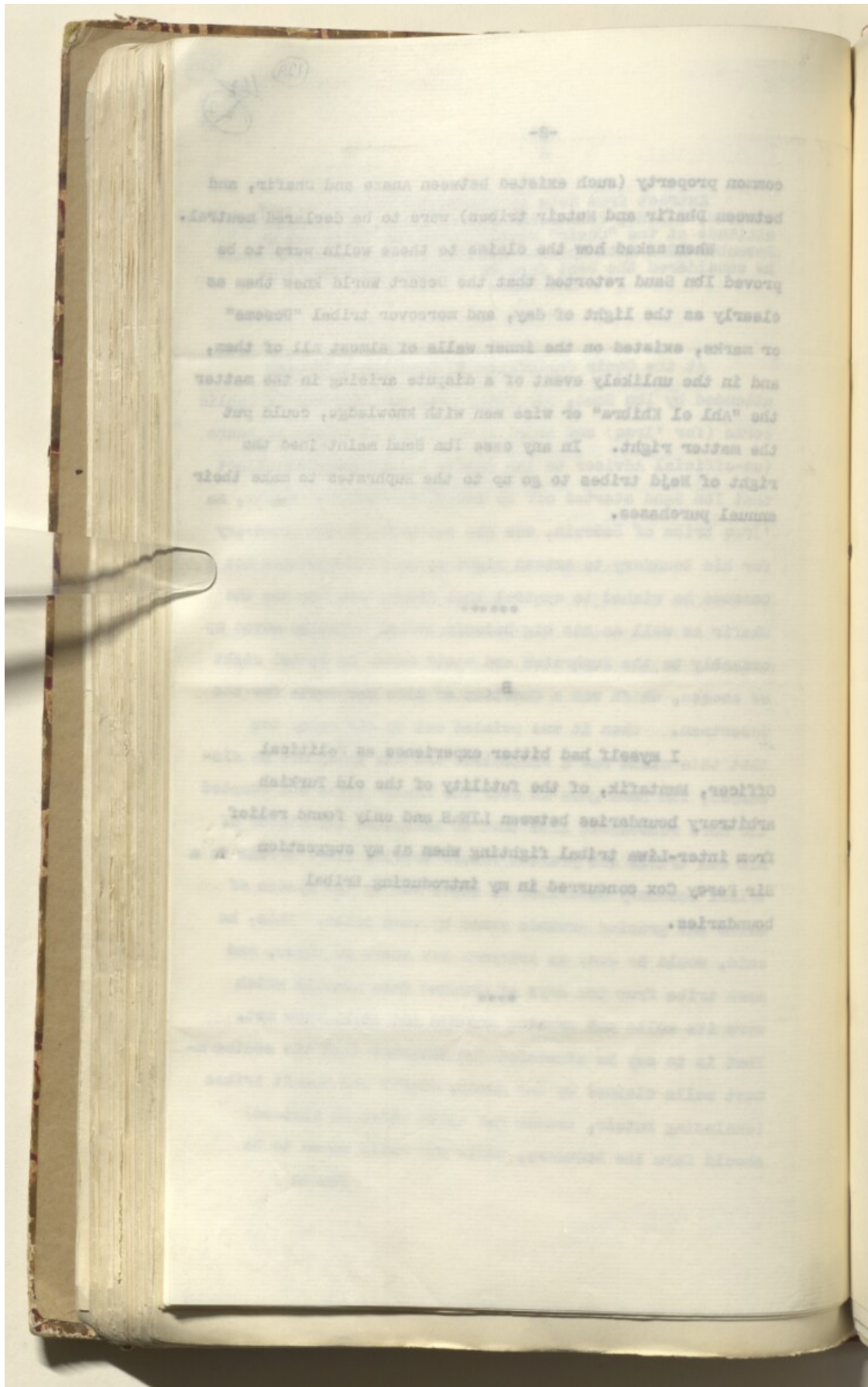
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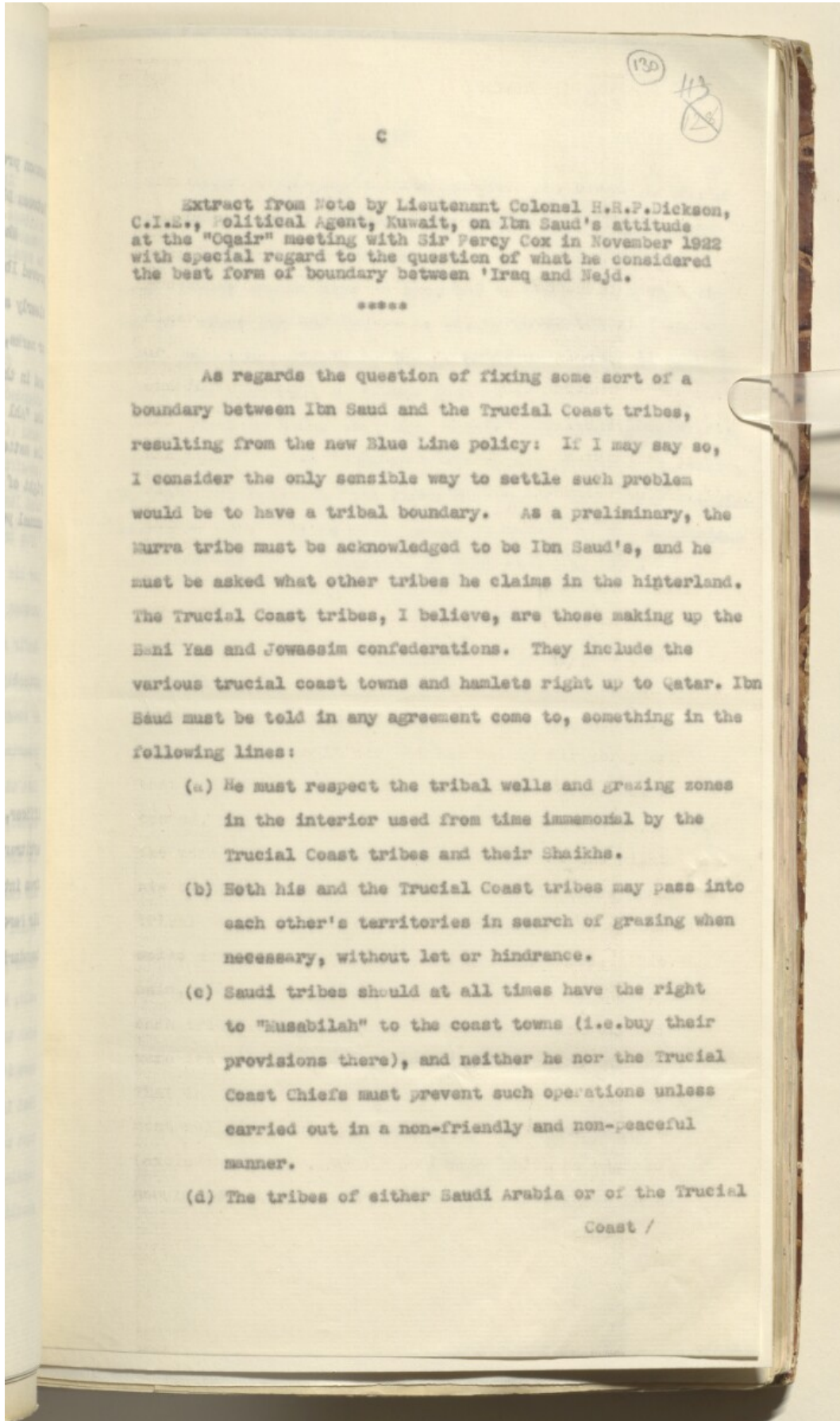
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I myself had bitter experience as Political Officer, Muntafik, of the futility of the old Turkish arbitrary boundaries between Liwa's and only found relief from inter-Liwa tribal fighting when at my suggestion Sir Percy Cox concurred in my introducing tribal boundaries.

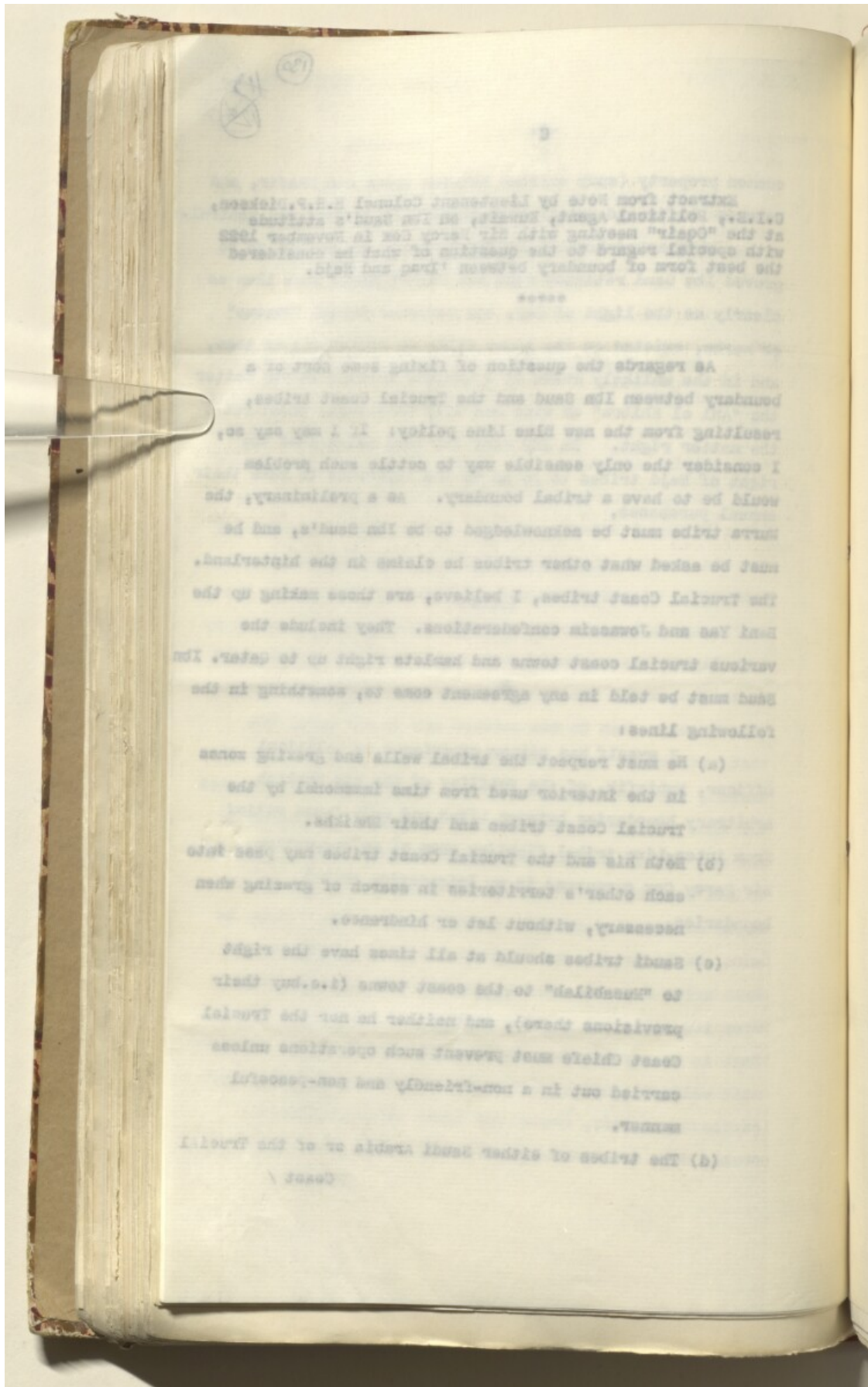
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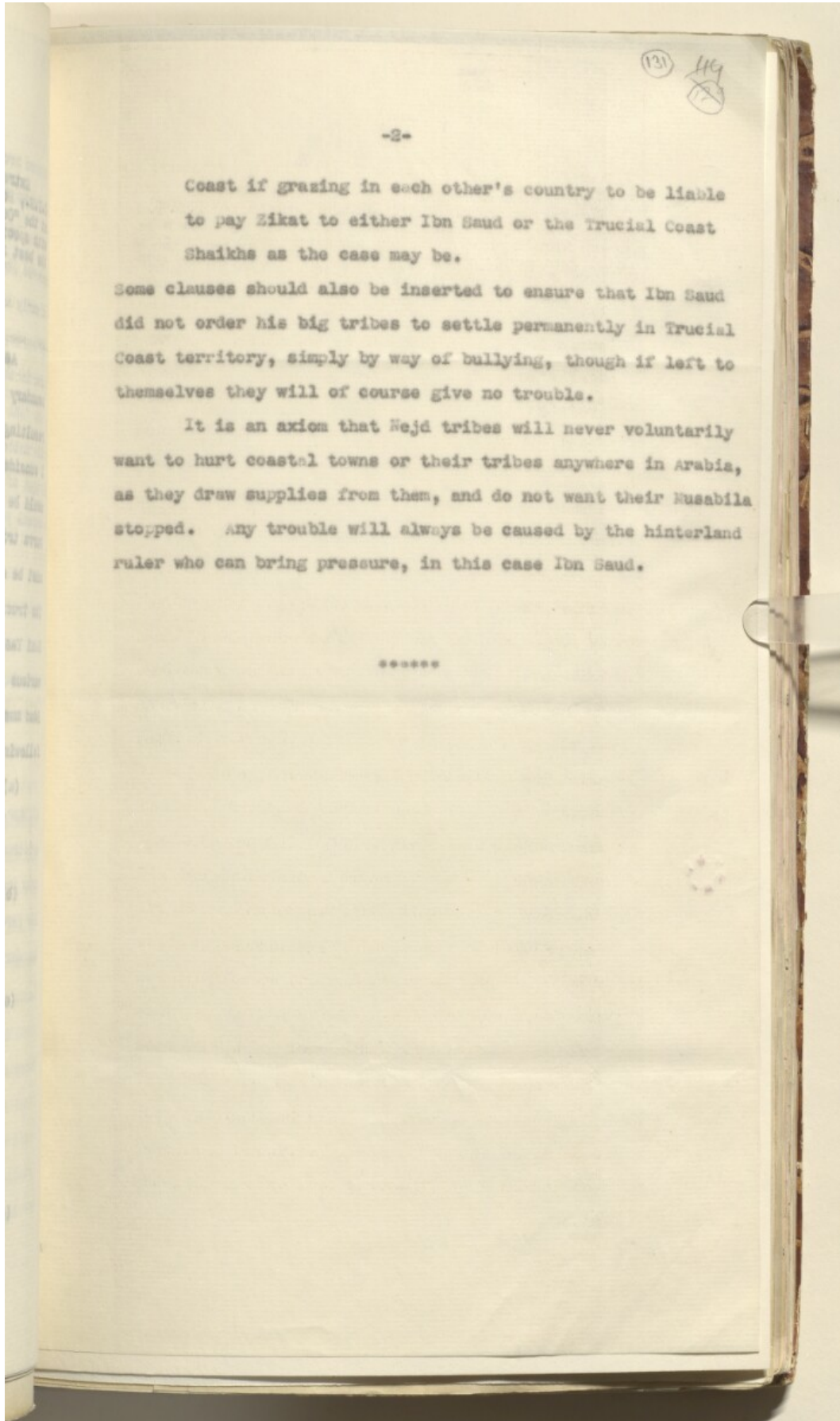


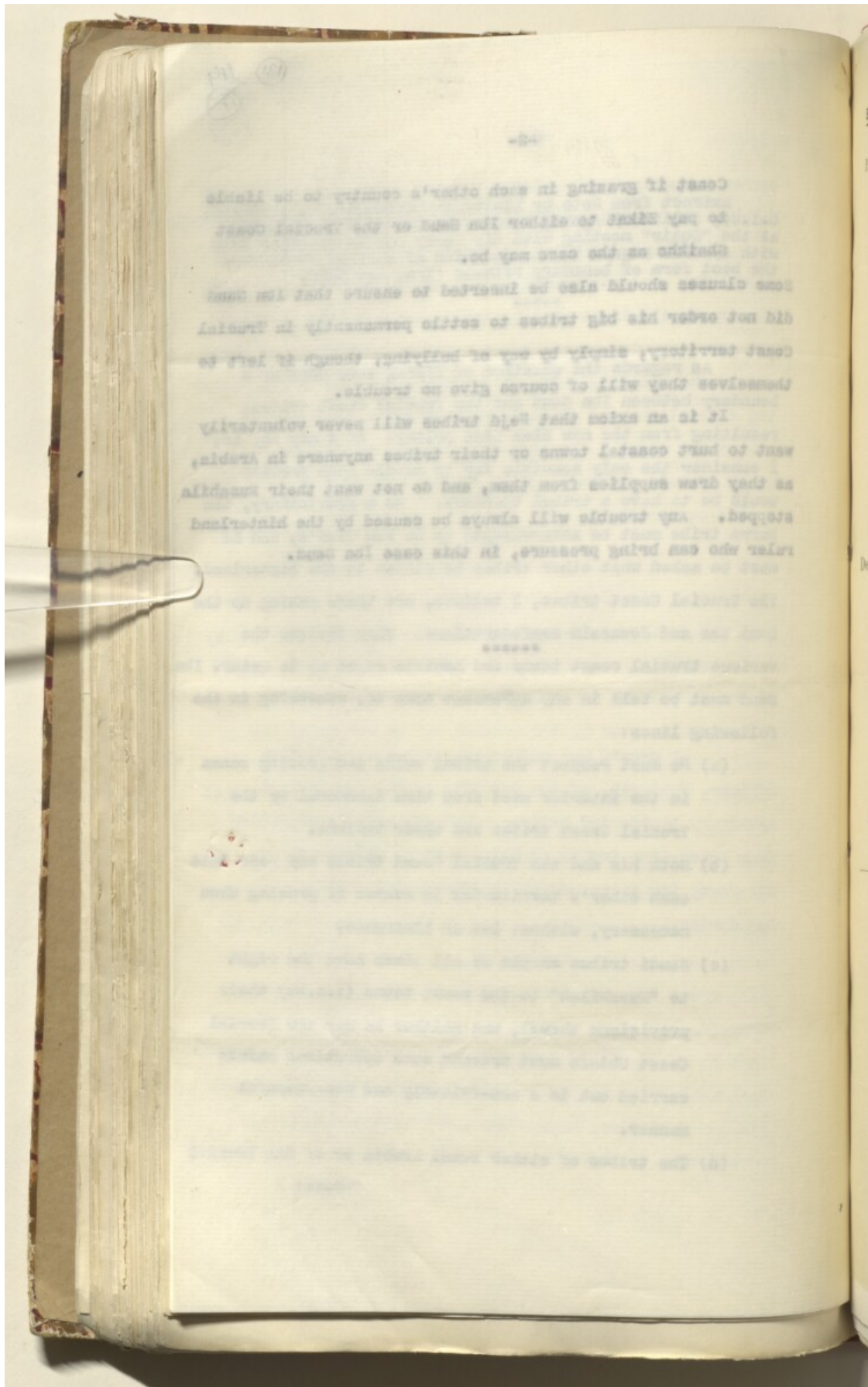






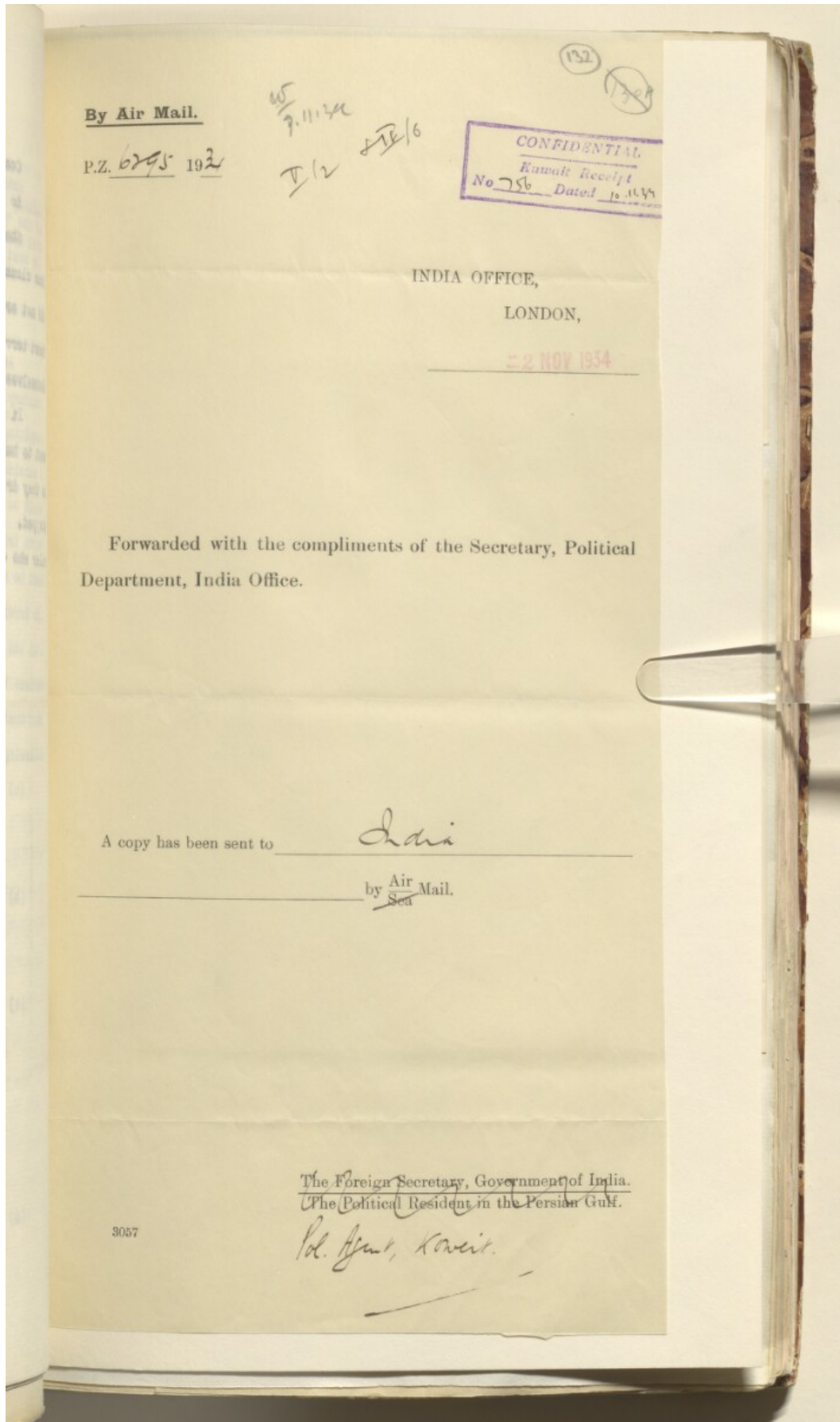








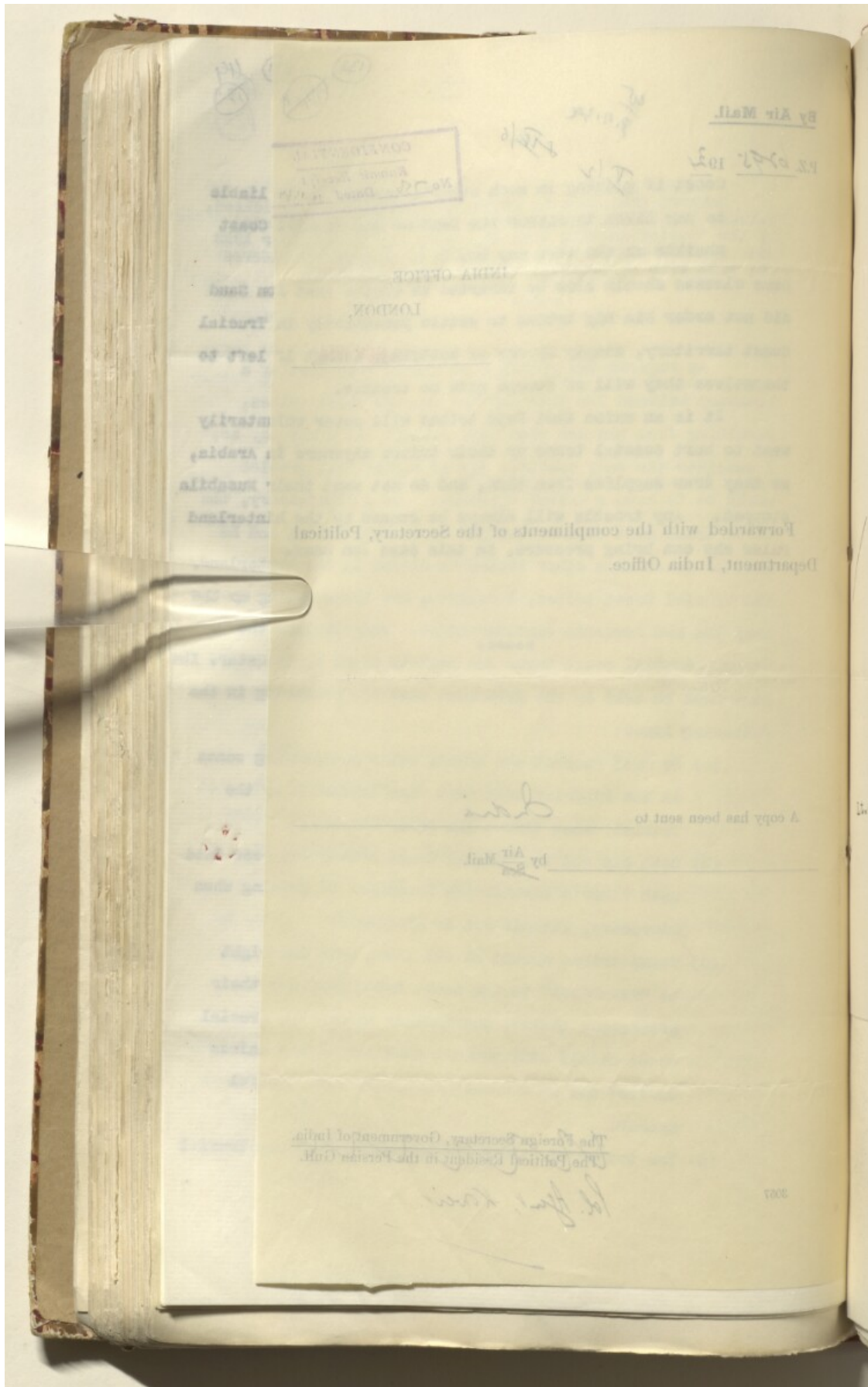
"ملف ٦/٤ | الحدود الكويتية-العراقية" [١٣٢و] (٧٥١/٢٧٢)

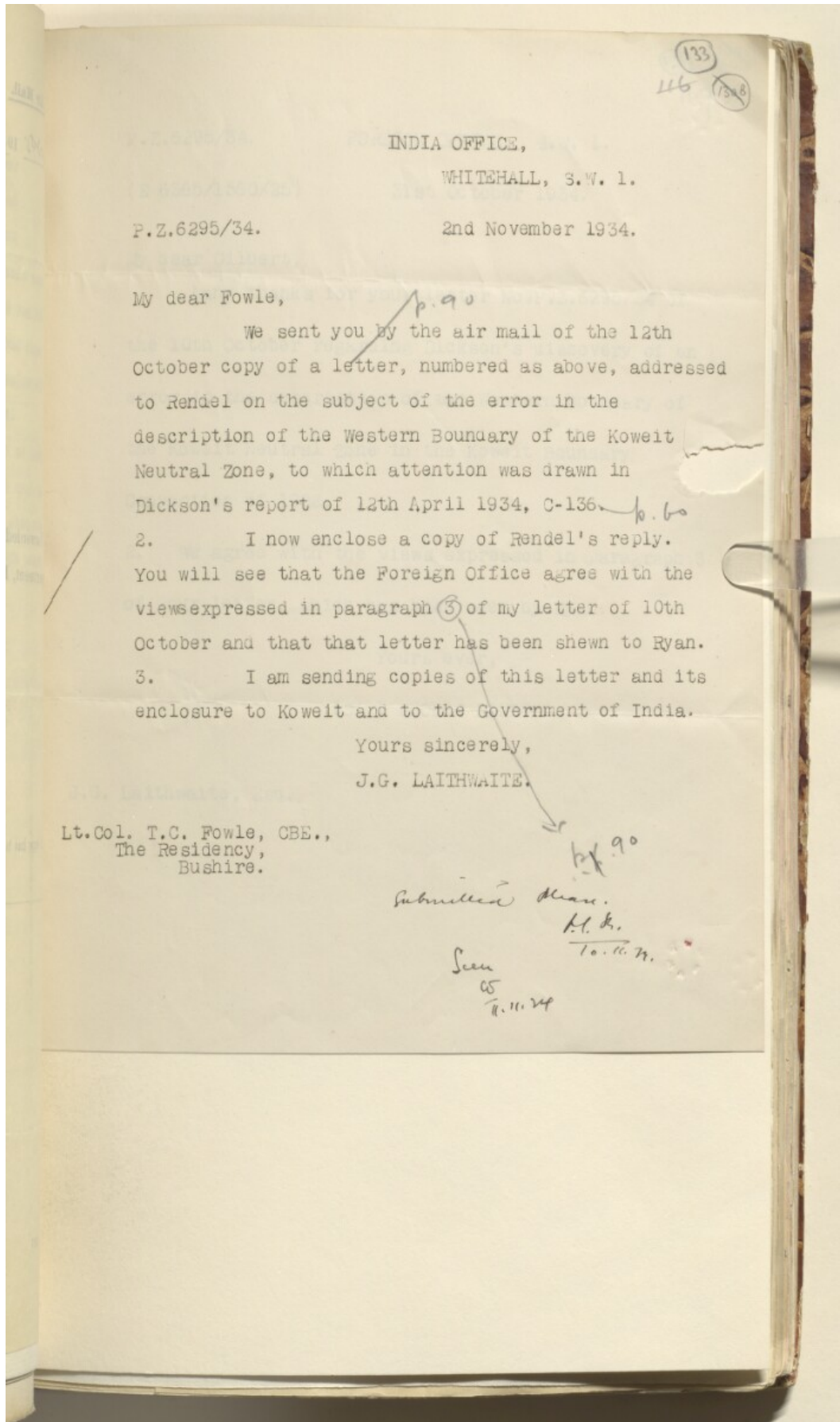


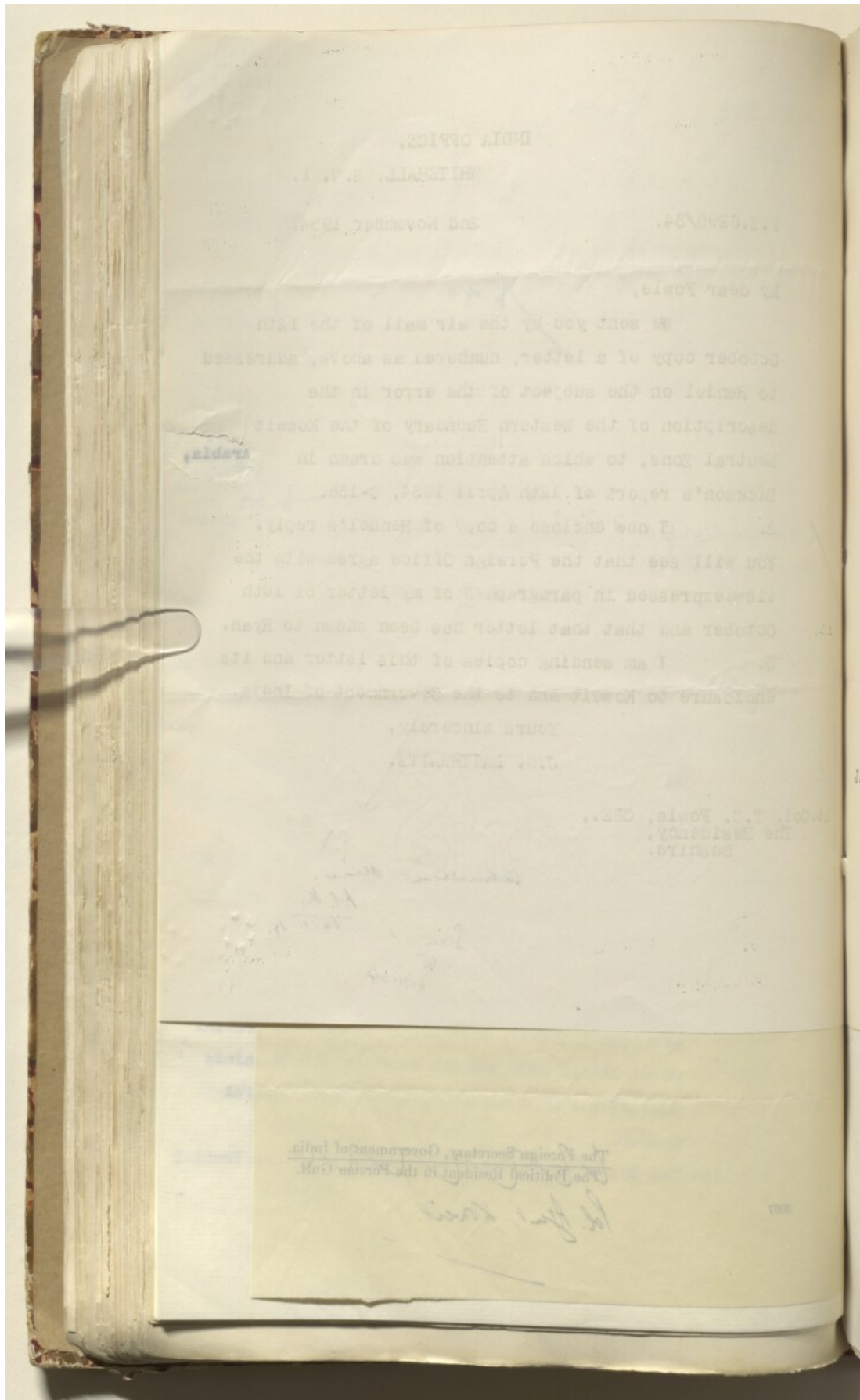




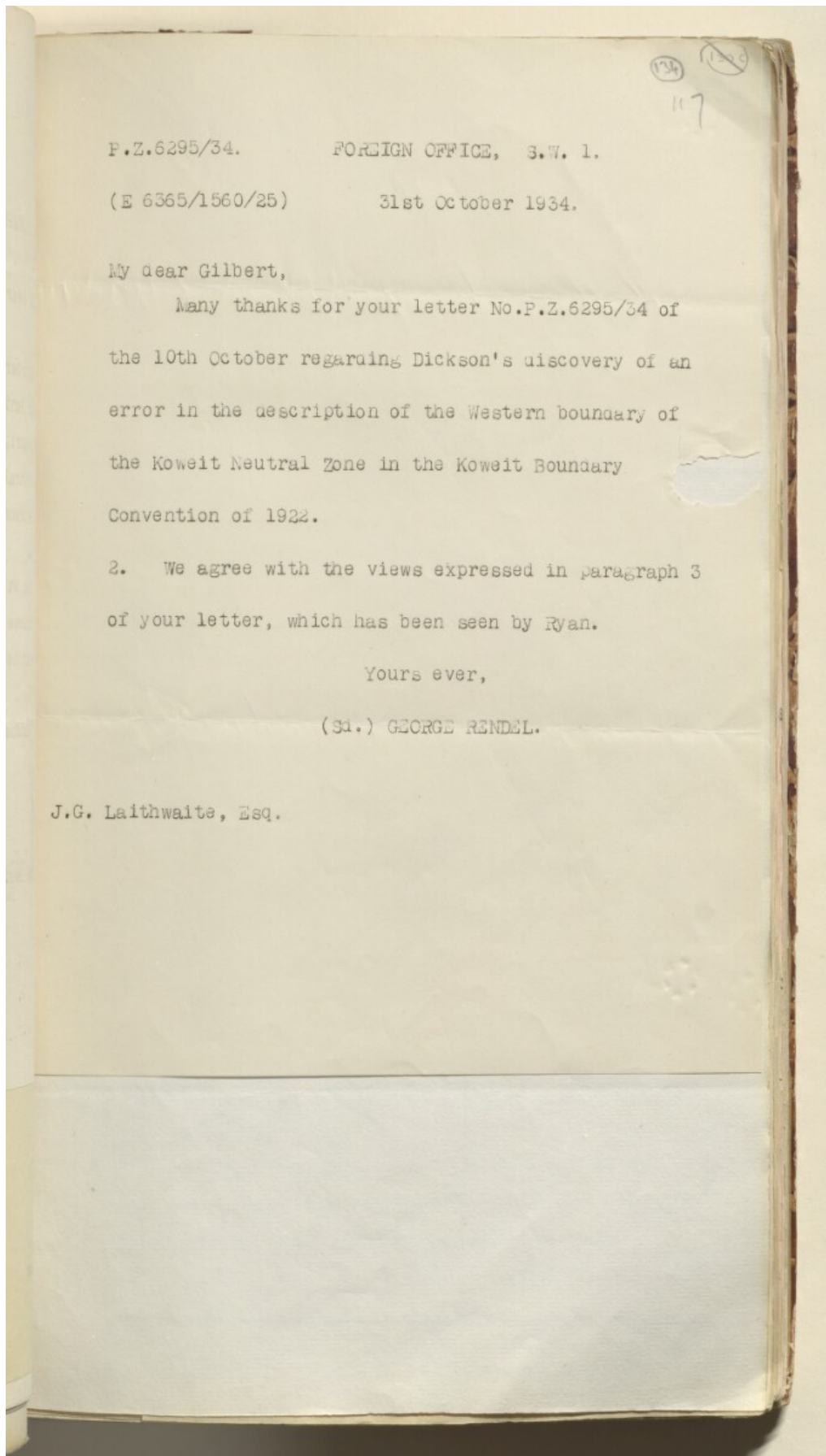
"ملف ٦/٤ | الحدود الكويتية-العراقية" [١٣٢ ظ] (٧٥١/٢٧٣)











P.Z. 6295/34. FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W. 1.

(E 6365/1560/25) 31st October 1934.

My dear Gilbert,

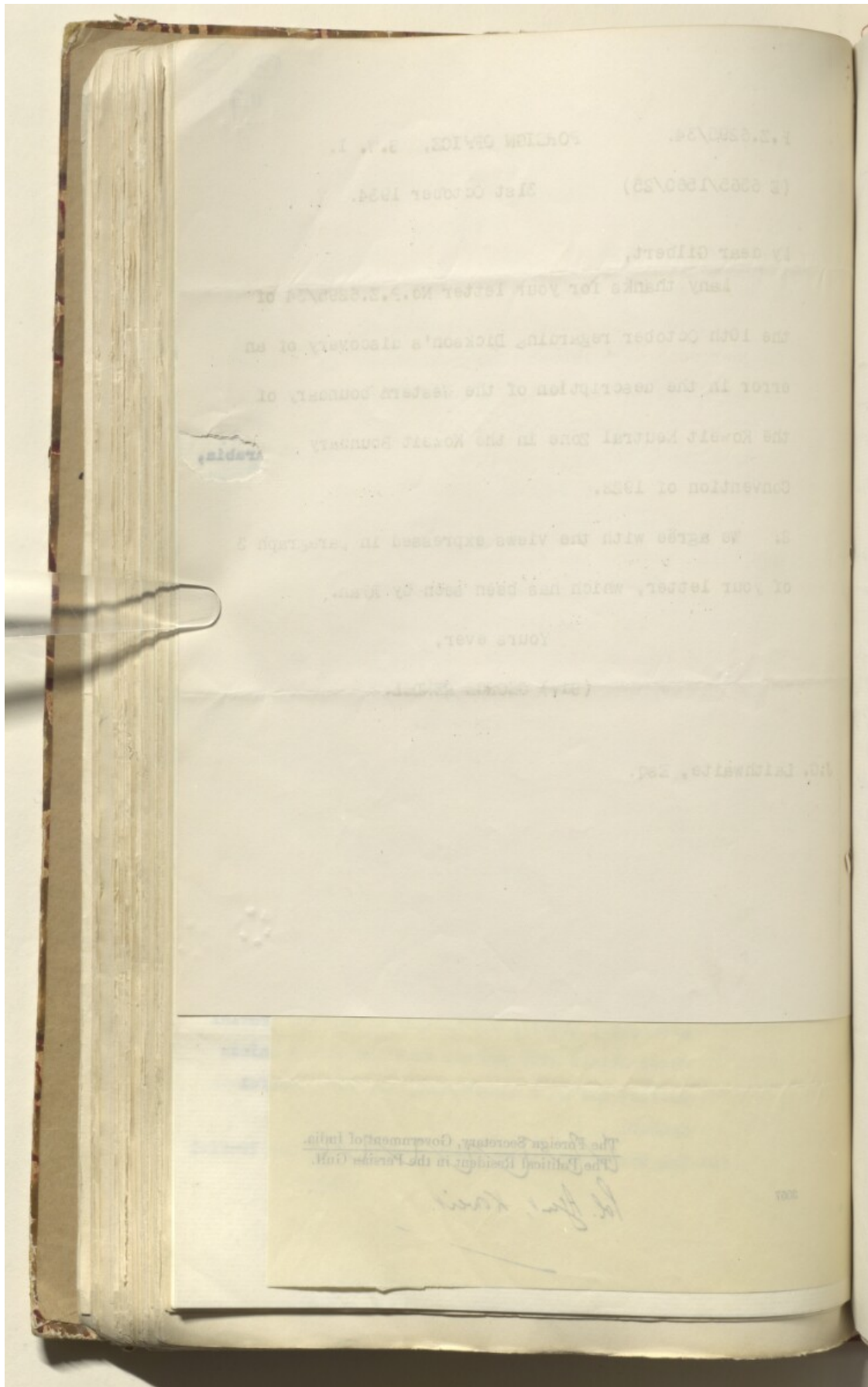
Many thanks for your letter No. P.Z. 6295/34 of the 10th October regarding Dickson's discovery of an error in the description of the Western boundary of the Kuwait Neutral Zone in the Kuwait Boundary Convention of 1922.

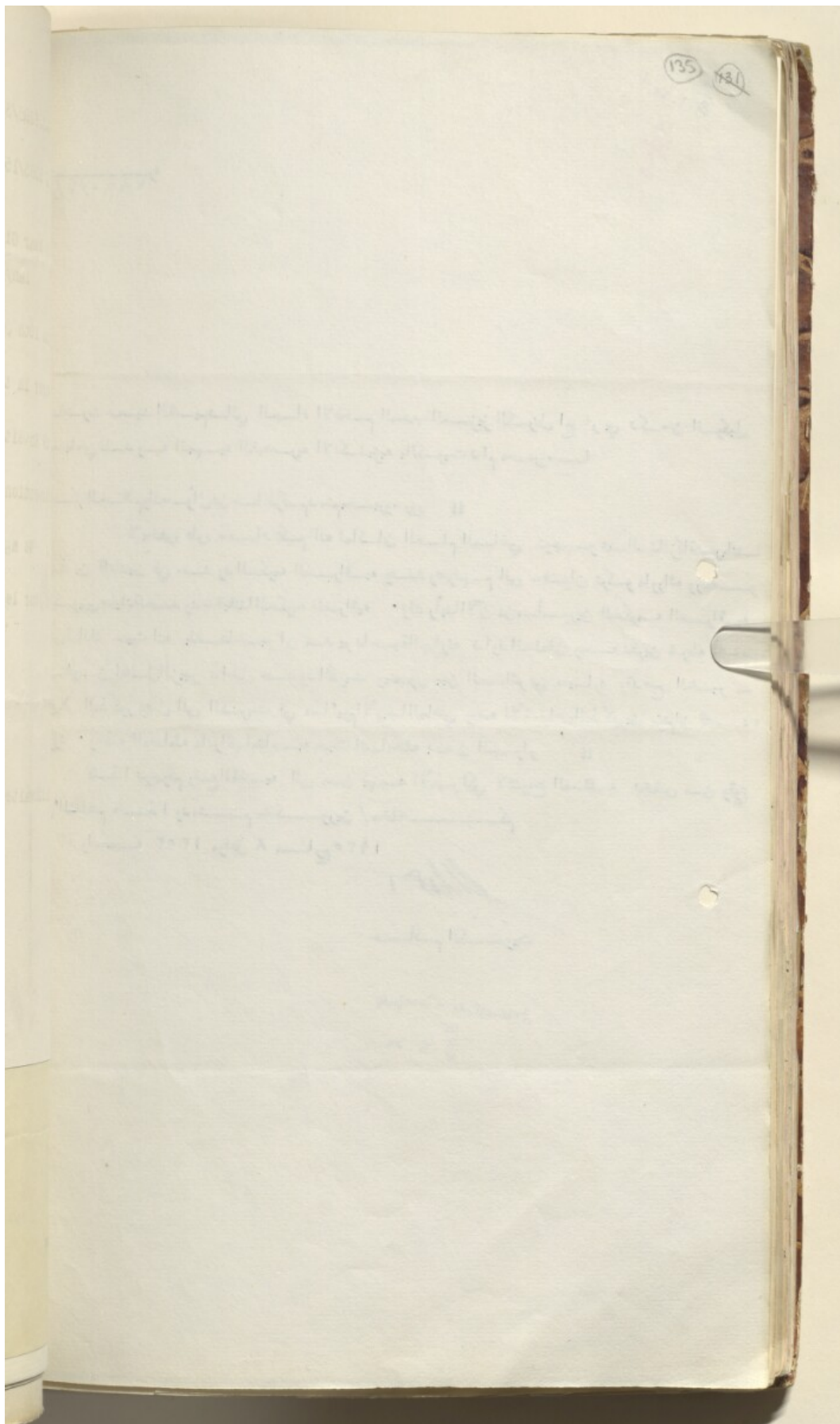
2. We agree with the views expressed in paragraph 3 of your letter, which has been seen by Ryan.

Yours ever,

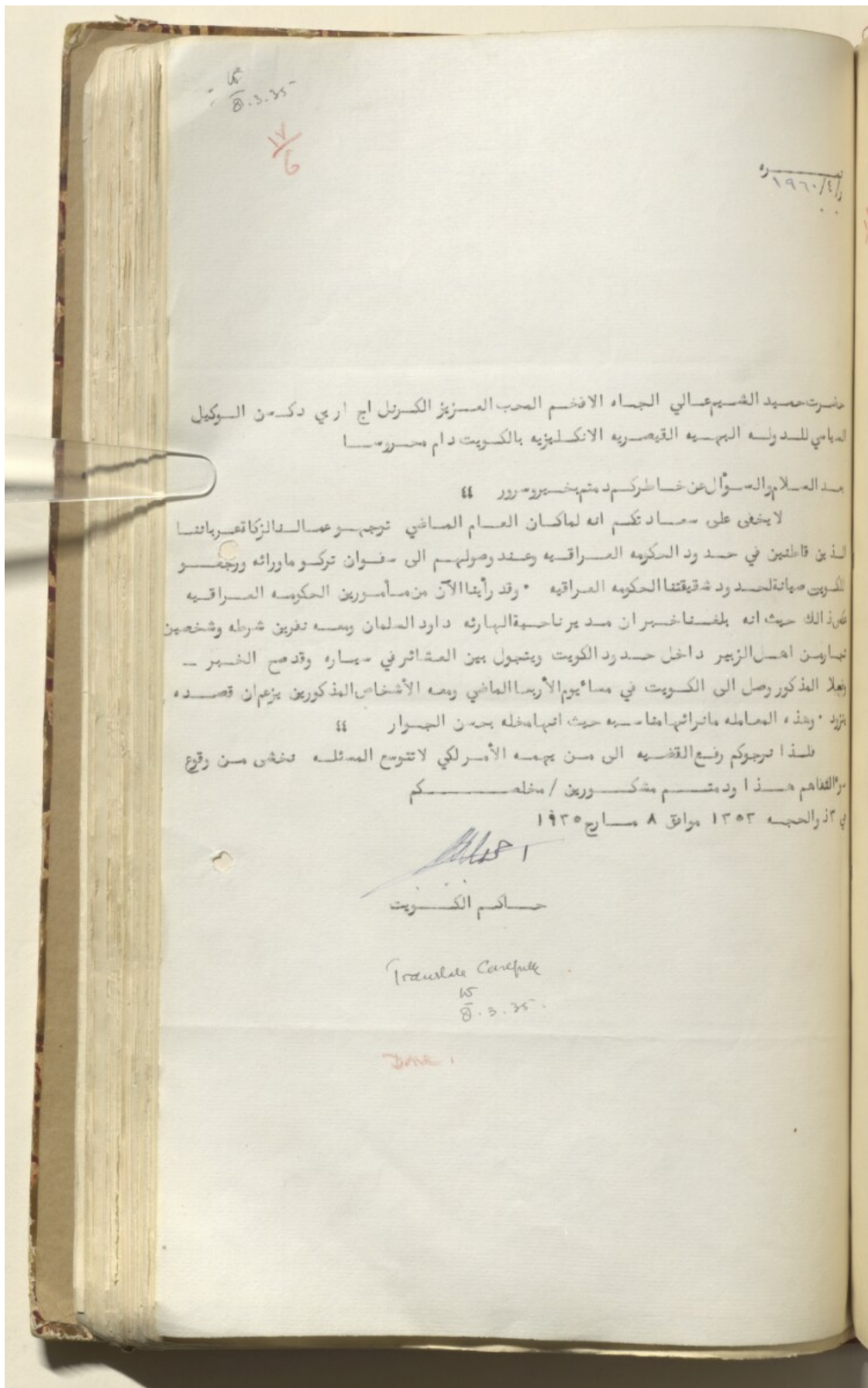
(Sd.) GEORGE RENDEL.

J.G. Laithwaite, Esq.









حضرت حميد الشبيخ عالي الجاه الافخم المحب المميز الكرنل اج اري دكتور السوكيل  
المباي للدولة البهيمه القيصريه الانكليزيه بالكويت دام مسرورا

بمد العلم السؤل عن خاطركم دتم به خير و ضرور

لا ينبغي على سعادتك ان لما كان العام الماضي توجهت مع السؤل كاتعبر باننا  
الذين قاطعين في حدود الحكومه العراقيه وعند وصولهم الى سفوان تركوا ما وراءه ورجعوا  
الى الكويت هياكل الحدود شقيقنا الحكومه العراقيه \* وقد رأينا الآن من مأمورين الحكومه العراقيه  
في ذلك حيث انه بلغنا خبر ان مد ير ناحية الهارثه داود الملمان ومعه نفرين شرطه وشخصين  
تجاسروا اصل الزبير داخل حدود الكويت ويشول بين العشائر في سياره وقد مع الخبير -  
وبعد المذكور وصل الى الكويت في مساء يوم الاربعاء الماضي ومعه الأشخاص المذكورين يزعم ان قصده  
بترد \* وخذ المعامله ما تراها مناسبه حيث انها مغلّه بمن الجوار

لذا نرجوكم رفع القضية الى من يهيمه الأمر لكي لا تتوسع المسئله نغش من وقع  
بالتفاهم هذا ودمتم مشكورين / مخلصكم

في ٢٢ رجب ١٣٥٣ الموافق ٨ مارس ١٩٣٥

حاتم الكويت

Translated Carefully  
١٥  
٨.٣.٣٥

Date



**CONFIDENTIAL.**

No. C-68.

١٢/٦

The Political Agent at Kuwait presents his compliments to

The Hon'ble the Political Resident

in the Persian Gulf at Kuwait:

and has the honour to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned document(s) for any action that may be considered necessary.

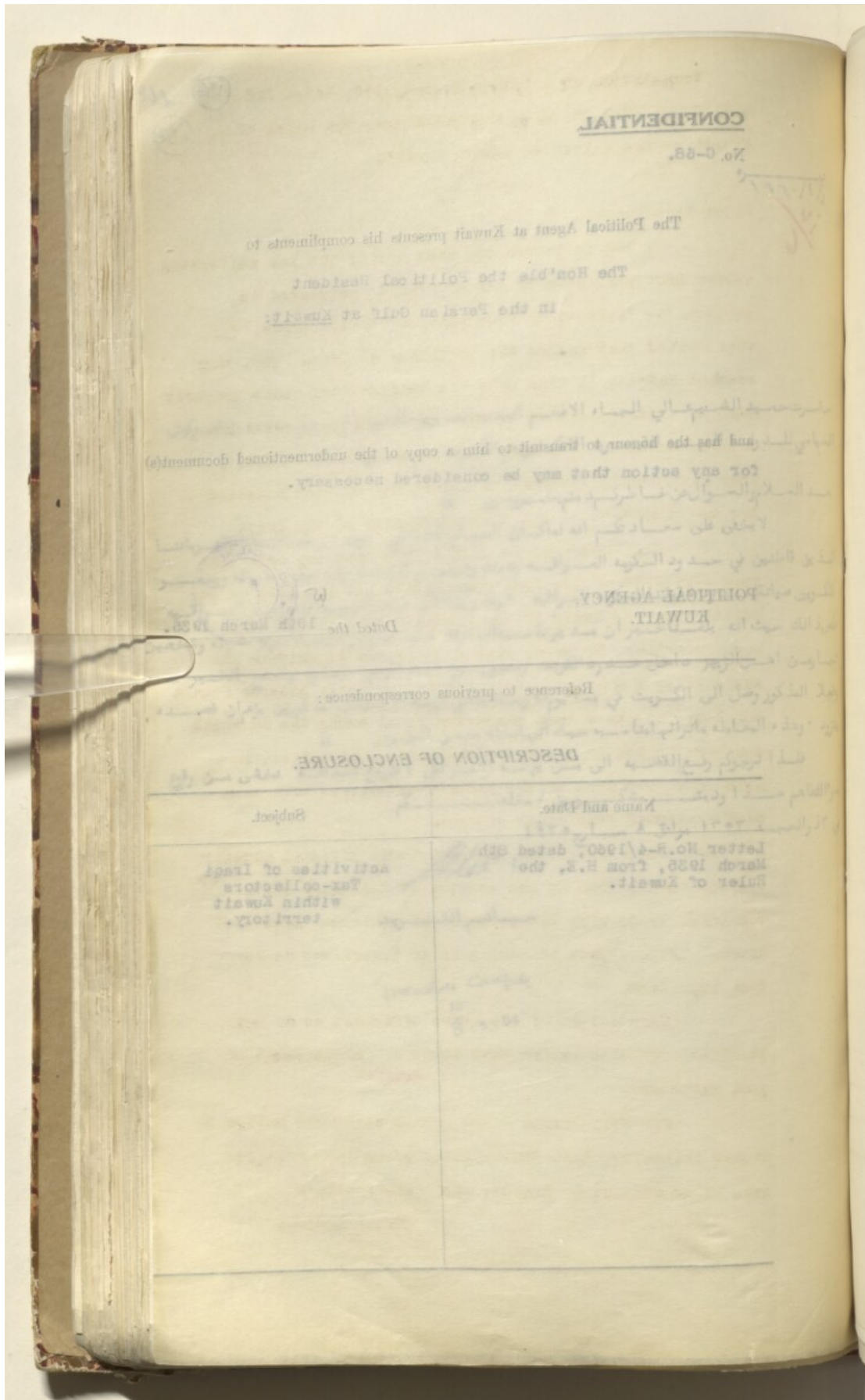
POLITICAL AGENCY,  
KUWAIT.

Dated the 10th March 1935.

Reference to previous correspondence:

**DESCRIPTION OF ENCLOSURE.**

Name and Date.	Subject.
Letter No.R-4/1930, dated 8th March 1935, from H.E. the Ruler of Kuwait.	Activities of Iraqi Tax-collectors within Kuwait territory.







Translation of a letter No.R-4/1960, dated 3rd  
Dhil Hujja (8.3.35) from His Excellency the Ruler of  
Kuwait to the Political Agent, Kuwait.

-----  
After Compliments,

I beg to inform you that during the tax collecting season last year some of our officials proceeded to collect the "Zakat" tax from some of our tribesmen, who were camped just inside the territory of Iraq. When they reached Safwan, (1 mile over the border) they quite properly gave up their intention as they were told they could not collect taxes in Iraq territory by the officer there. They accordingly returned to Kuwait out of consideration for the frontiers of our twin Government of the Iraq.

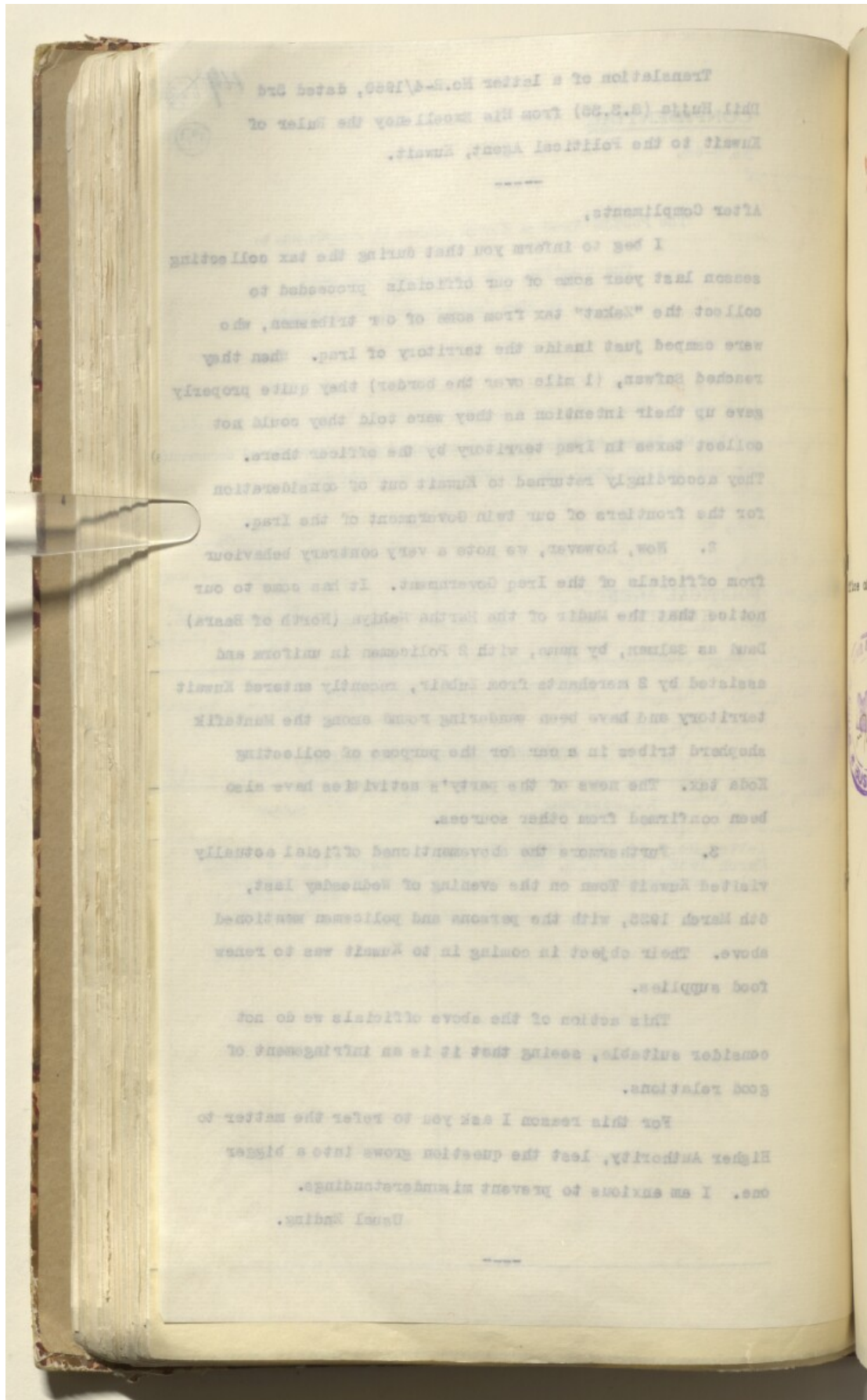
2. Now, however, we note a very contrary behaviour from officials of the Iraq Government. It has come to our notice that the Mudir of the Hartha Nahiya (North of Basra) Dawd as Salman, by name, with 2 Policemen in uniform and assisted by 2 merchants from Zubair, recently entered Kuwait territory and have been wandering round among the Muntafik shepherd tribes in a car for the purpose of collecting Koda tax. The news of the party's activities have also been confirmed from other sources.

3. Furthermore the abovementioned official actually visited Kuwait Town on the evening of Wednesday last, 6th March 1935, with the persons and policemen mentioned above. Their object in coming in to Kuwait was to renew food supplies.

This action of the above officials we do not consider suitable, seeing that it is an infringement of good relations.

For this reason I ask you to refer the matter to Higher Authority, lest the question grows into a bigger one. I am anxious to prevent misunderstandings.

Usual Ending.  
-----





CONFIDENTIAL.

BY AIR MAIL.

No. C-26 of 1935.

CONFIDENTIAL  
Kuwait Receipt  
No. 137 Dated 11.2.35

The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf presents his compliments to

1. His Majesty's Ambassador, Bagdad,
2. The Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, New Delhi.
- ✓ 3. The Political Agent, Kuwait.

and has the honour to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned document (2)

Office of the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf,  
Camp, KUWAIT.  
-British Consulate General,  
DUBAI.

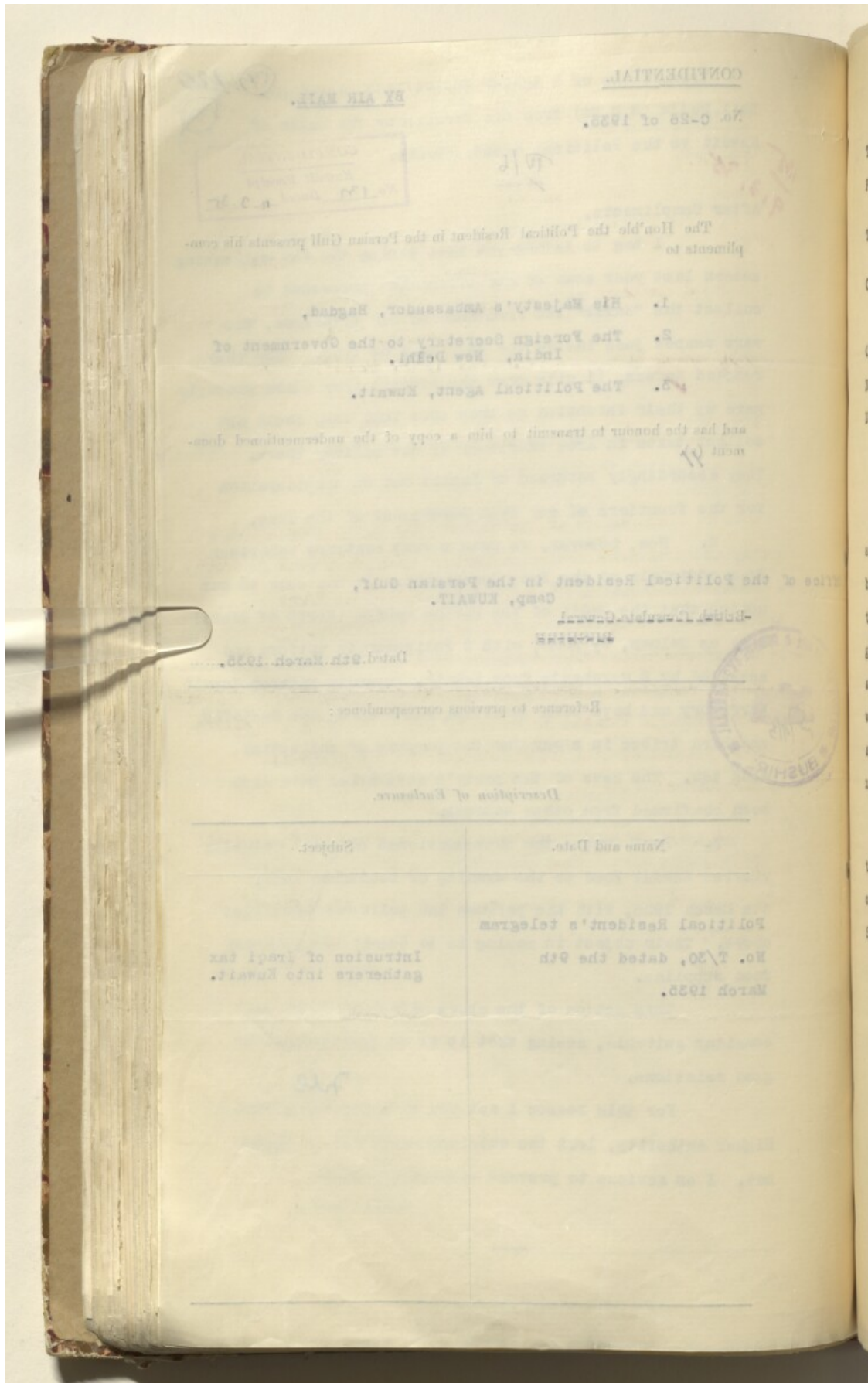
Dated. 9th March. 1935. ....

Reference to previous correspondence:

*Description of Enclosure.*

Name and Date.	Subject.
Political Resident's telegram No. T/30, dated the 9th March 1935.	Intrusion of Iraqi tax gatherers into Kuwait.  <i>File</i>





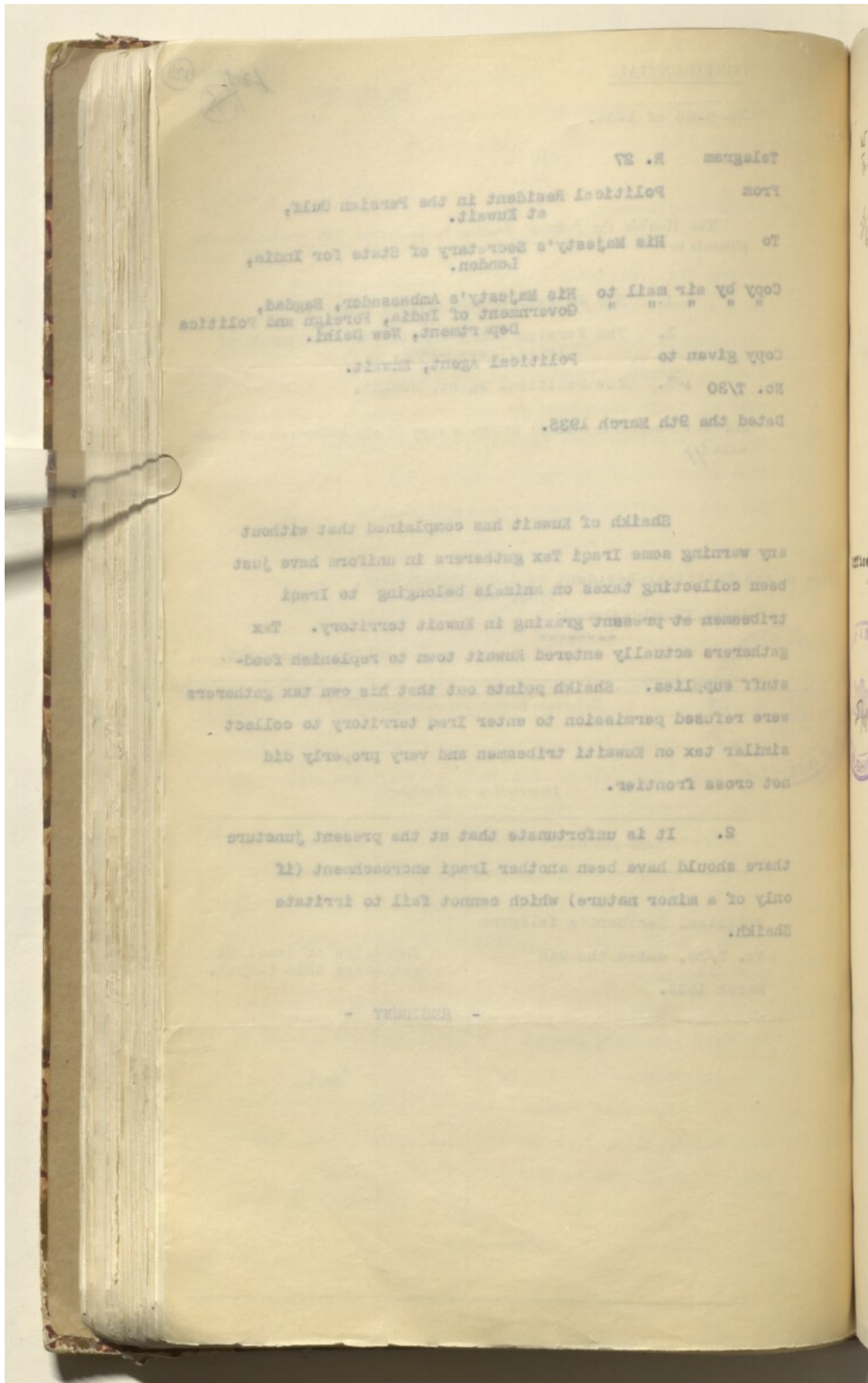


Telegram R. 27  
From Political Resident in the Persian Gulf,  
at Kuwait.  
To His Majesty's Secretary of State for India,  
London.  
Copy by air mail to His Majesty's Ambassador, Bagdad,  
" " " " " Government of India, Foreign and Political  
Department, New Delhi.  
Copy given to Political Agent, Kuwait.  
No. T/30  
Dated the 9th March 1935.

Shaikh of Kuwait has complained that without any warning some Iraqi Tax gatherers in uniform have just been collecting taxes on animals belonging to Iraqi tribesmen at present grazing in Kuwait territory. Tax gatherers actually entered Kuwait town to replenish food-stuff supplies. Shaikh points out that his own tax gatherers were refused permission to enter Iraq territory to collect similar tax on Kuwaiti tribesmen and very properly did not cross frontier.

2. It is unfortunate that at the present juncture there should have been another Iraqi encroachment (if only of a minor nature) which cannot fail to irritate Shaikh.

- RESIDENT -







CONFIDENTIAL.

No. G/36 of 1935.

CONFIDENTIAL  
Kamuk Receipt  
No. 169 Dated 17.3.35

The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf presents his compliments to

1. His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, London.
2. His Majesty's Ambassador, Bagdad.
3. The Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, New Delhi.

and has the honour to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned document (s) //

Office of the Political Resident  
in the Persian Gulf,  
Camp, KUWAIT.  
British Consulate-General,  
BUSHR

Dated.....11th March 1935.

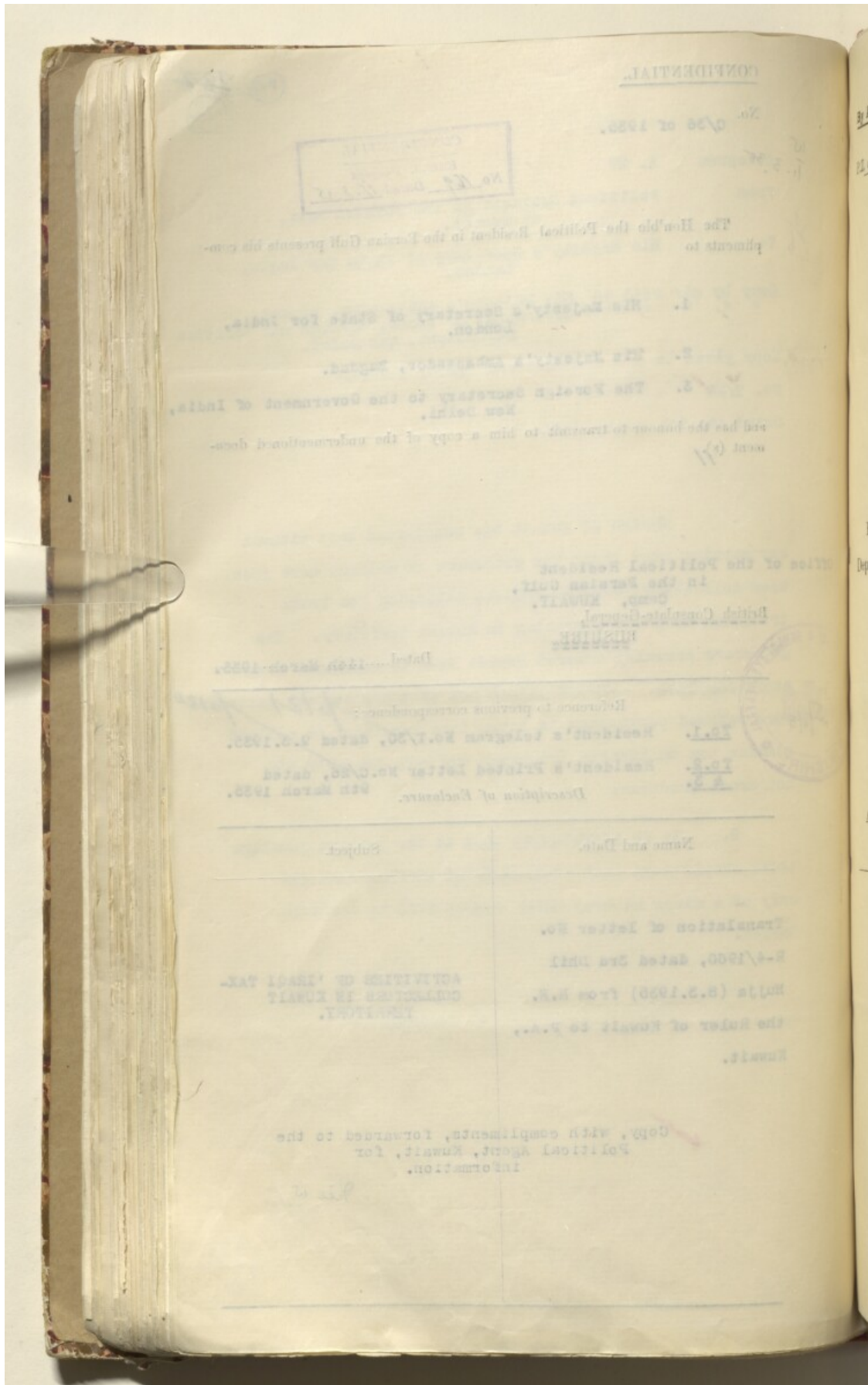
Reference to previous correspondence: p121 p120

To.1. Resident's telegram No.T/30, dated 9.3.1935.  
To.2. Resident's Printed Letter No.C/26, dated 9th March 1935.  
& 3. Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
Translation of letter No. R-4/1960, dated 3rd Dhil Hujja (8.3.1935) from H.E. the Ruler of Kuwait to P.A., Kuwait.	ACTIVITIES OF 'IRAQI TAX- COLLECTORS IN KUWAIT TERRITORY.

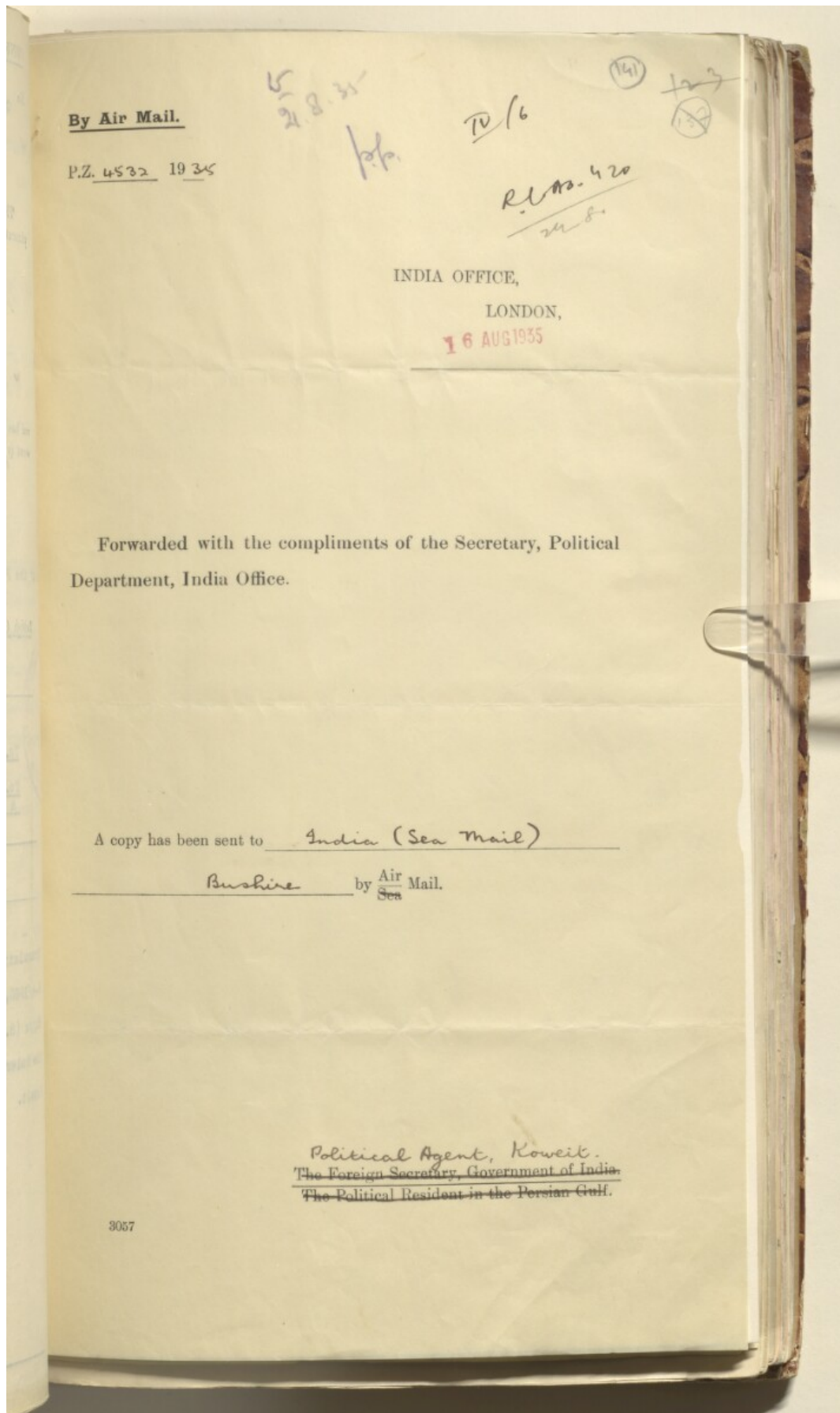
✓ Copy, with compliments, forwarded to the  
Political Agent, Kuwait, for  
information.

Free W.

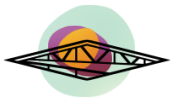




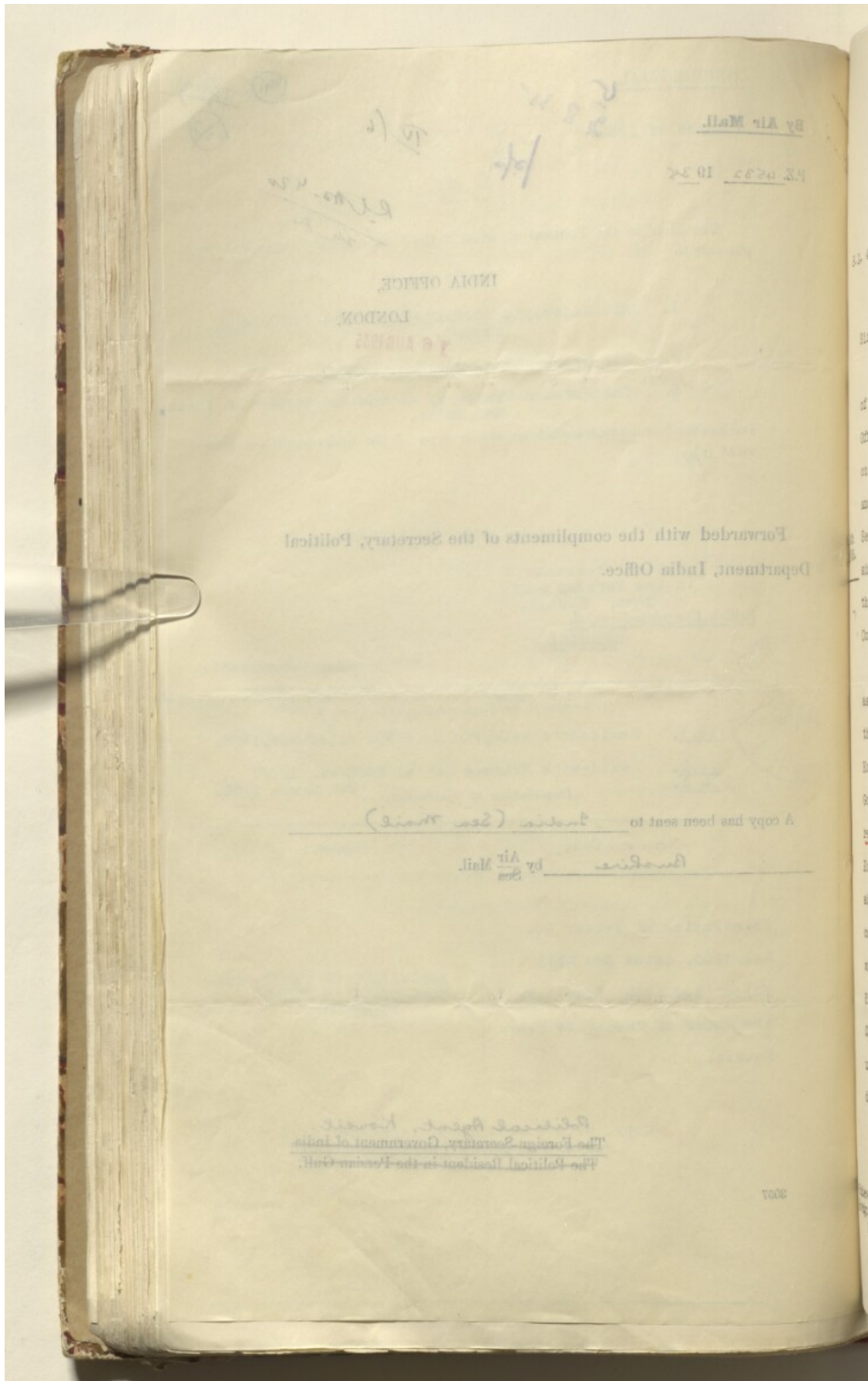
"ملف ٦/٤ | الحدود الكويتية-العراقية" [١٤١٥] (٧٥١/٢٩٠)

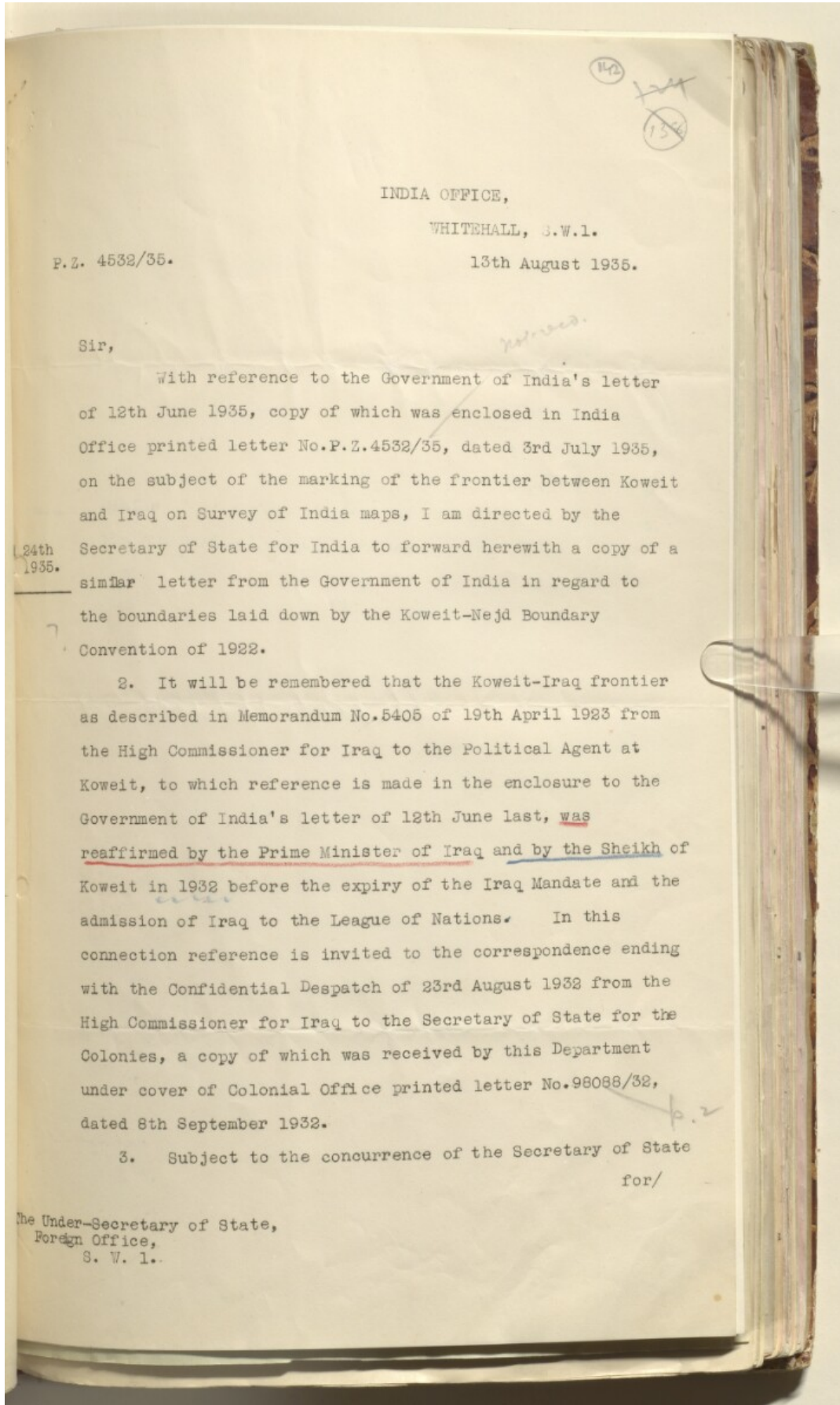


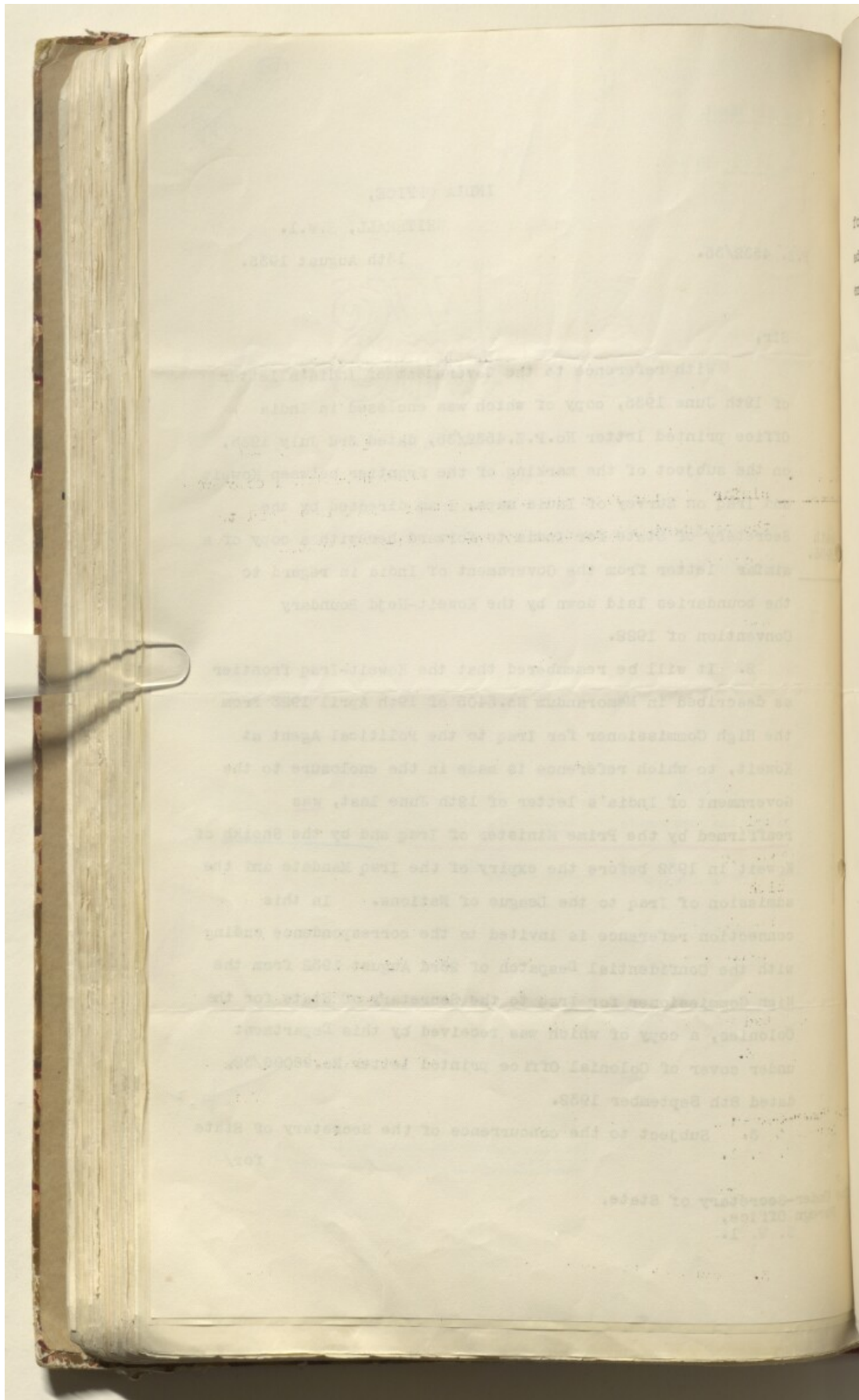
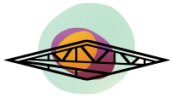




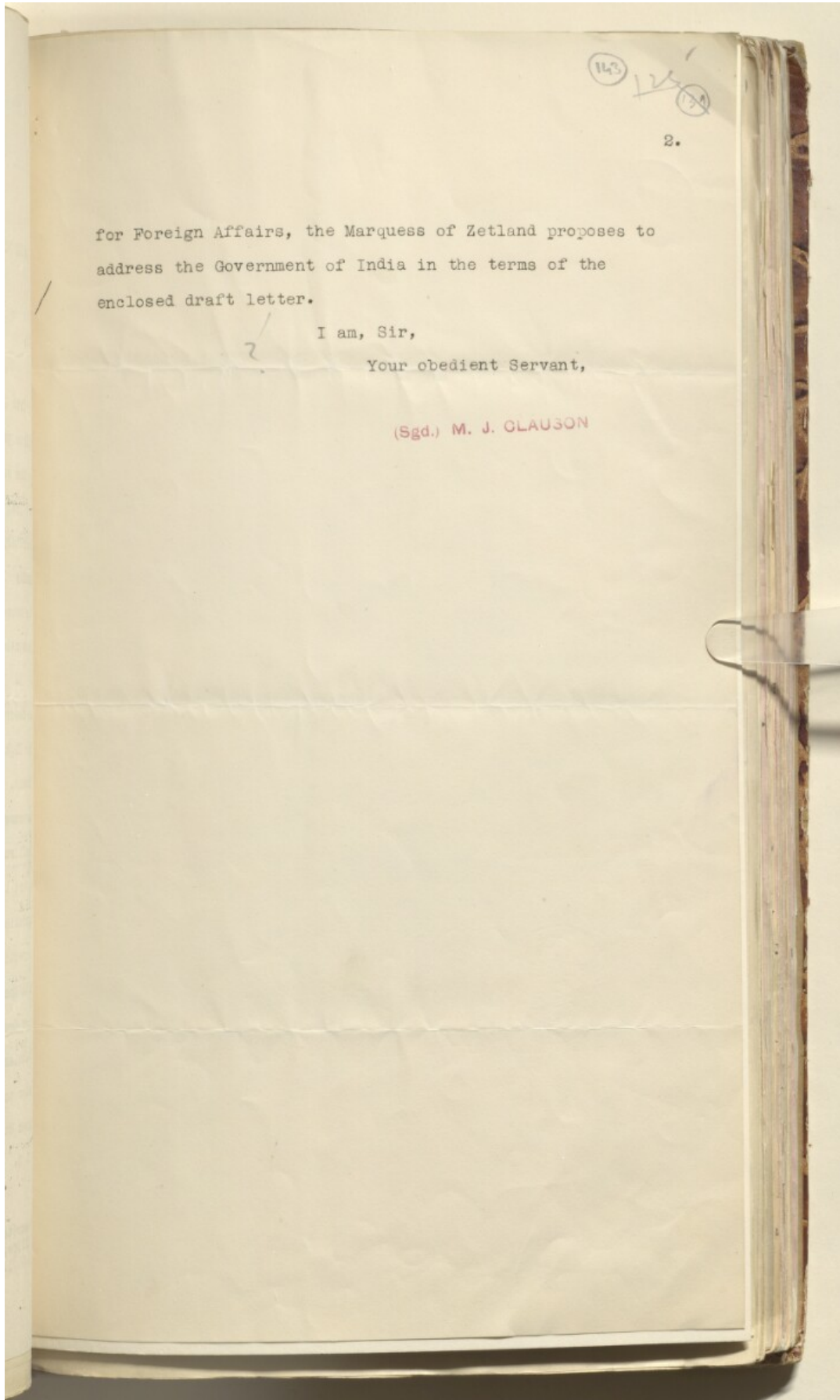
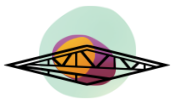
"ملف ٦/٤ | الحدود الكويتية-العراقية" [١٤١٥] (٧٥١/٢٩١)

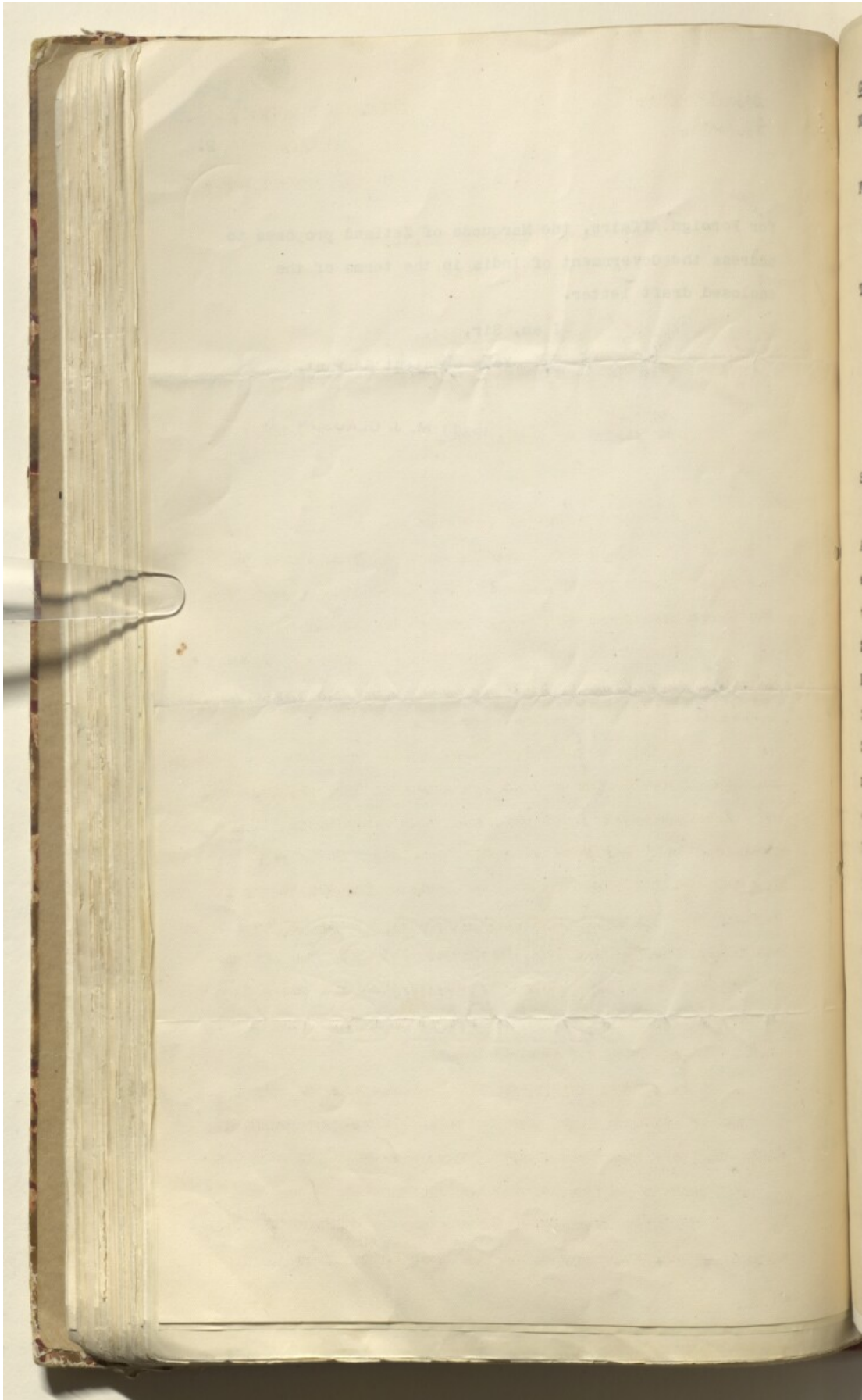
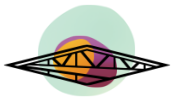


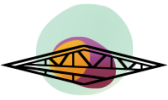












CONFIDENTIAL.

No.C-262.

POLITICAL AGENCY,

KUWAIT.

The 27th August 1935.

From

Lt.-Colonel H.R.P. Dickson, C.I.E.,

Political Agent, Kuwait:

To

The Hon'ble the Political Resident

in the Persian Gulf, Bushire.

Marking of the frontier between Kuwait and Iraq  
on Survey of India maps.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer you to India Office  
Air Mail Printed Letter No.4532, dated 16th August 1935,  
enclosing their letter P.Z.4532/35, dated 13th August 1934 to  
the Under Secretary of State, Foreign Office, London.

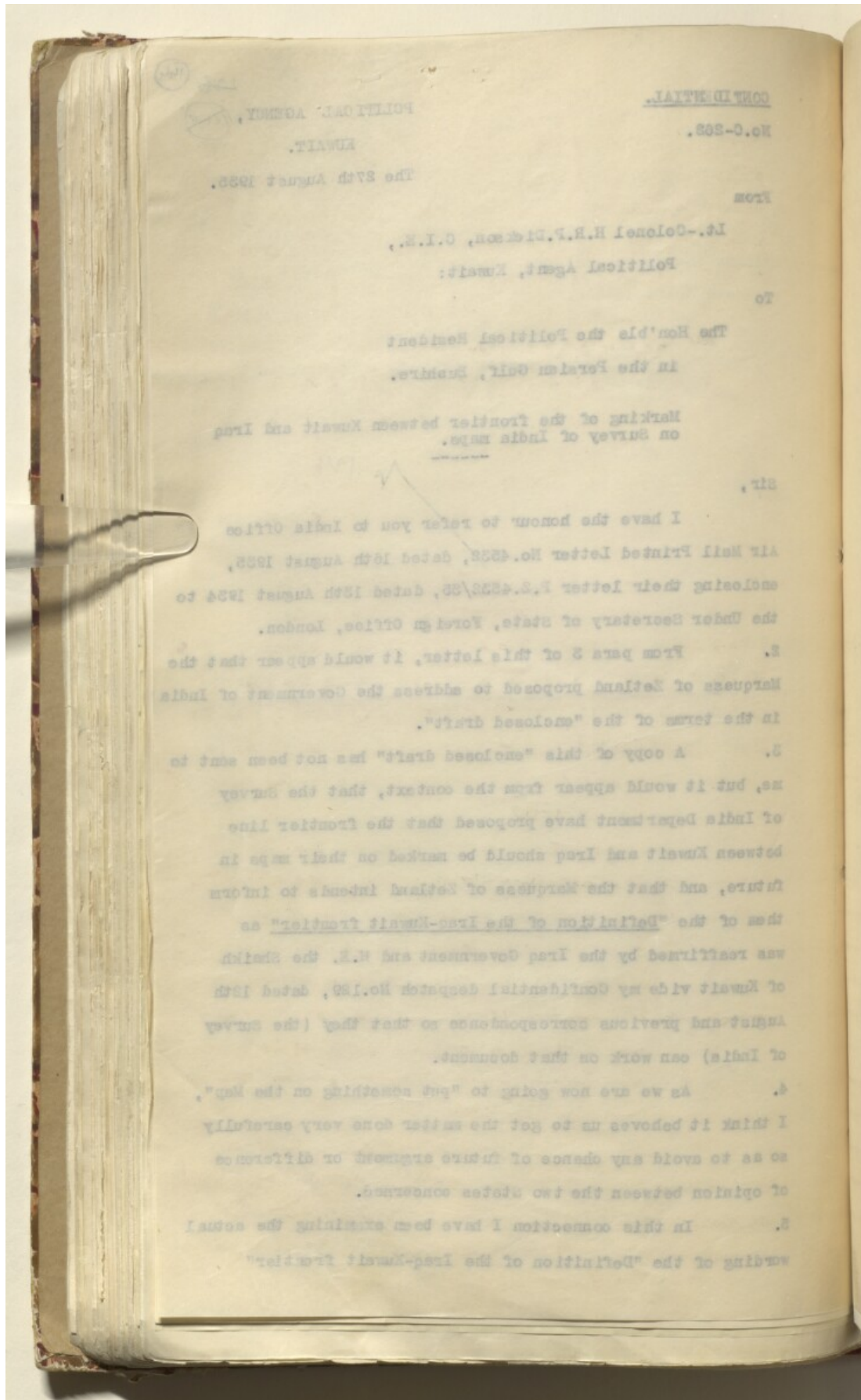
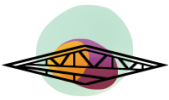
2. From para 3 of this letter, it would appear that the  
Marquess of Zetland proposed to address the Government of India  
in the terms of the "enclosed draft".

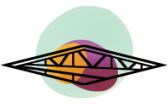
3. A copy of this "enclosed draft" has not been sent to  
me, but it would appear from the context, that the Survey  
of India Department have proposed that the frontier line  
between Kuwait and Iraq should be marked on their maps in  
future, and that the Marquess of Zetland intends to inform  
them of the "Definition of the Iraq-Kuwait frontier" as  
was reaffirmed by the Iraq Government and H.E. the Shaikh  
of Kuwait vide my Confidential despatch No.129, dated 12th  
August and previous correspondence so that they (the Survey  
of India) can work on that document.

4. As we are now going to "put something on the Map",  
I think it behoves us to get the matter done very carefully  
so as to avoid any chance of future argument or difference  
of opinion between the two States concerned.

5. In this connection I have been examining the actual  
wording of the "Definition of the Iraq-Kuwait frontier"







- 2 -

Submitted with Colonial Office No.P.Z.2828/32, dated 11th May 1932, and find that the wording is somewhat loose, and may mislead the Survey of India Department, and result in their entering on their Maps a line slightly differing from what we here recognize as the true frontier line, and which I believe is also understood to be such by the Iraq authorities.

I refer to the words

- (a) "and thence northwards along the Batin to  
"point just south of the latitude of  
"Safwan".
- (b) "Thence eastwards passing south of Safwan  
"wells, Jabal Samam and Um Qasr, leaving  
"them to Iraq".

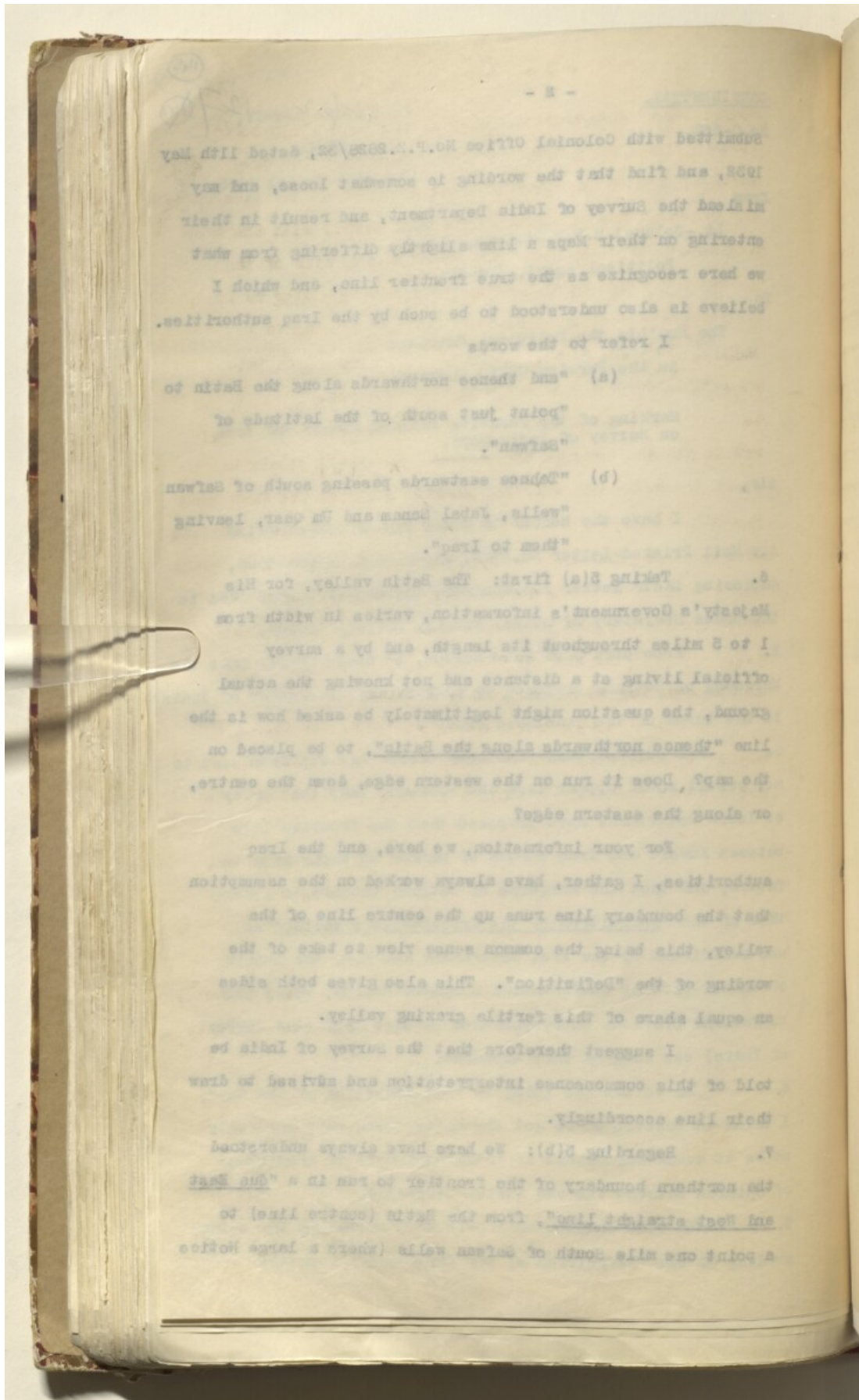
6. Taking 5(a) first: The Batin valley, for His Majesty's Government's information, varies in width from 1 to 5 miles throughout its length, and by a survey official living at a distance and not knowing the actual ground, the question might legitimately be asked how is the line "thence northwards along the Batin", to be placed on the map? Does it run on the western edge, down the centre, or along the eastern edge?

For your information, we here, and the Iraq authorities, I gather, have always worked on the assumption that the boundary line runs up the centre line of the valley, this being the common sense view to take of the wording of the "Definition". This also gives both sides an equal share of this fertile grazing valley.

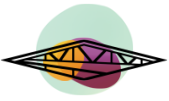
I suggest therefore that the Survey of India be told of this commonsense interpretation and advised to draw their line accordingly.

7. Regarding 5(b): We here have always understood the northern boundary of the frontier to run in a "due East and West straight line", from the Batin (centre line) to a point one mile South of Safwan wells (where a large Notice









- 3 -

Notice Board exists on the side of the Road which today marks the actual boundary). From there, the boundary continues, also in a straight line, but in a south-easterly direction to the junction of the Khor Zubair with the Khor Abdulla. The whole line thus drawn leaves each of the points known as Jabal Samam, Safwan, and Um Qasr to Iraq, with a space of about a mile to spare. Here again I suggest that the Survey of India follow our local interpretation, when fixing their line on the map.

8. I trust I have not laboured the point overmuch, but in putting forward the above, I am guided solely by our local knowledge and existing practice, and by the fact that there is definitely "room" for the Survey of India officials to go wrong. Were this to happen, then both Iraq and Kuwait might raise objection, and a "bone of contention" always to be avoided, might be opened up.

9. I trust that my above note will be carefully considered, for it is important, I think.

As I have not mentioned the matter to the Shaikh of Kuwait at all, I think, it would be just as well not to draw the Iraq Government's attention to it either.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

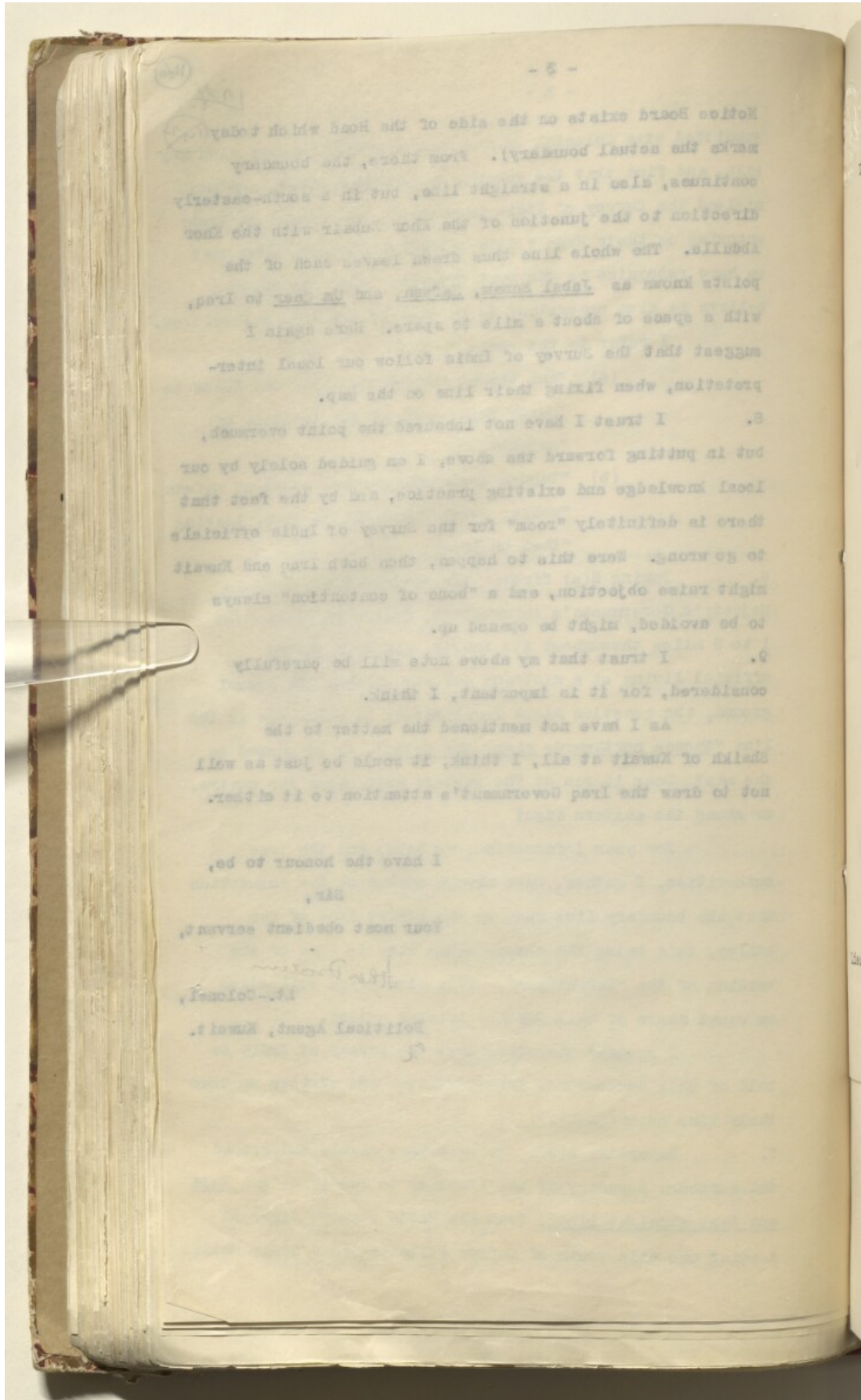
Your most obedient servant,

*Herbert D. ...*

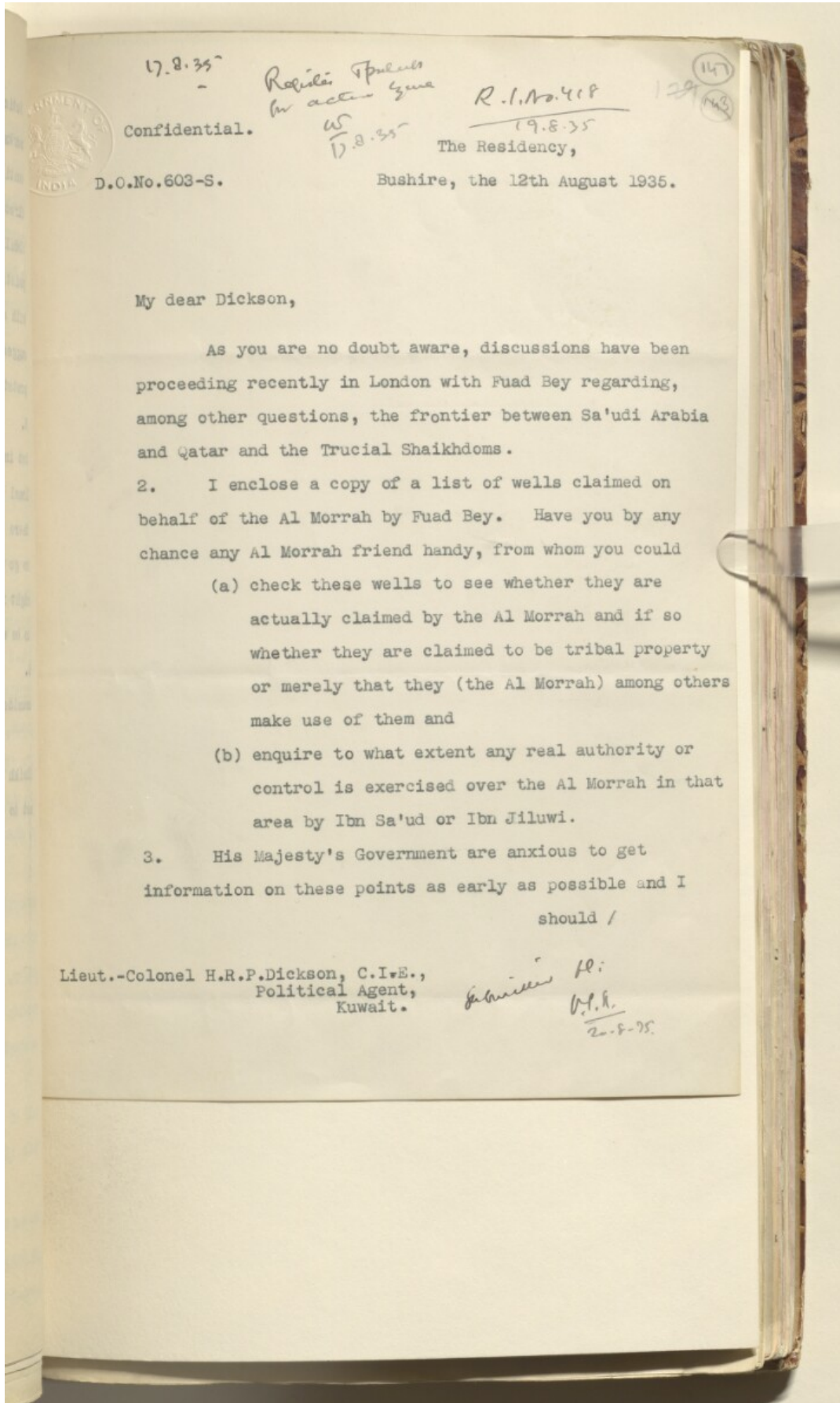
Lt.-Colonel,

Political Agent, Kuwait.

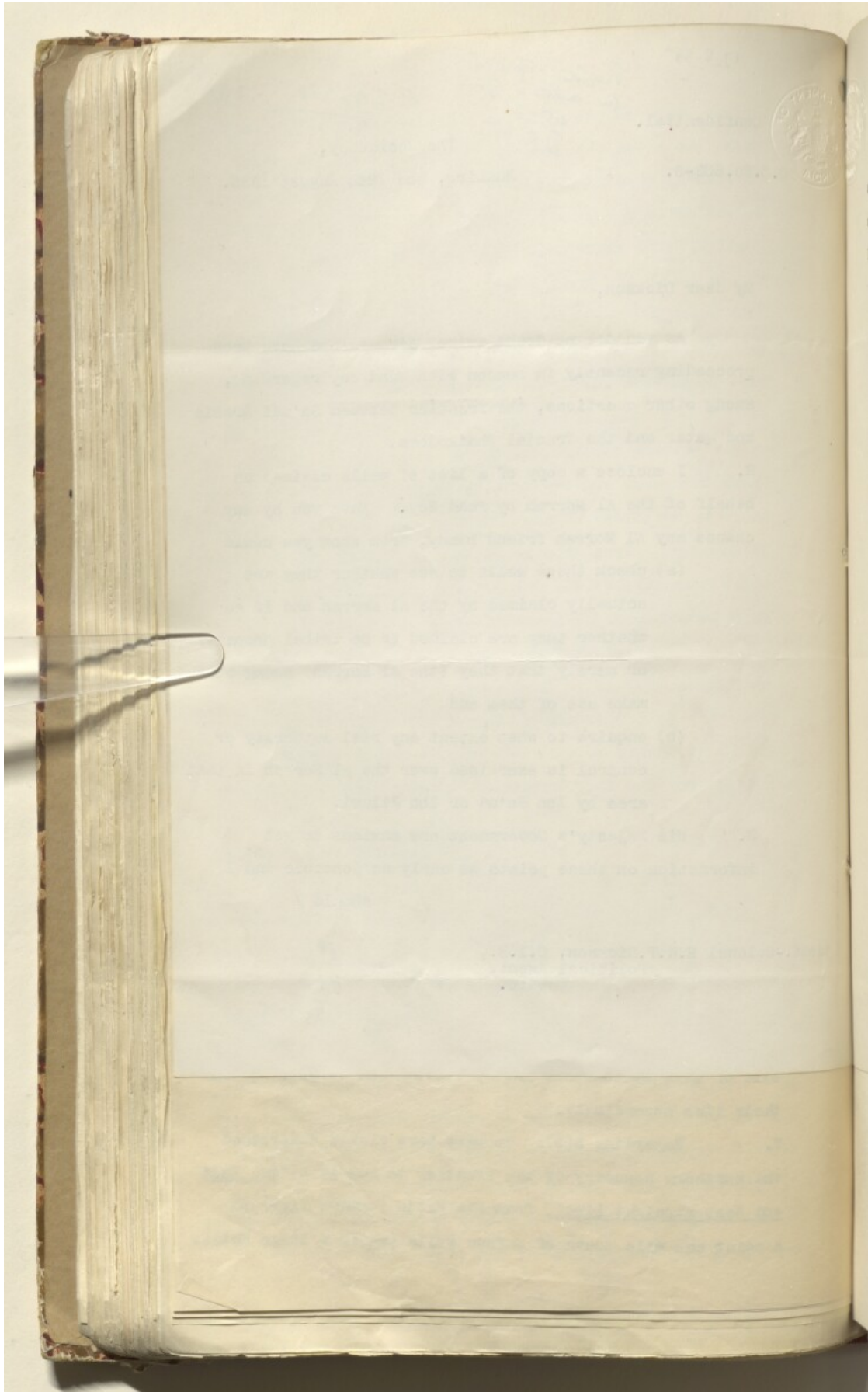
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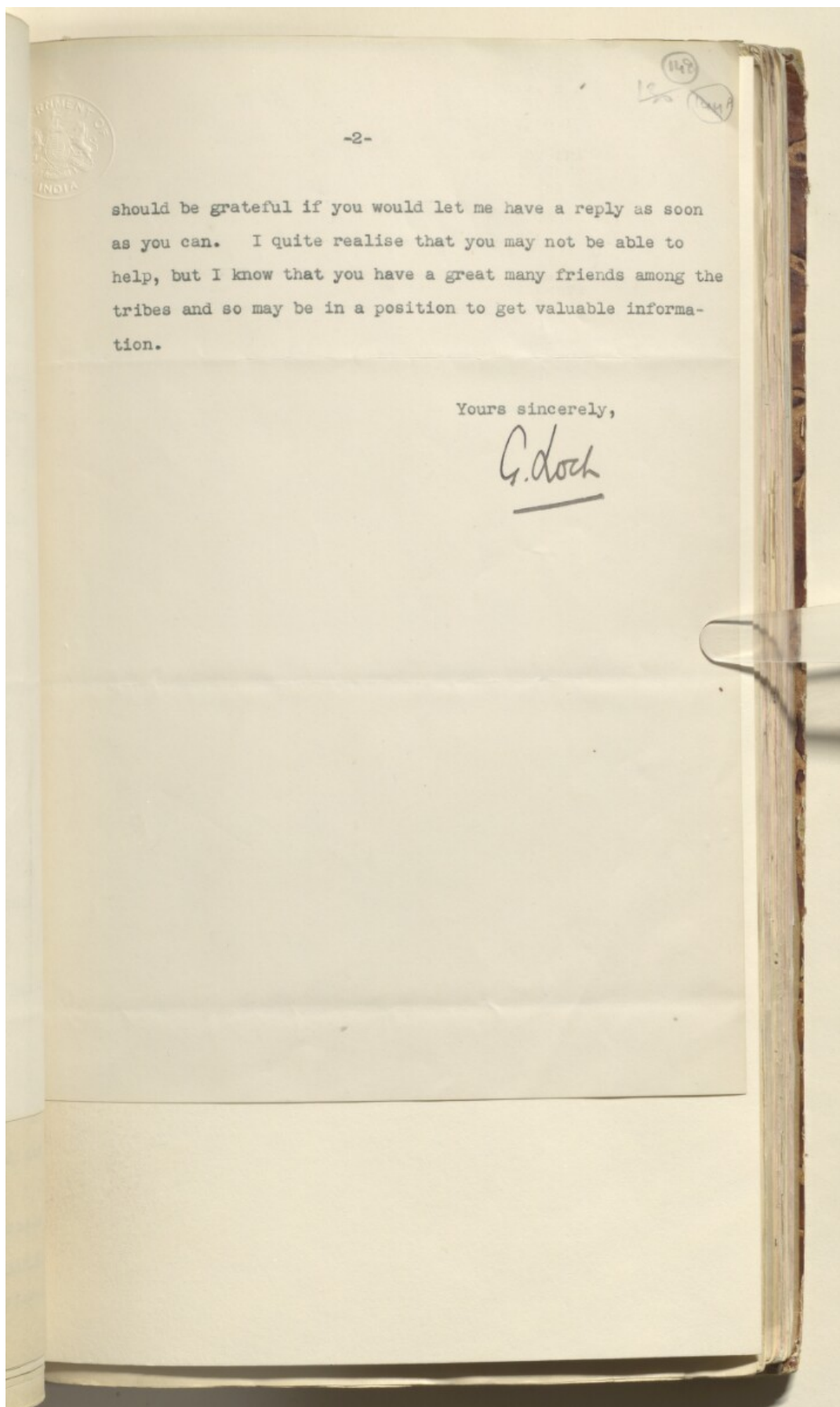


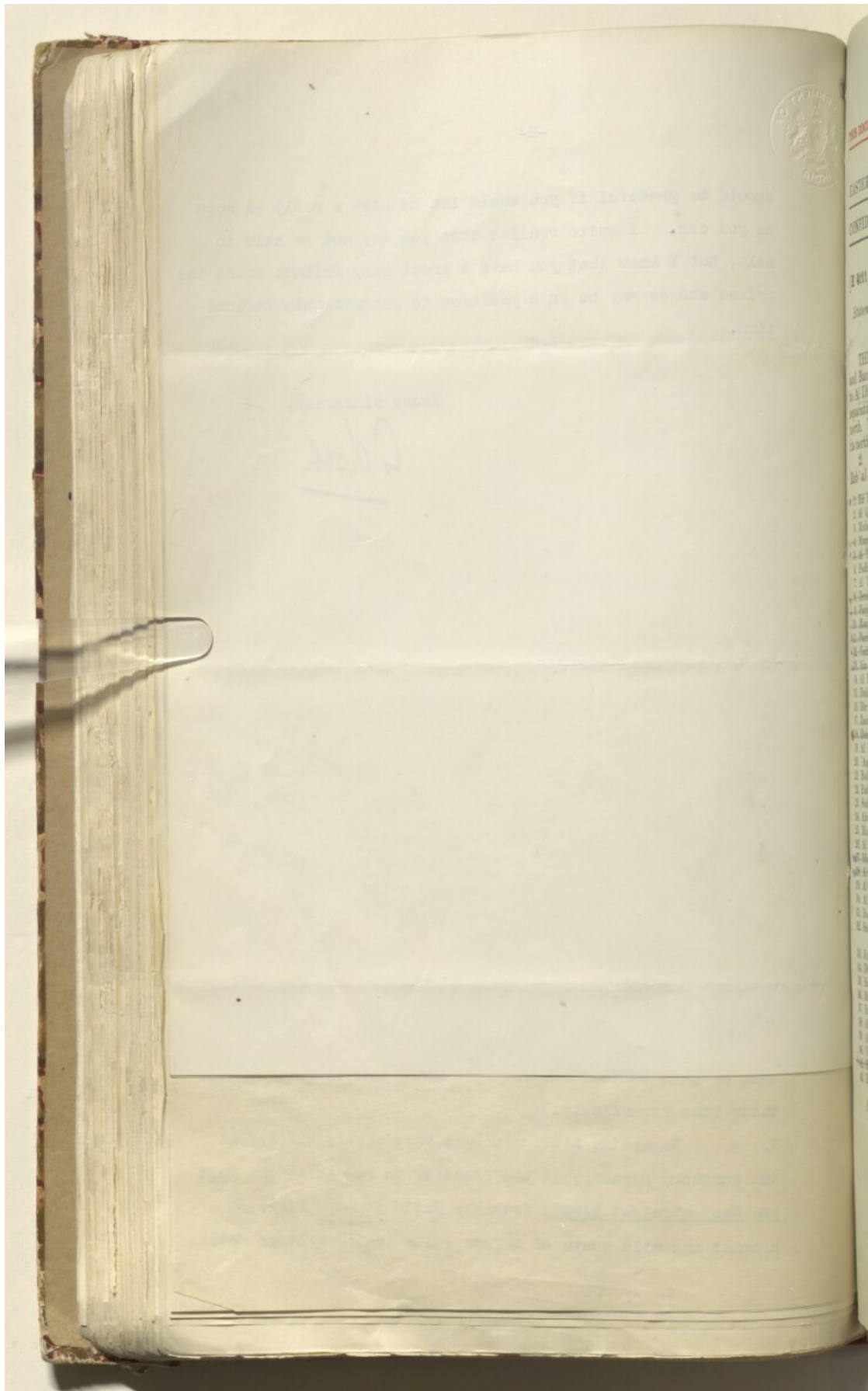












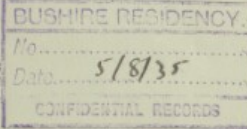




THIS DOCUMENT IS THE PROPERTY OF HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

EASTERN (ARABIA).

CONFIDENTIAL.



July 8, 1935.

SECTION 1.

[E 4111/77/91]

Statement of the Wells and Territories of Ahl Murra.—(Communicated by Fuad Bey Hamza, July 8, 1935.)

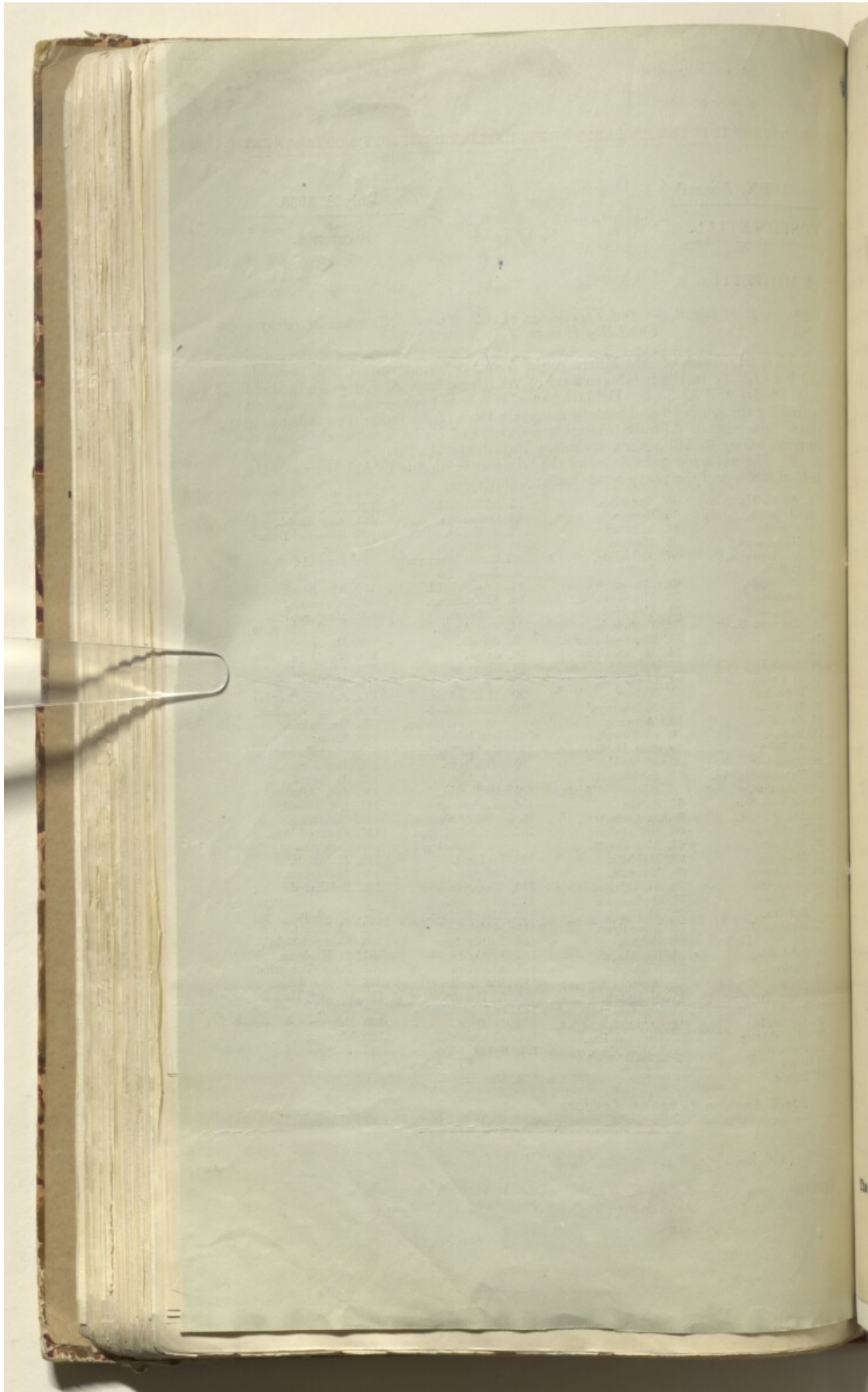
THE territories of Ahl Murra begin from the boundaries of Ahl 'Awamir and Bani Ghafir in the neighbourhood of Al Khatin and Al Kidan and extend to Al Dhafra and Al Saih. The last-named is a level plain containing wells and separating the southern and eastern mountain tracts from the heavy sands to the north. The tract of Al Saih belongs to the tribes of Da'kaih, while the sands to its north belong to Ahl Murra, including Bujaih and Al Dimnan.

2. The wells recognised among the tribes as belonging to Ahl Murra in the Rub'-al-Khali and the heavy sands are as follows:—

- |                       |                        |                                  |                         |
|-----------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Bir Fadhil.        | 43. Buraidan.          | 85. Al Wutaid.                   | 124. Abu 'Adham.        |
| 2. Al Qasab.          | 44. Barzan.            | 86. Qadha.                       | 125. Abu Khabb.         |
| 3. Mubaiha.           | 45. Al Si'ad.          | 87. Al Qaliba.                   | 126. Sawad-al-Butan.    |
| 4. Maqainama.         | 46. Majhud.            | 88. Al Hafair.                   | 127. 'Air.              |
| 5. Al Tuwairifa.      | 47. Al Barida.         | 89. Bir-al-'Awamir.              | 128. Farwada.           |
| 6. Fadhila.           | 48. Janba.             | 90. Bajran.                      | 129. Abu Fulnj.         |
| 7. Al 'Ubaila.        | 49. 'Atiya.            | 91. Umm-al-'Id.                  | 130. Abu Khaff.         |
| 8. Ibrahimia.         | 50. Abu Jawabi.        | 92. Al Qudairat.                 | 131. Mu'assam.          |
| 9. Farja.             | 51. Abu Sibl.          | 93. Mubarak.                     | 132. Manjurat-bin-Sa'd. |
| 10. Manjurat Nasir.   | 52. Tuwairisha.        | 94. Abu Arzila.                  |                         |
| 11. Faris.            | 53. Khaur-al-Dawai.    | 95. Busaih.                      | 133. Marfa.             |
| 12. Naifa.            | 54. Al Tuwairifa.      | 96. Sa'qa.                       | 134. Ma 'Alya.          |
| 13. Ain Sala.         | 55. Jurairan.          | 97. Khartam.                     | 135. Khaur Afda.        |
| 14. Al Fazra.         | 56. Muhallita.         | 98. Dhahiya.                     | 136. Al Saliba.         |
| 15. Dabbuba.          | 57. Khiran.            | 99. Al Kharkhir.                 | 137. Sabkhat Kardus.    |
| 16. Bir Nifi.         | 58. Al Sharaya'.       | 100. Ummiyat-al-Ghanam.          | 138. Bahat-al-Salimi.   |
| 17. Zain'aba.         | 59. 'Alya.             | 101. Bal Ashus.                  | 139. Qamqaima.          |
| 18. Bainha.           | 60. Al Tuwail.         | 102. Ma-bin-Fari'a.              | 140. Khaur Mudarham.    |
| 19. Al Baha.          | 61. Abu Dabbagh.       | 103. Mulaihiya.                  | 141. Abu Jarada.        |
| 20. 'Aqairiban.       | 62. Al 'Ayaina.        | 104. Bal Afu.                    | 142. Al Qarraf.         |
| 21. Bahat-al-Hairan.  | 63. Sabkhat-al-'Ajaiz. | 105. Al Turaid.                  | 143. Abu 'Aiba.         |
| 22. Bahat-al-Qatl.    |                        | 106. Washna.                     | 144. Ibn Tubai'.        |
| 23. Sabkhat Nura.     | 64. Sa'ida.            | (? Shanna).                      | 145. 'Arqab.            |
| 24. Abu Shidad.       | 65. Al Qara.           | 107. Bir Salim (ibn Suwaslim ?). | 146. Khaur-al-'Afu.     |
| 25. MuZairiq.         | 66. Bal Dhiban.        |                                  | 147. Qarkham.           |
| 26. Al Dakma.         | 67. Abu Fara'is.       | 108. Ladhani.                    | 148. Al 'Aridh.         |
| 27. Muqairin.         | 68. Mab'uth.           | 109. Sabgha.                     | 149. Al Zughain.        |
| 28. Al Turaiqa.       | 69. Manjura.           | 110. Waqawin.                    | 150. Baidhat-al-Hayaya. |
| 29. Al Qarain.        | 70. Al 'Udaina.        | 111. Al Ka'ami.                  |                         |
| 30. Al Butain.        | 71. Qudhaiyan.         | 112. Abu Madain.                 | 151. Jamshan.           |
| 31. Buraiqa.          | 72. Al Dhibi.          | 113. Mufaitih.                   | 152. Al Taraiz.         |
| 32. Sabkhat-al-Dhiba. | 73. Bunnaiyan.         | 114. Taiyib Ism.                 | 153. Khaur-al-Rabi'.    |
|                       | 74. Bakhra.            | 115. Al Qa'da.                   | 154. Al Mashyan.        |
| 33. Julaimida.        | 75. Bir 'Aziz.         | 116. Abu Riga.                   | 155. Ibn-al-Tuhaita.    |
| 34. Dhahiya.          | 76. Hidba.             | 117. Bir Hadl.                   | 156. Al Sharit.         |
| 35. Bahja.            | 77. Atea.              | 118. Al Harsha.                  | 157. Umm-al-Hadid.      |
| 36. Musa 'ida.        | 78. Al Bahth.          | 119. Bid' Mubarak.               | 158. Ziqirt.            |
| 37. Fajafaj.          | 79. Nudqan.            | 120. Al Hara.                    | 159. Zuwaira.           |
| 38. Al 'Usaila.       | 80. Jarwan.            | 121. Al Khashbi.                 | 160. Mamura.            |
| 39. Al Makhrug.       | 81. Umm-al-Jira.       | 122. Sabkhat-bin-Rushdan.        | 161. Turniwa.           |
| 40. Umm Rikh.         | 82. Khuwaitima.        |                                  |                         |
| 41. Hirra.            | 83. Wasi'a.            |                                  |                         |
| 42. Buraid.           | 84. Sahban.            |                                  |                         |

Saudi Arabian Legation, London.

[456 h—1]







CONFIDENTIAL.

D.O.No.C-258.

POLITICAL AGENCY, <sup>(150)</sup>

KUWAIT. <sup>132/108</sup>

Dated the 23rd August 1935.

*My dear Loch,*

Will you refer to your Confidential D.O.No.603-S, dated 12th August 1935 and enclosure, being List of wells claimed on behalf of the Al Murra tribe by Fuad Hamza.

1. I have not been able to get hold of any of my Murra friends in Kuwait, as at this season of the year (Summer) they are all camped on water far to the South, but I have interviewed an Ajman Shaikh who knows most of the Murra country as far South as Wabar (Um al Hadida) pretty intimately, and has a Murri wife. He at present resides in Kuwait, because he is "wanted" by Bin Saud, and living here is more healthy in consequence.

2. Of Fuad's list of wells my man knows the following personally, or has good hearsay knowledge of them:

2,3,4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 15, 16, 17, 21, 23, 24, 26, 31,  
32,52, 70,71,72,73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 81, 82,  
83, 86, 87, 88, 92, 94, 97, 106, 107, 116, 117, 121  
123, 157, 158, 159, 161.

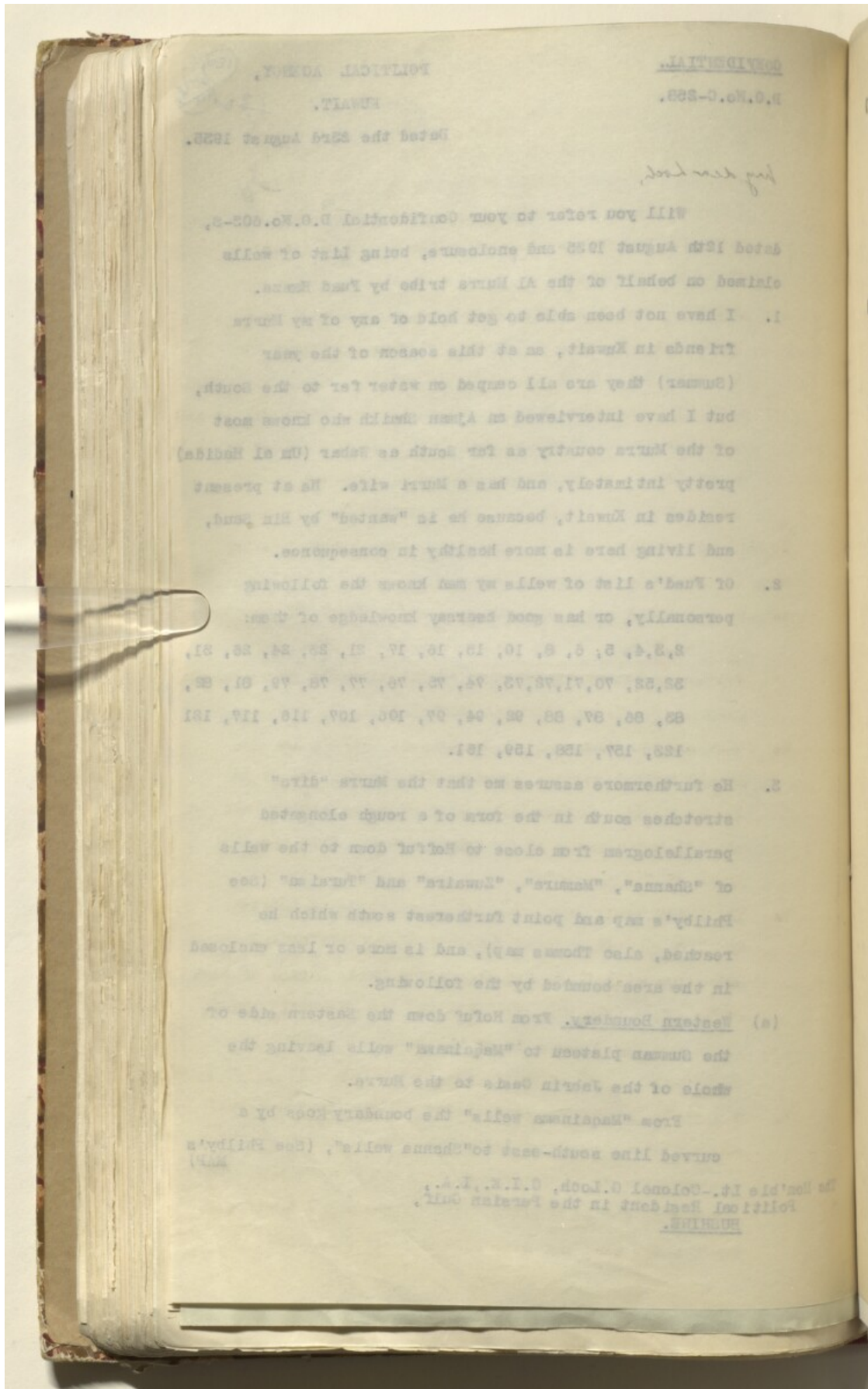
3. He furthermore assures me that the Murra "dira" stretches south in the form of a rough elongated parallelogram from close to Hofuf down to the wells of "Shanna", "Mamura", "Zuwaira" and "Turaiwa" (See Philby's map and point furthest south which he reached, also Thomas map), and is more or less enclosed in the area bounded by the following.

- (a) Western Boundary. From Hofuf down the Eastern side of the Summan plateau to "Maqainama" wells leaving the whole of the Jabrin Oasis to the Murra.

From "Maqainama wells" the boundary goes by a curved line south-east to "Shanna wells", (See Philby's MAP)

The Hon'ble Lt.-Colonel G.Loch, C.I.E., I.A.,  
Political Resident in the Persian Gulf,  
BUSHIRE.







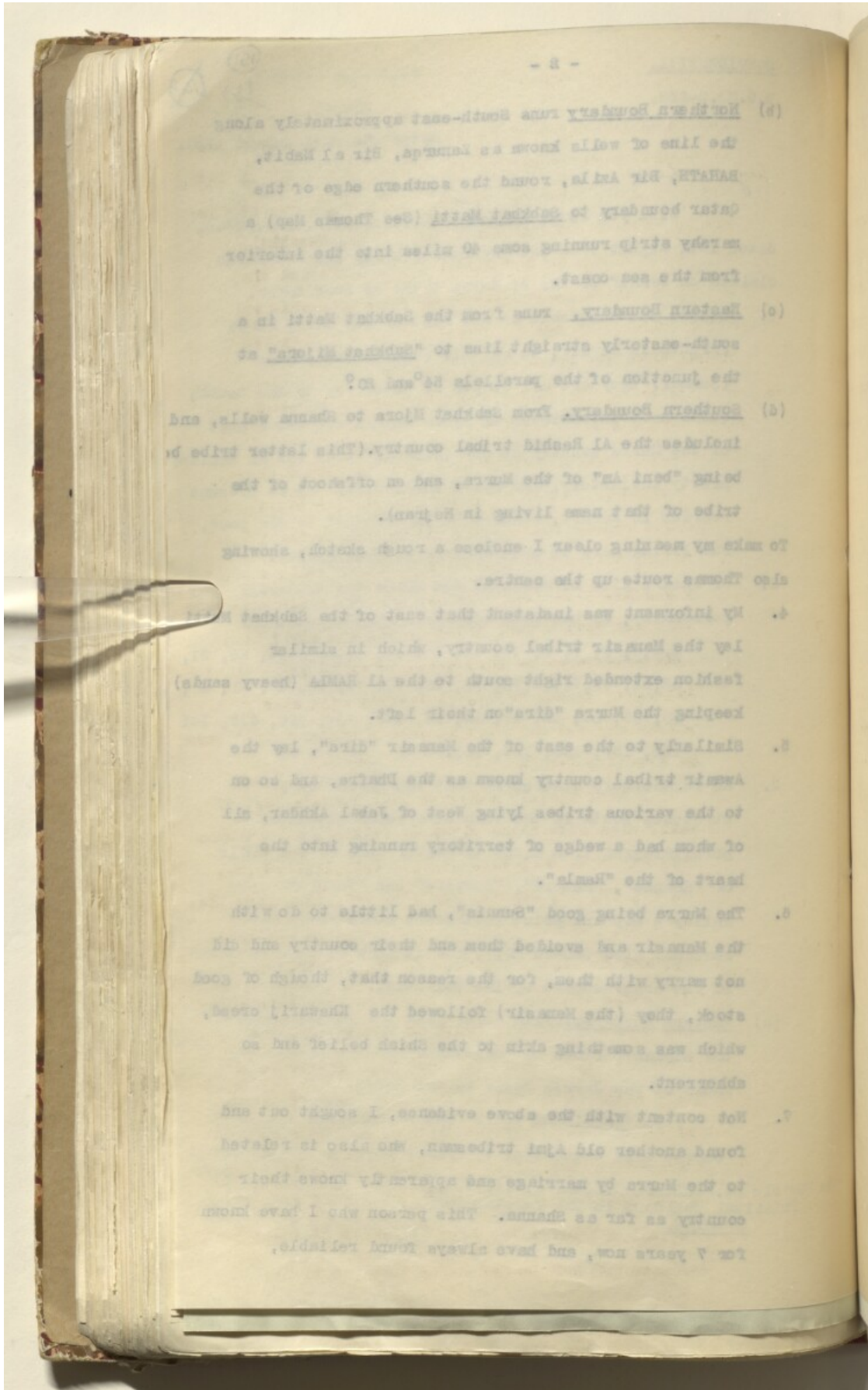
- 2 -

- (b) Northern Boundary runs South-east approximately along the line of wells known as Zanurqa, Bir al Nabit, BAHATH, Bir Azila, round the southern edge of the Qatar boundary to Sabkhat Matti (See Thomas Map) a marshy strip running some 40 miles into the interior from the sea coast.
- (c) Eastern Boundary, runs from the Sabkhat Matti in a south-easterly straight line to "Sabkhat Mijora" at the junction of the parallels 54° and 20°.
- (d) Southern Boundary. From Sabkhat Mjora to Shanna wells, and includes the Al Rashid tribal country. (This latter tribe being "beni Am" of the Murra, and an offshoot of the tribe of that name living in Nejran).

To make my meaning clear I enclose a rough sketch, showing also Thomas route up the centre.

4. My informant was insistent that east of the Sabkhat Mutti lay the Manasir tribal country, which in similar fashion extended right south to the Al RAMLA (heavy sands) keeping the Murra "dira" on their left.
5. Similarly to the east of the Manasir "dira", lay the Awamir tribal country known as the Dhafra, and so on to the various tribes lying West of Jabal Akhdar, all of whom had a wedge of territory running into the heart of the "Ramla".
6. The Murra being good "Sunnis", had little to do with the Manasir and avoided them and their country and did not marry with them, for the reason that, though of good stock, they (the Manasir) followed the Khawarij creed, which was something akin to the Shiah belief and so abhorrent.
7. Not content with the above evidence, I sought out and found another old Ajmi tribesman, who also is related to the Murra by marriage and apparently knows their country as far as Shanna. This person who I have known for 7 years now, and have always found reliable,









- 3 -

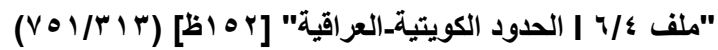
reliable, corroborated all that the first man told me. He however added that since there was a "HUQUM" in Nejd, (meaning the strong arm of Bin Saud), there was for less enmity between the Murra and the Sai'ar, Manakhil, and other tribes of the Dhofar hinterland, and that groups of these penetrated North into Al Rashid and Murra country to the 20th parallel of latitude and *Sometimes* grazed with the Murra in the Spring.

8. And now to come to questions 2(a) and (b) of your D.O. under reference:

(a) Beyond what I have already said in para 2 above, I cannot, I am afraid, say whether the 161 wells mentioned by Fuad Hamza, all belong to the Murra tribe, or include Manasir and Awamir wells also. I should, hazarding a guess, say the names have been obtained from a full blown Murri, who might have been encouraged to give names of wells not strictly belonging to his tribe. (A bedouin will nearly always try and make out he owns a bigger "dira" than he actually does).

I have closely compared Fuad Hamza's list of wells also with those given on Philby's and Thomas maps and find that Nos. 1, 4, 5, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 27, 28, 75, 76, 77, 86, 87, 88, 94, 106, 107, 124, 125, 154, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161 are mentioned on Philby's map, and Nos. 1, 8, 18, 65, 72, 73, 74, 75, 77, 78, 99, 79, 81, 82, 83, 89, 90, 98, 101, 113, 117, 118, 148, 159, and 161 are found on Thomas map, but of course beyond the fact that the existence of these wells is proved neither map shows to whom the wells especially the Eastern ones, belong.

(b) I should say that Bin Saud and his Lieutenant Bin Jiloui today do exercise entire and real authority over all the Murra and over the whole of their country, but not in the sense that you or His







- 4 -

His Majesty's Government might possibly think: To explain what I mean:-

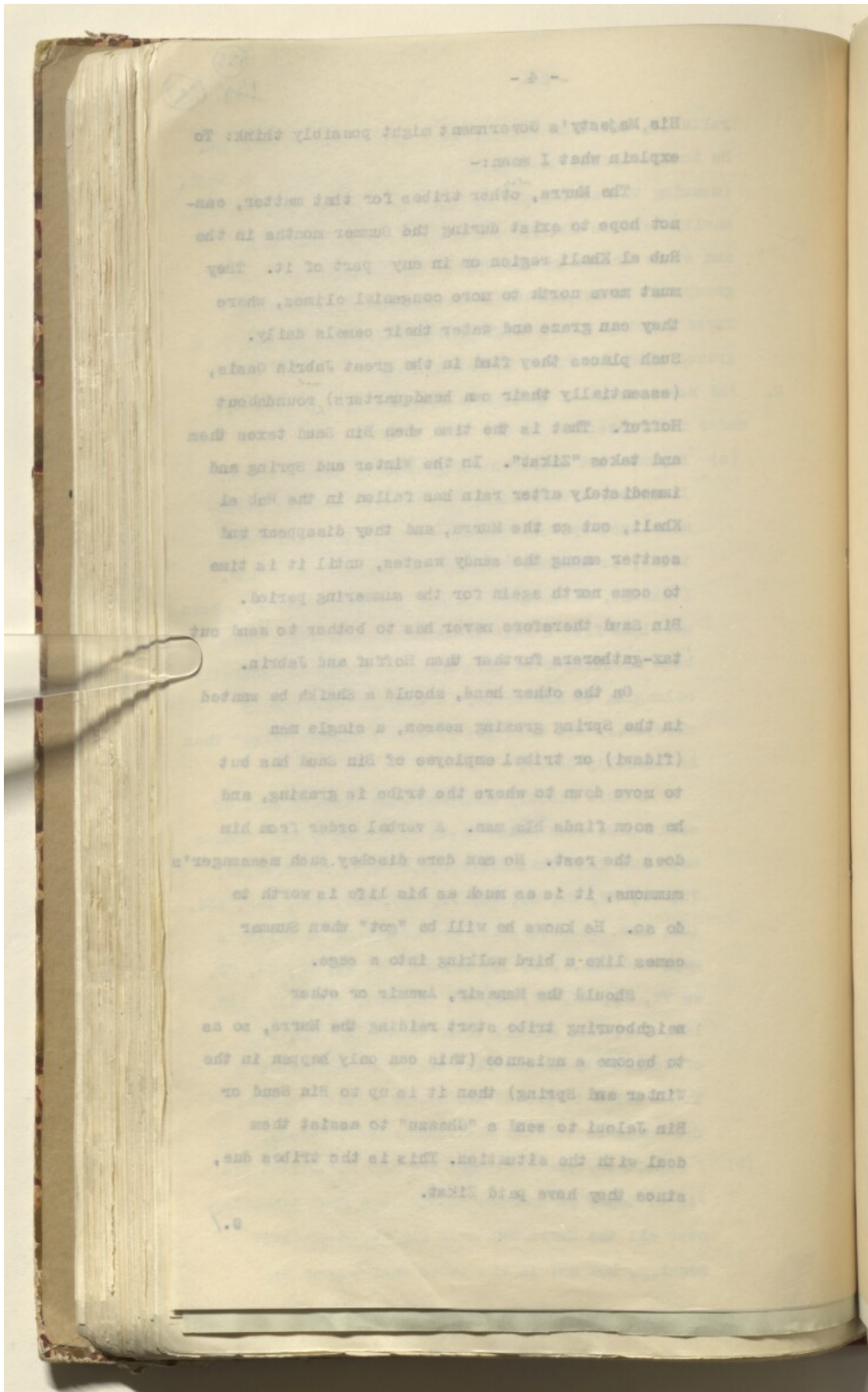
The Murra, <sup>also</sup> other tribes for that matter, cannot hope to exist during the Summer months in the Rub al Khali region or in any part of it. They must move north to more congenial climes, where they can graze and water their camels daily. Such places they find in the great Jabrin Oasis, (essentially their own headquarters) <sup>and</sup> roundabout Hoffuf. That is the time when Bin Saud taxes them and takes "Zikat". In the Winter and Spring and immediately after rain has fallen in the Rub al Khali, out go the Murra, and they disappear and scatter among the sandy wastes, until it is time to come north again for the summering period. Bin Saud therefore never has to bother to send out tax-gatherers further than Hoffuf and Jabrin.

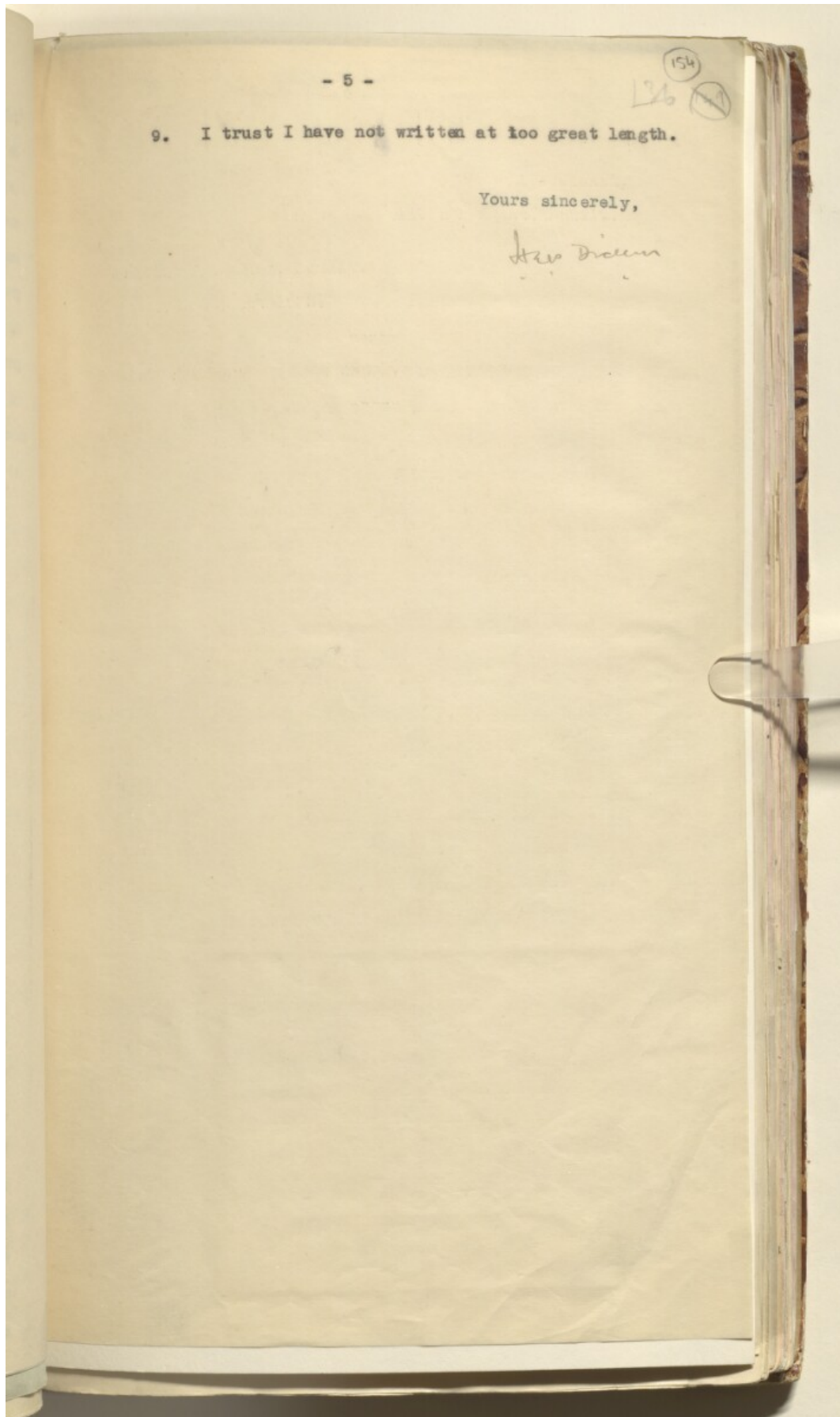
On the other hand, should a Shaikh be wanted in the Spring grazing season, a single man (fidawi) or tribal employee of Bin Saud has but to move down to where the tribe is grazing, and he soon finds his man. A verbal order from him does the rest. No man dare disobey such messenger's summons, it is as much as his life is worth to do so. He knows he will be "got" when Summer comes like a bird walking into a cage.

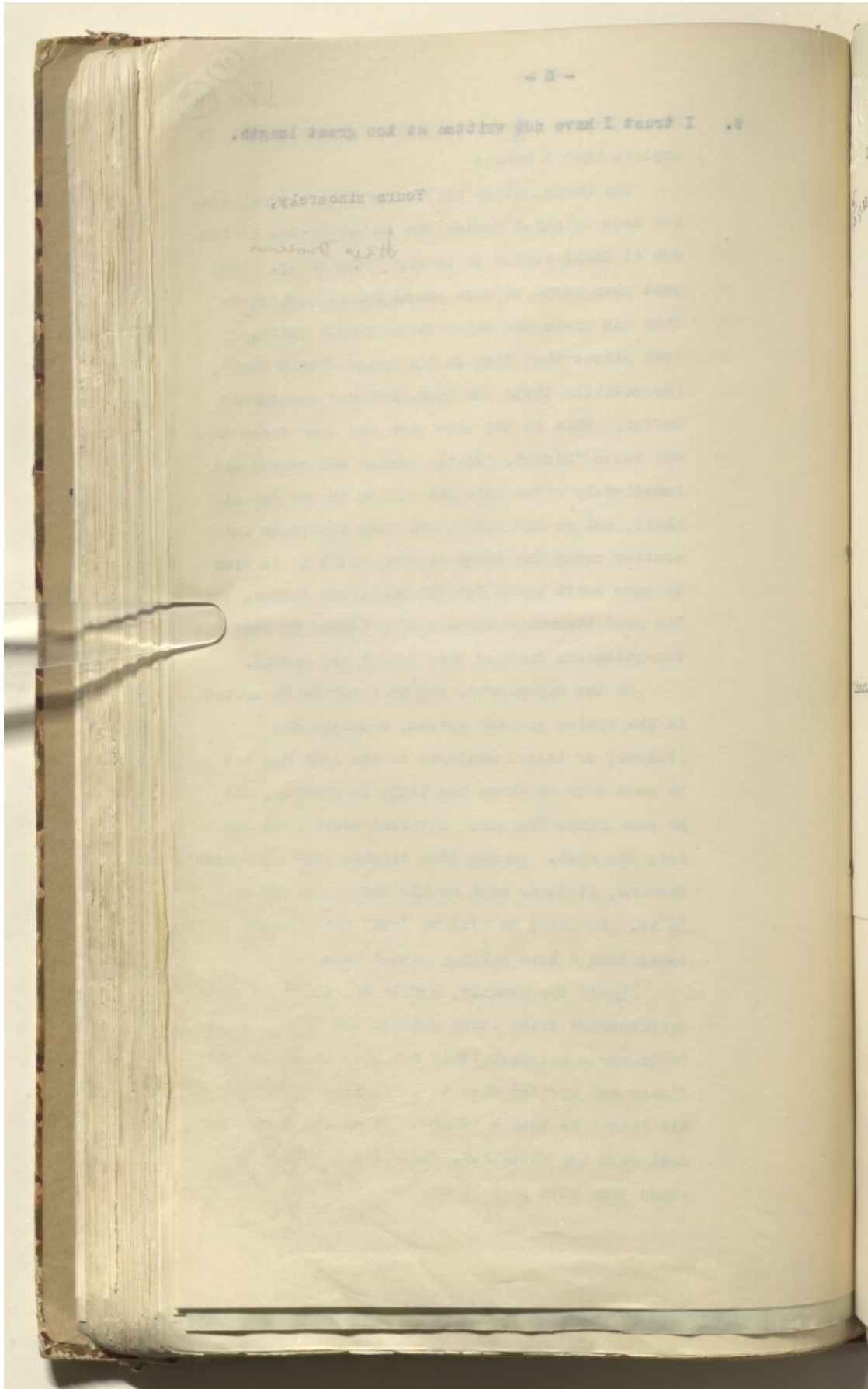
Should the Manasir, Awamir or other neighbouring tribe start raiding the Murra, so as to become a nuisance (this can only happen in the Winter and Spring) then it is up to Bin Saud or Bin Jaloui to send a "Ghazzu" to assist them deal with the situation. This is the tribes due, since they have paid Zikat.

9./

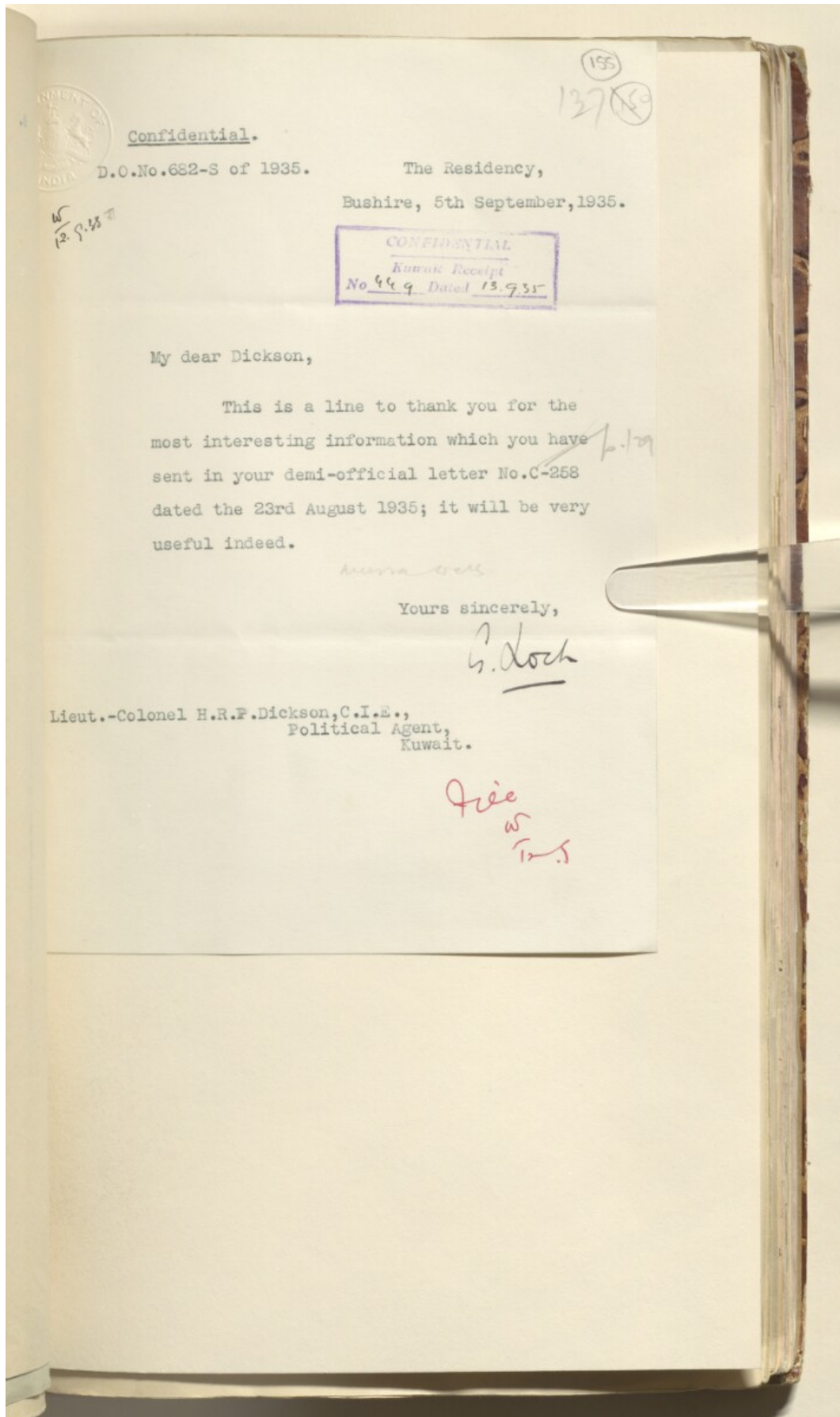


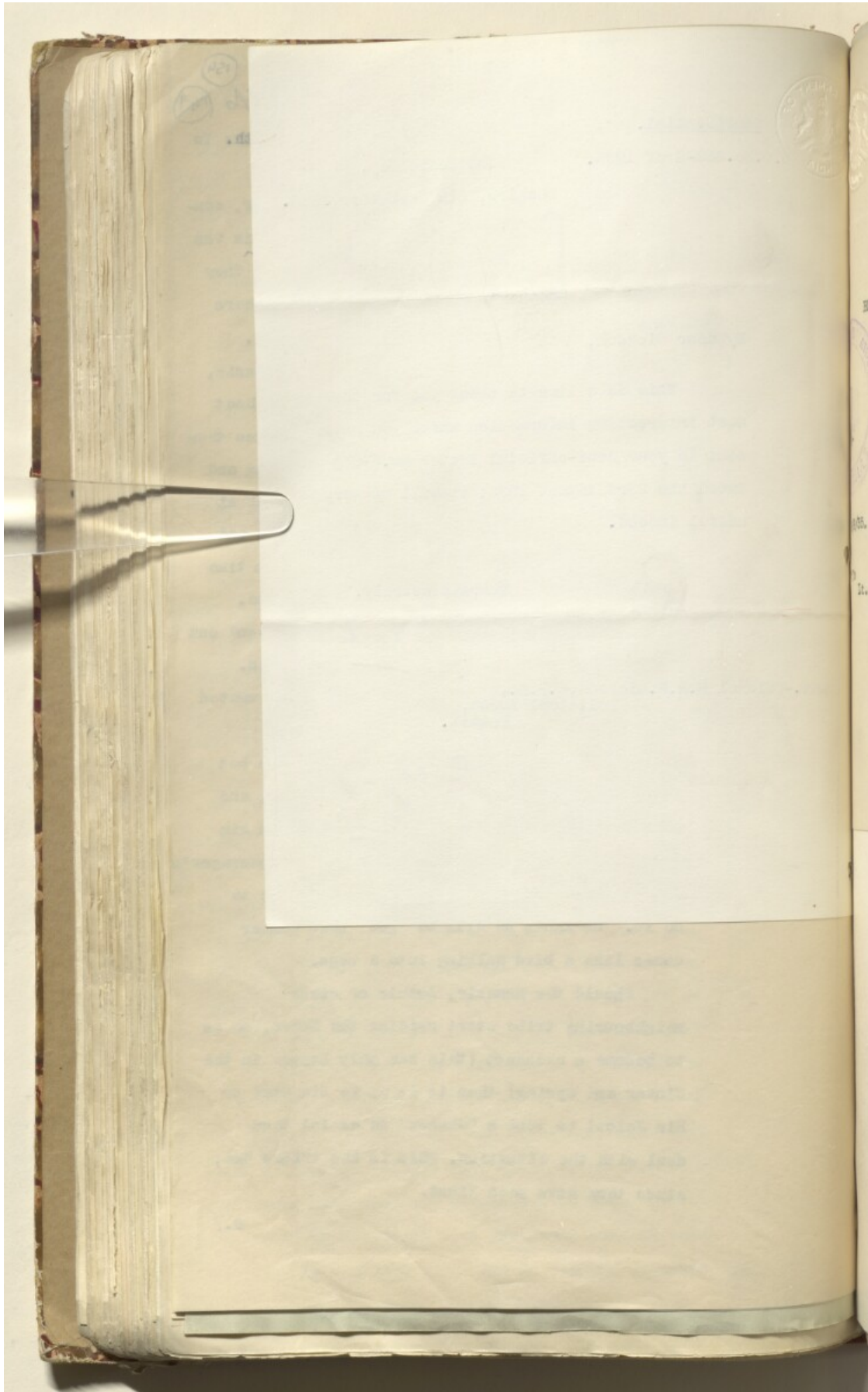


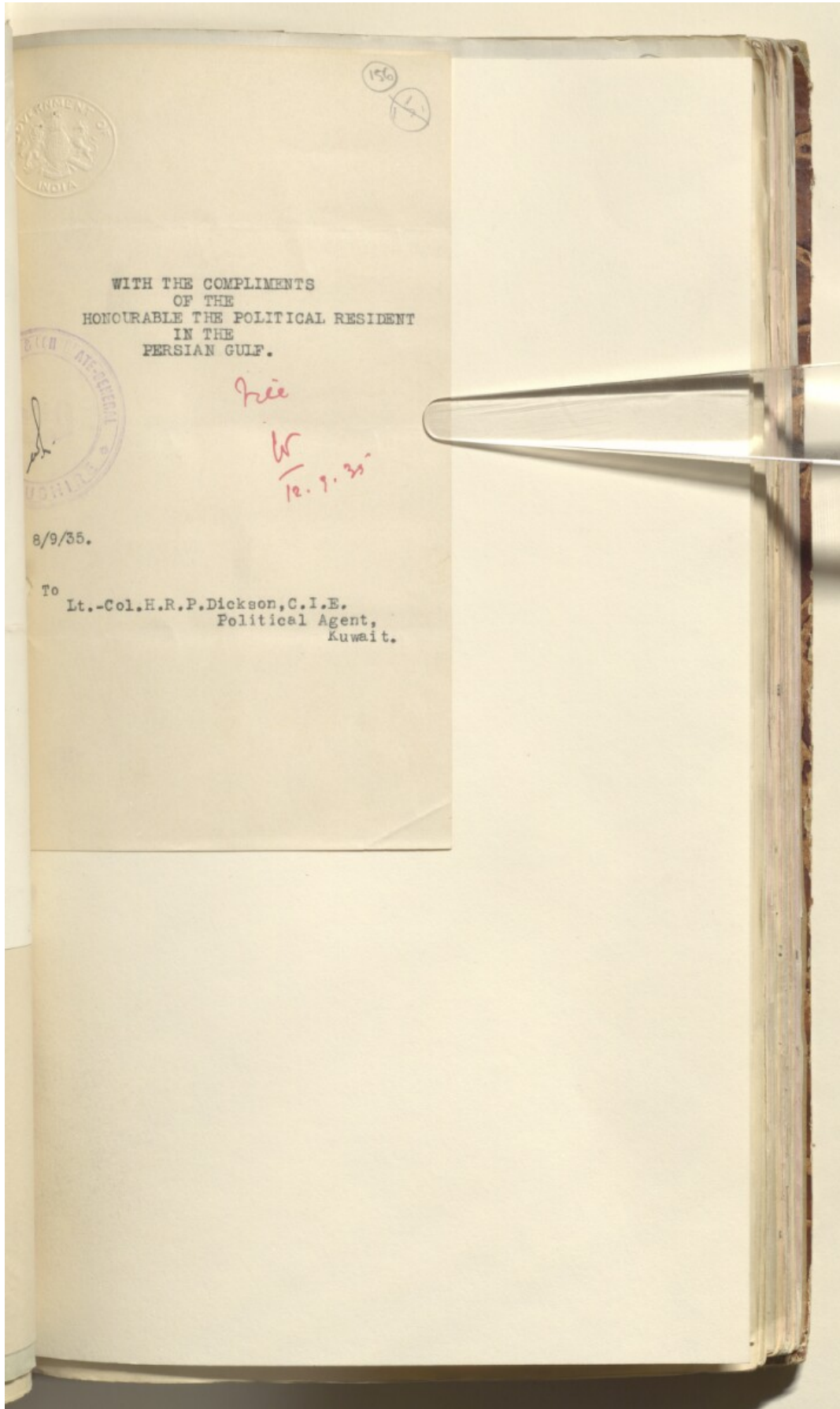




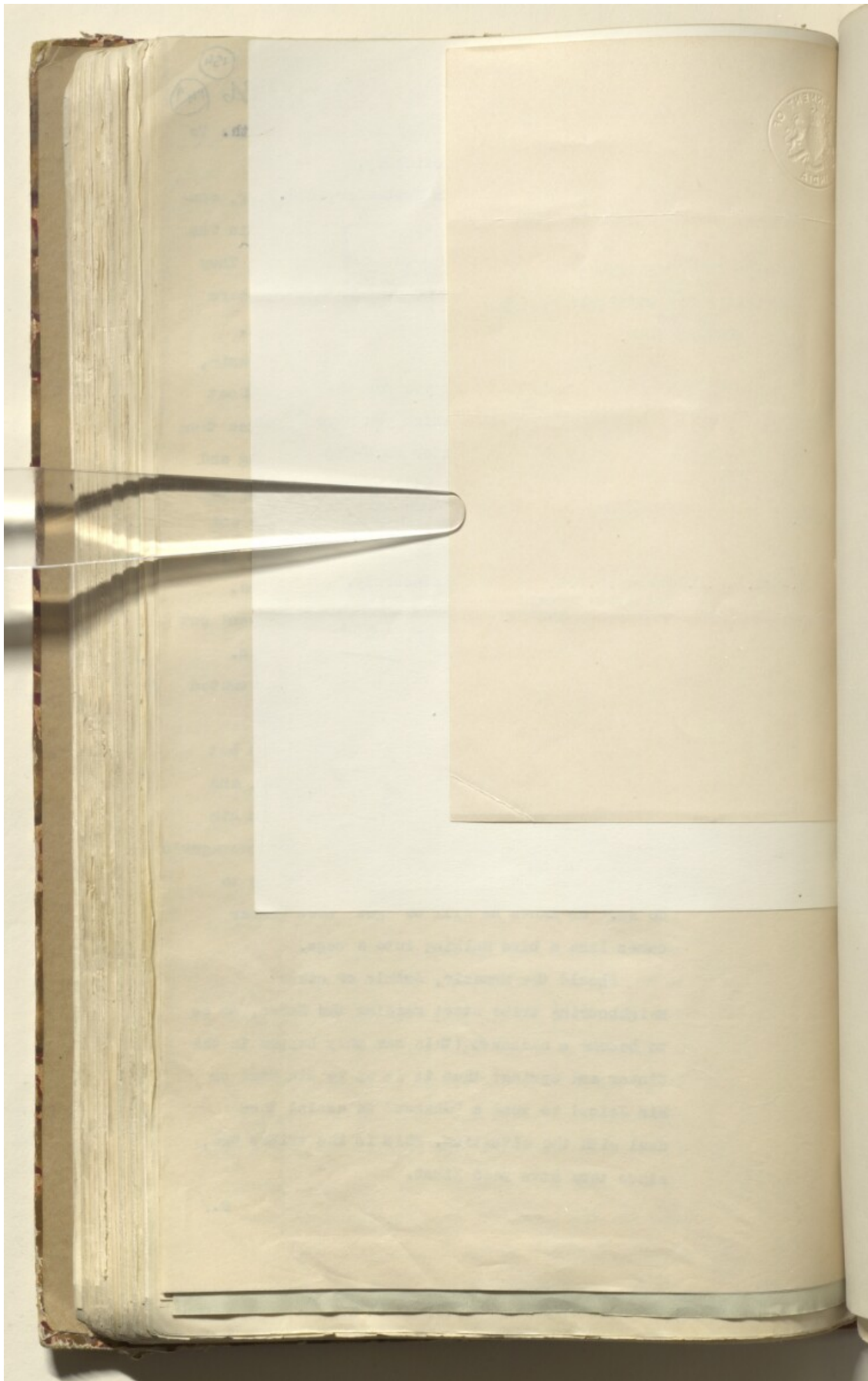


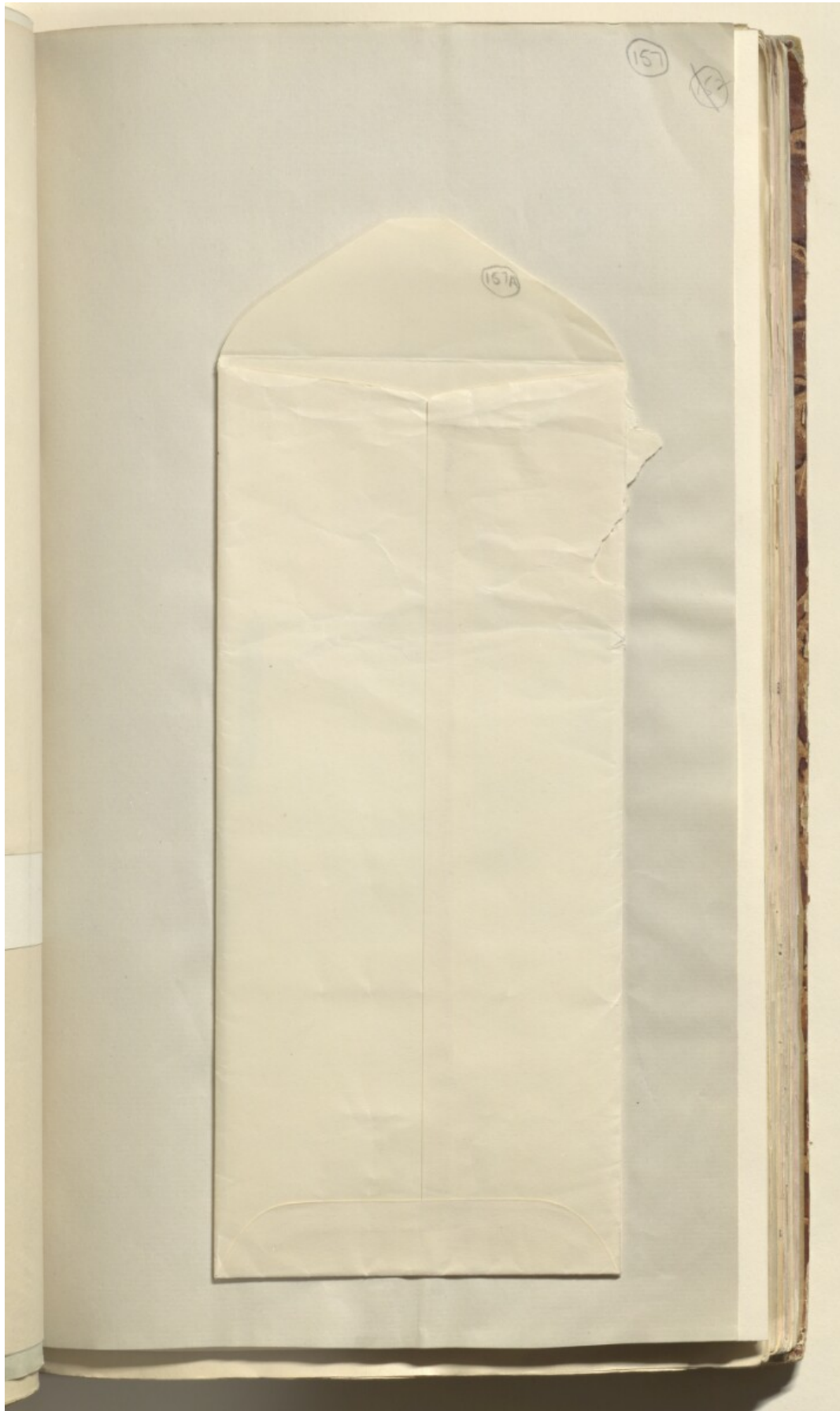






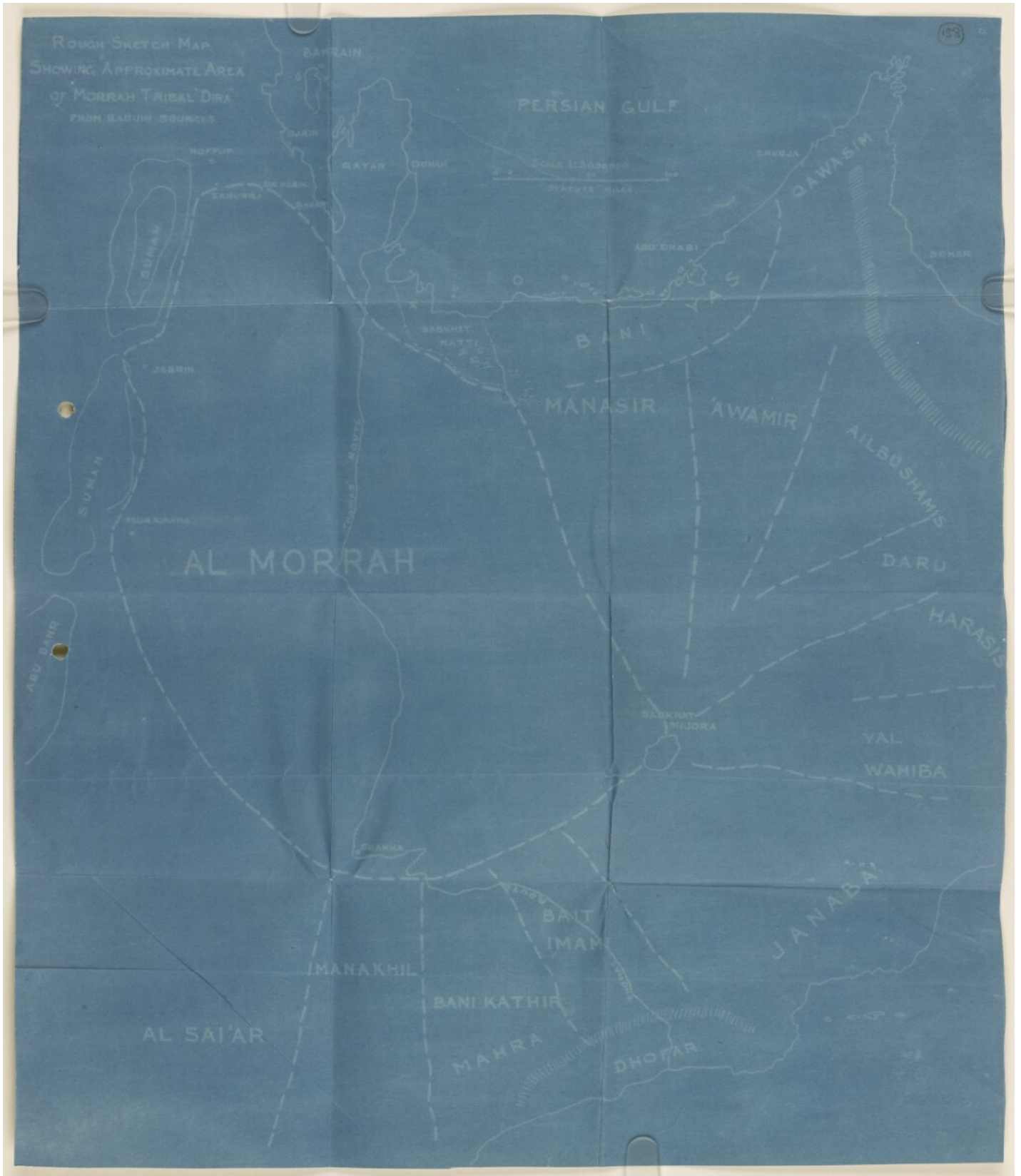








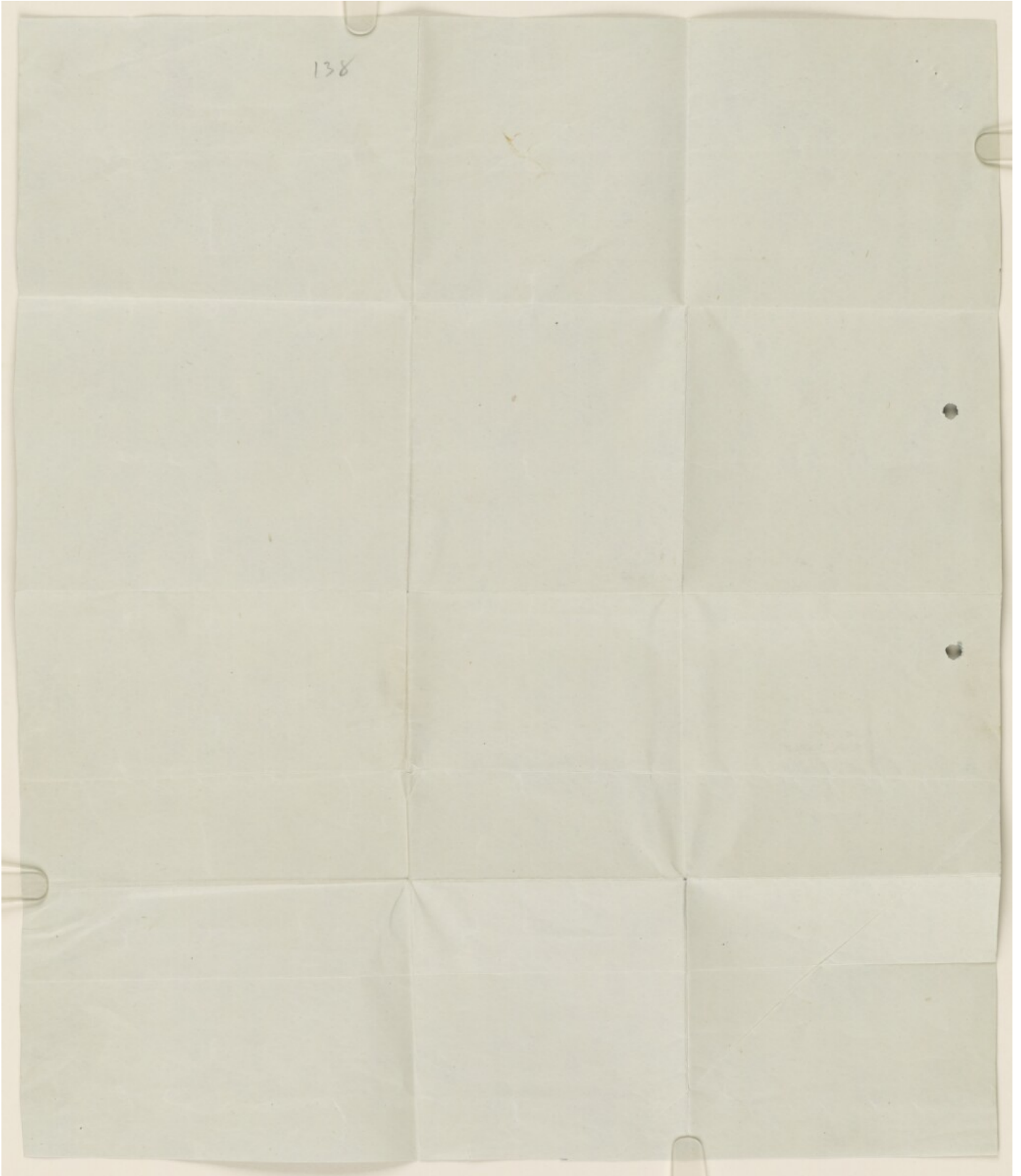
"خريطة مبدئية تُظهر المساحة التقريبية لـ"ديرة" قبيلة آل مرة من مصادر  
بدوية" [١٥٨] (٢/١)



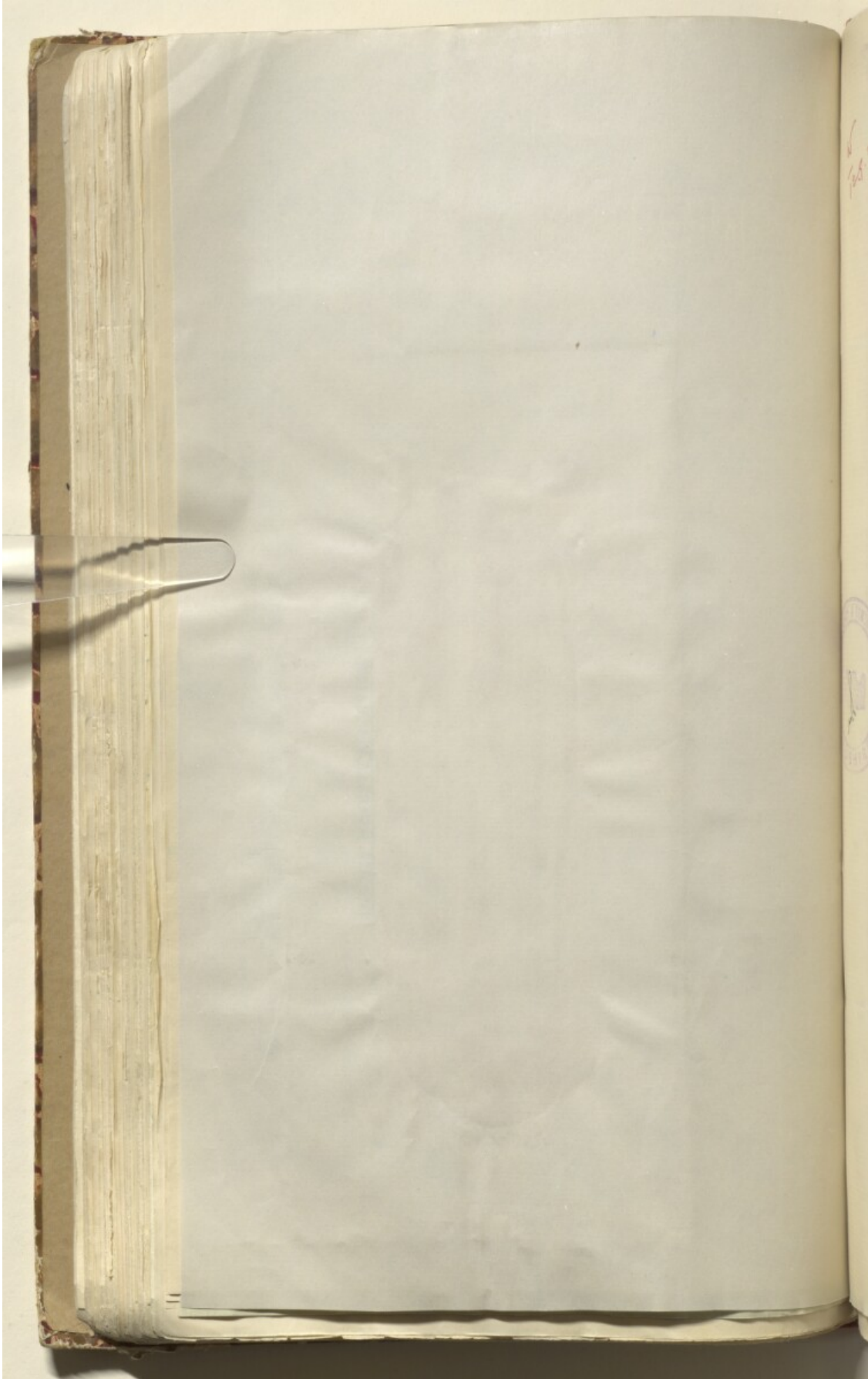
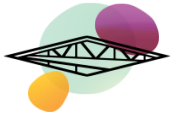




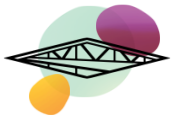
"خريطة مبدئية تُظهر المساحة التقريبية لـ"ديرة" قبيلة آل مرة من مصادر  
بدوية" [٥٨١ ظ] (٢/٢)











CONFIDENTIAL.

No. <sup>TV/6</sup> 700-S of 1935.

*W*  
*12.9.35*

CONFIDENTIAL  
Kuwait Receipt  
No. 456 Dated 13.9.35

The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf presents his compliments to

1. His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, London.
2. The Political Agent, Kuwait. ✓

and has the honour to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned document (s).

British Consulate-General,  
BUSHIRE.

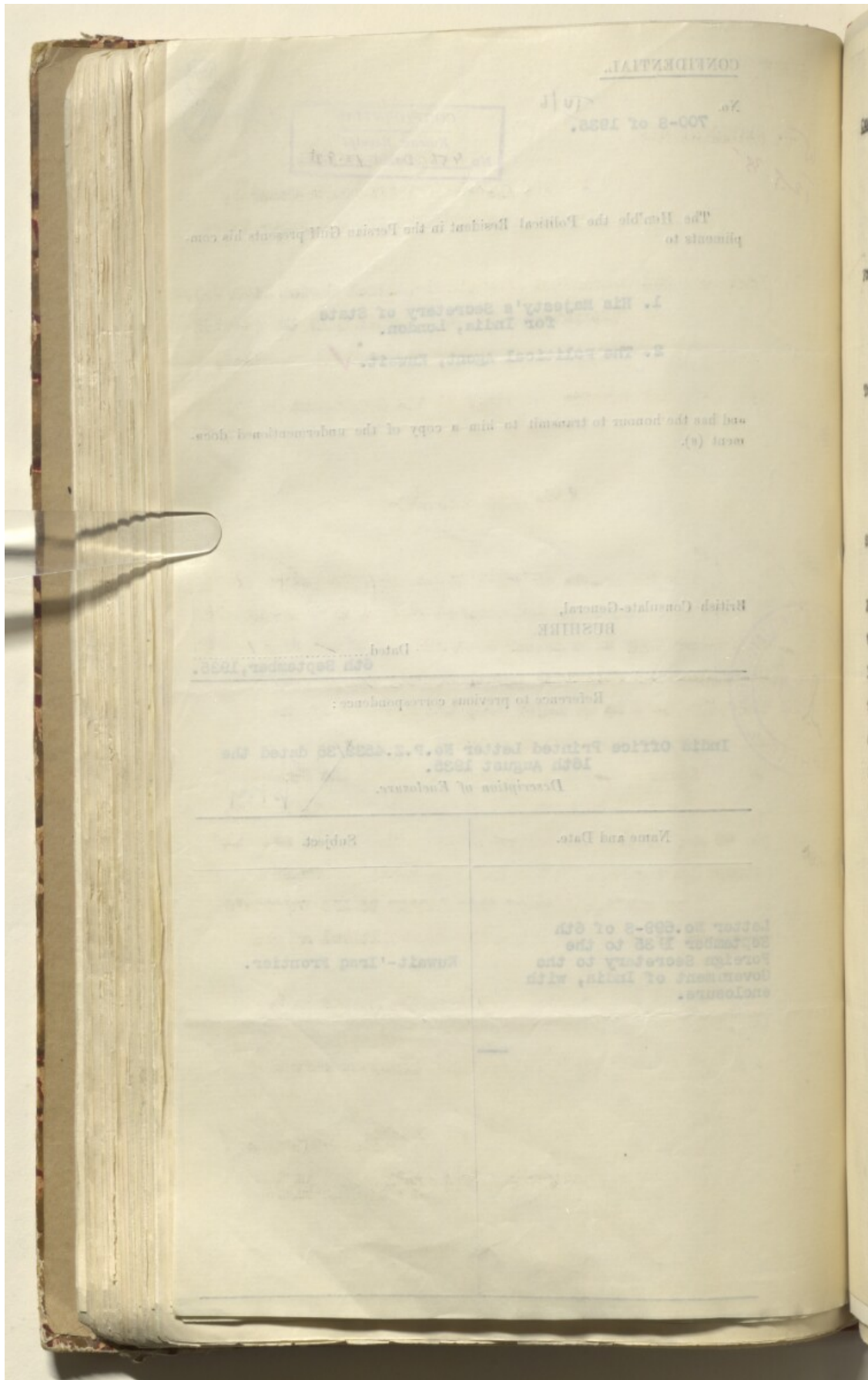
Dated.....  
6th September, 1935.

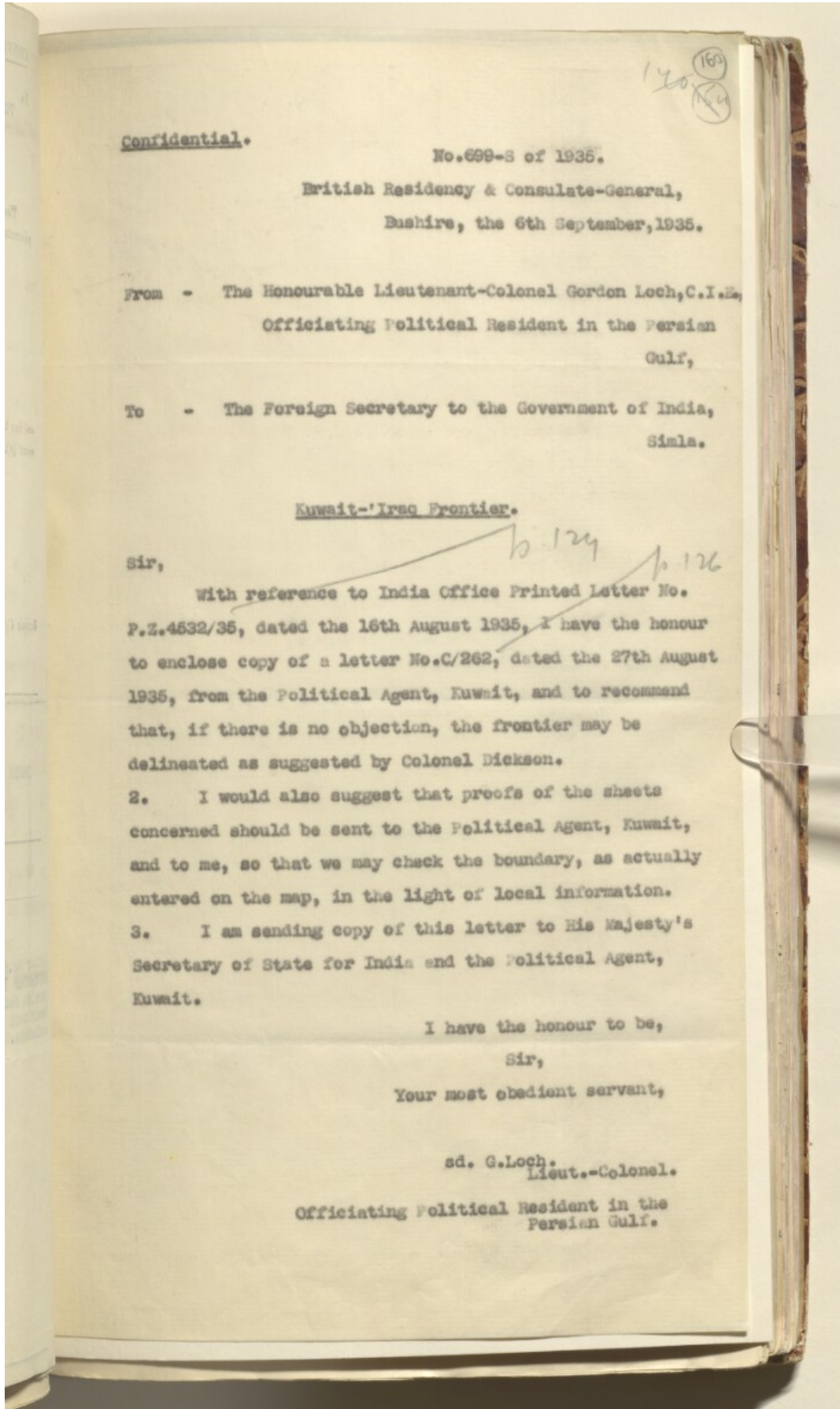
Reference to previous correspondence:

India Office Printed Letter No.P.Z.4532/35 dated the 16th August 1935.

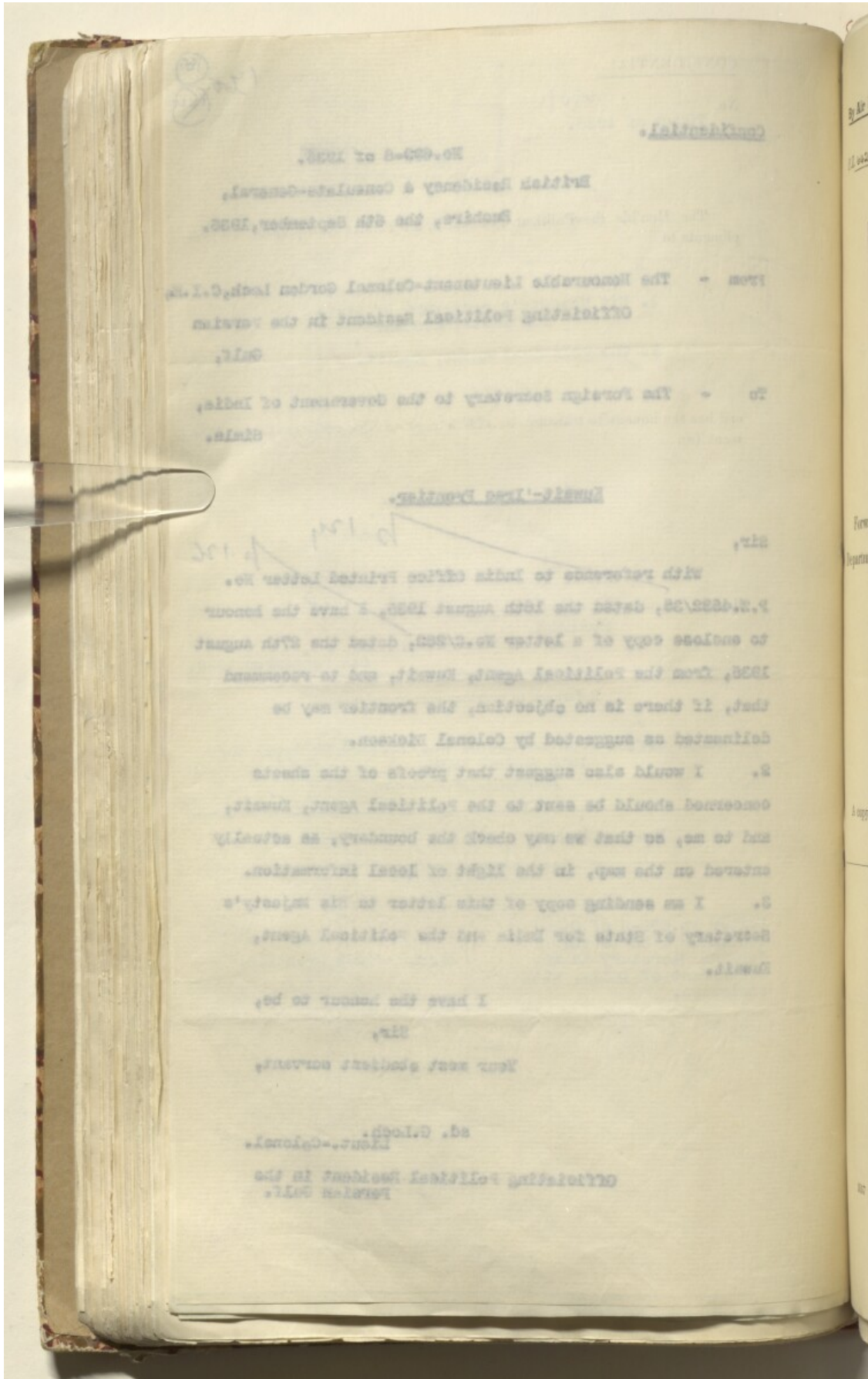
Description of Enclosure.

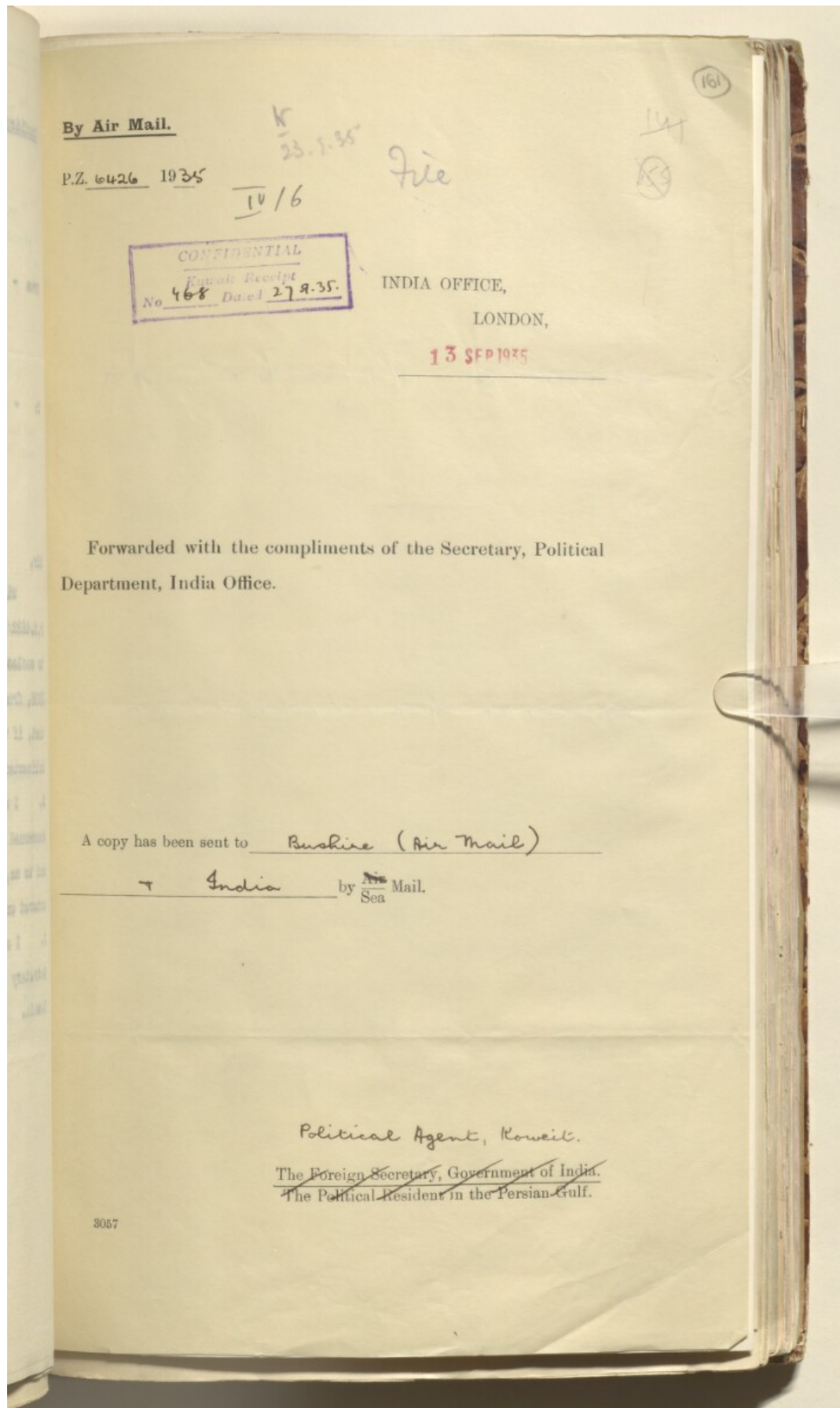
Name and Date.	Subject.
Letter No.699-S of 6th September 1935 to the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, with enclosure.	Kuwait-'Iraq Frontier.

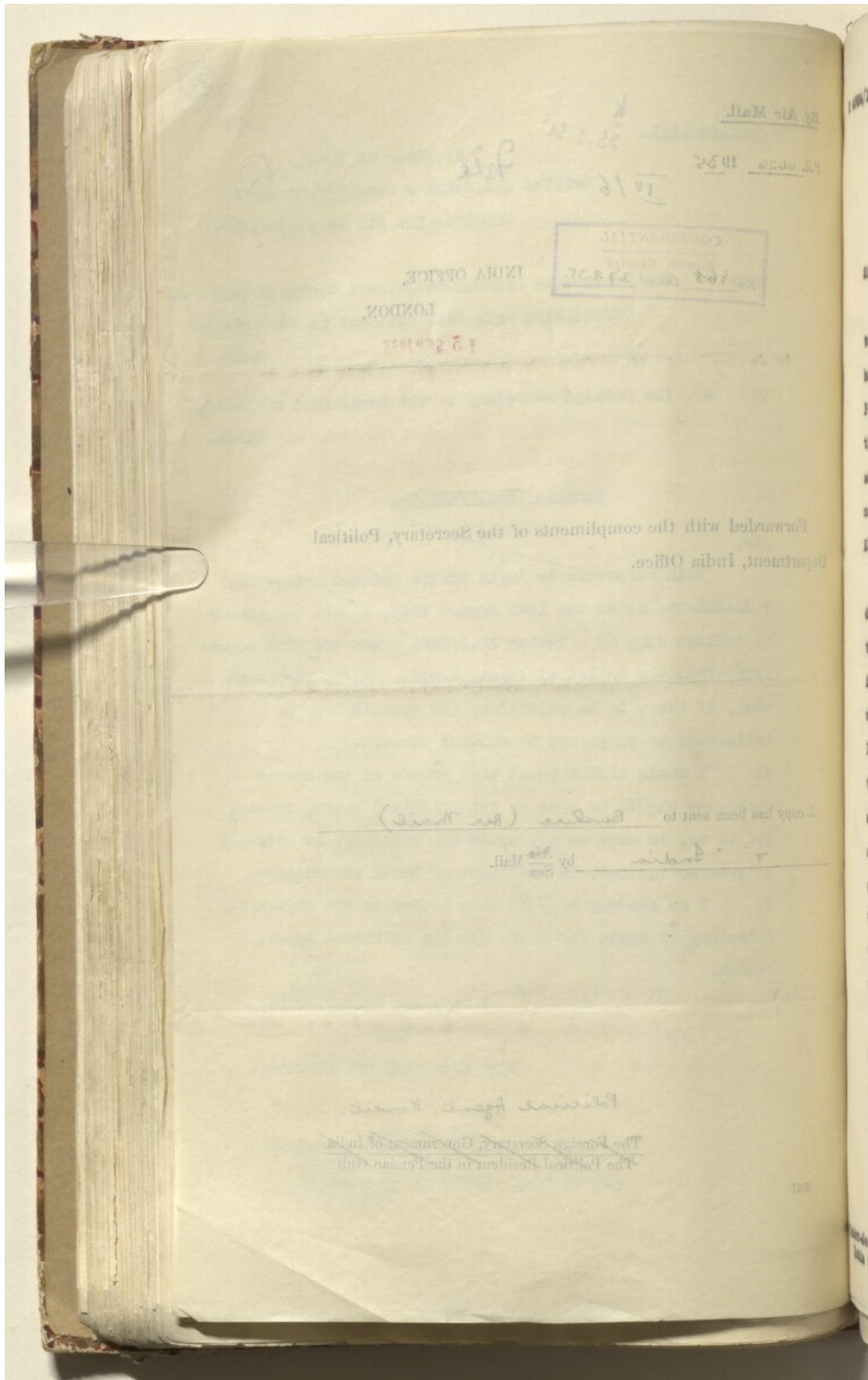




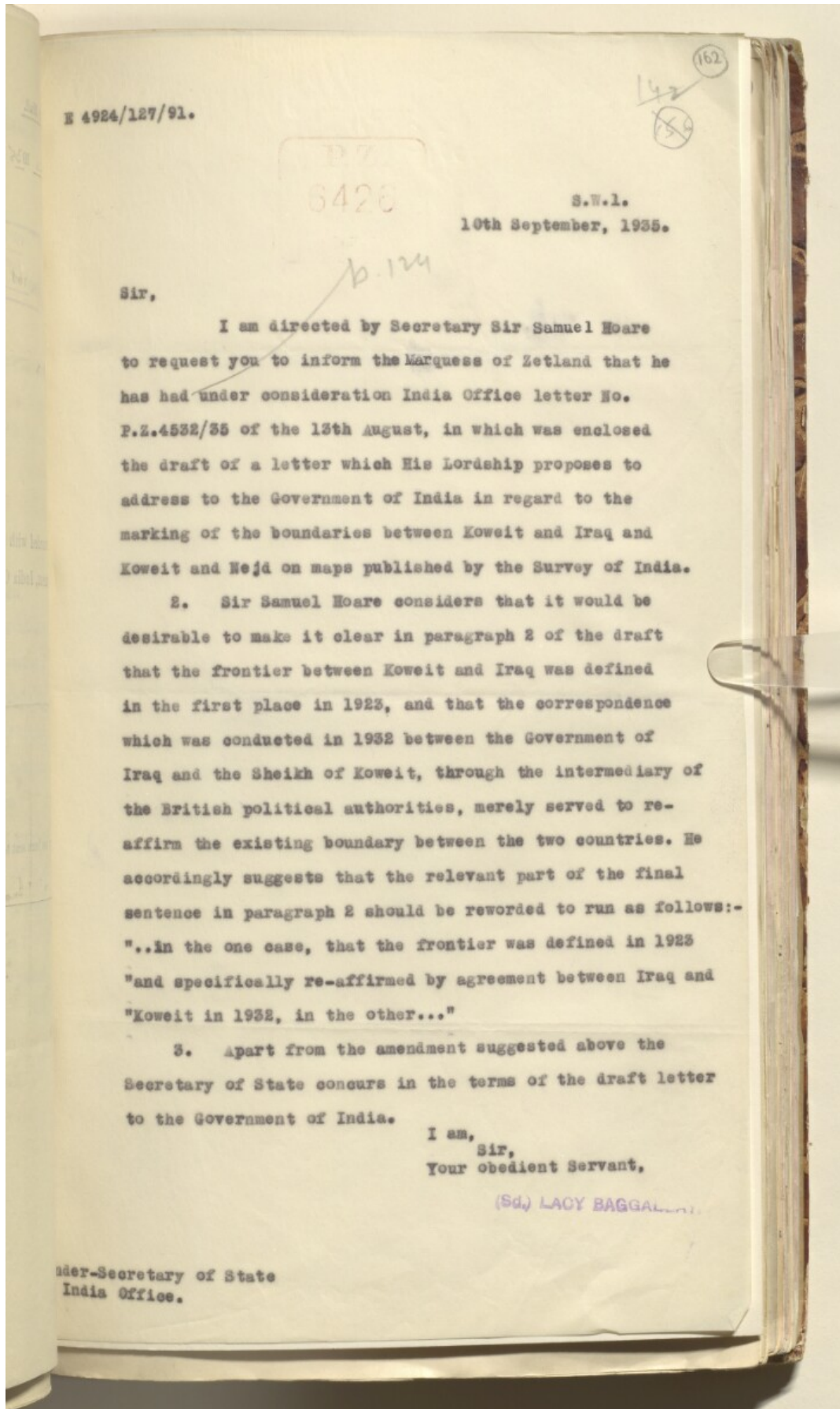












E 4924/127/91.

S.W.L.

10th September, 1935.

Sir,

I am directed by Secretary Sir Samuel Hoare to request you to inform the Marquess of Zetland that he has had under consideration India Office letter No. P.Z.4532/35 of the 13th August, in which was enclosed the draft of a letter which His Lordship proposes to address to the Government of India in regard to the marking of the boundaries between Koweit and Iraq and Koweit and Nejd on maps published by the Survey of India.

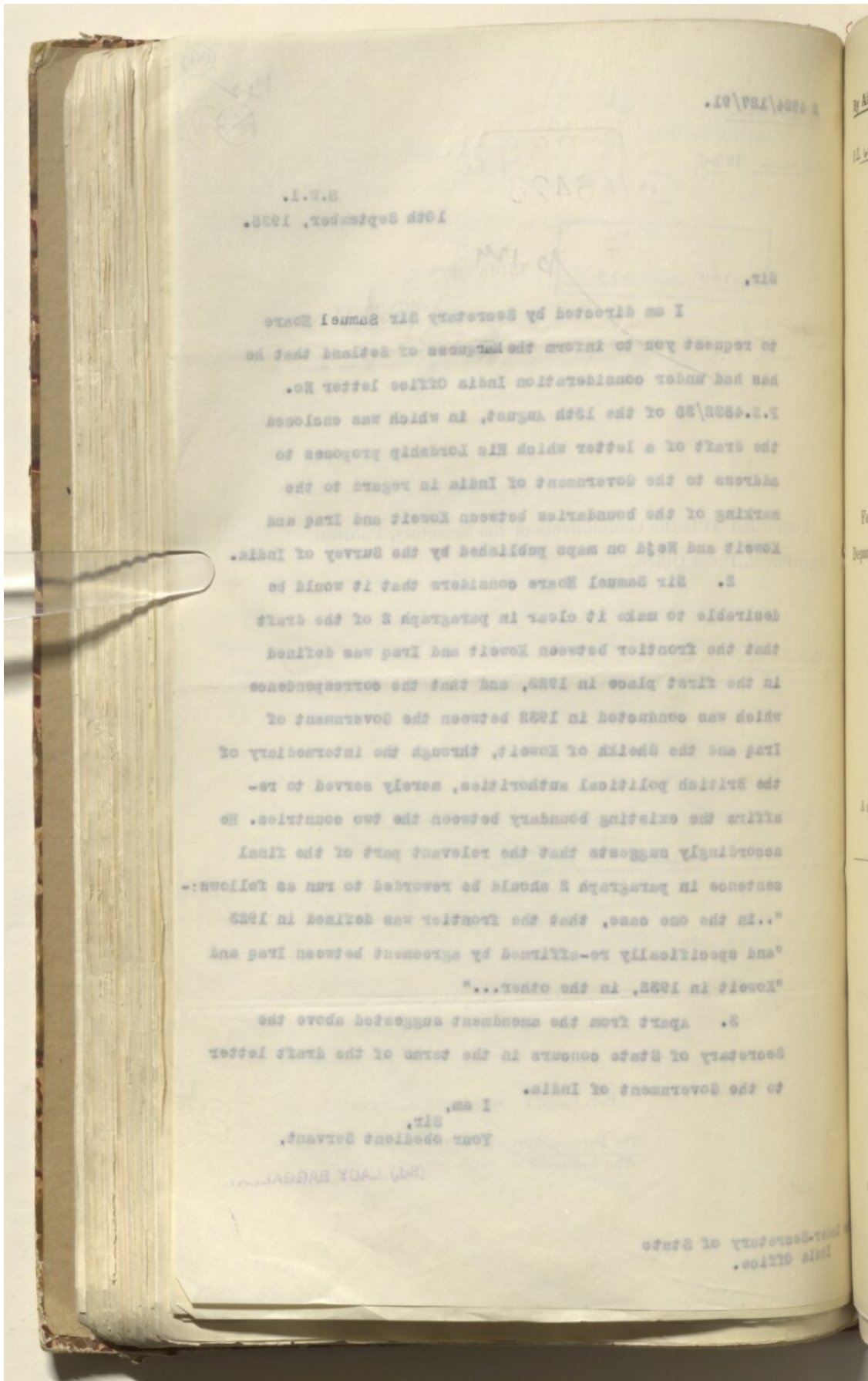
2. Sir Samuel Hoare considers that it would be desirable to make it clear in paragraph 2 of the draft that the frontier between Koweit and Iraq was defined in the first place in 1923, and that the correspondence which was conducted in 1932 between the Government of Iraq and the Sheikh of Koweit, through the intermediary of the British political authorities, merely served to re-affirm the existing boundary between the two countries. He accordingly suggests that the relevant part of the final sentence in paragraph 2 should be reworded to run as follows:-  
"..in the one case, that the frontier was defined in 1923  
"and specifically re-affirmed by agreement between Iraq and  
"Koweit in 1932, in the other..."

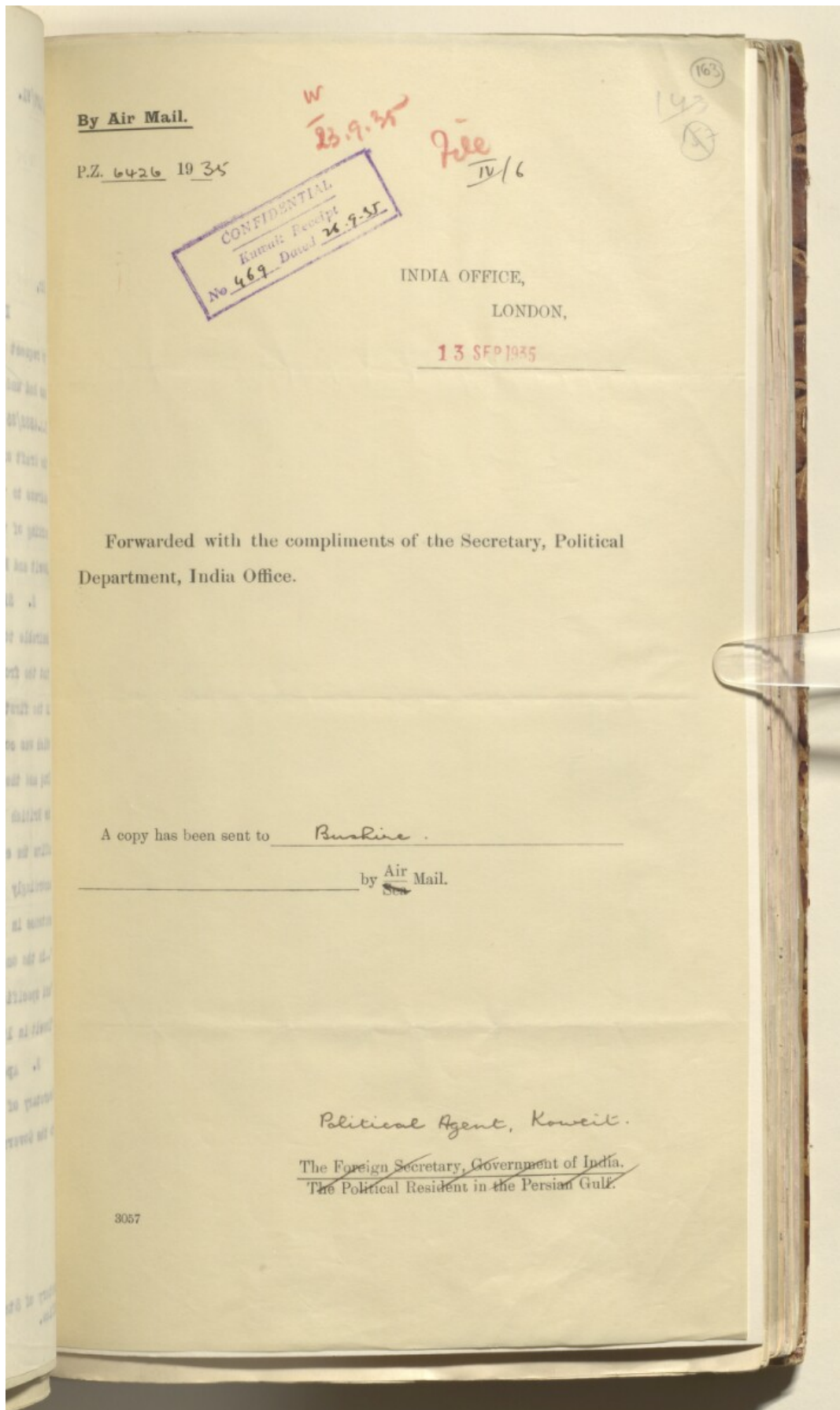
3. Apart from the amendment suggested above the Secretary of State concurs in the terms of the draft letter to the Government of India.

I am,  
Sir,  
Your obedient Servant,

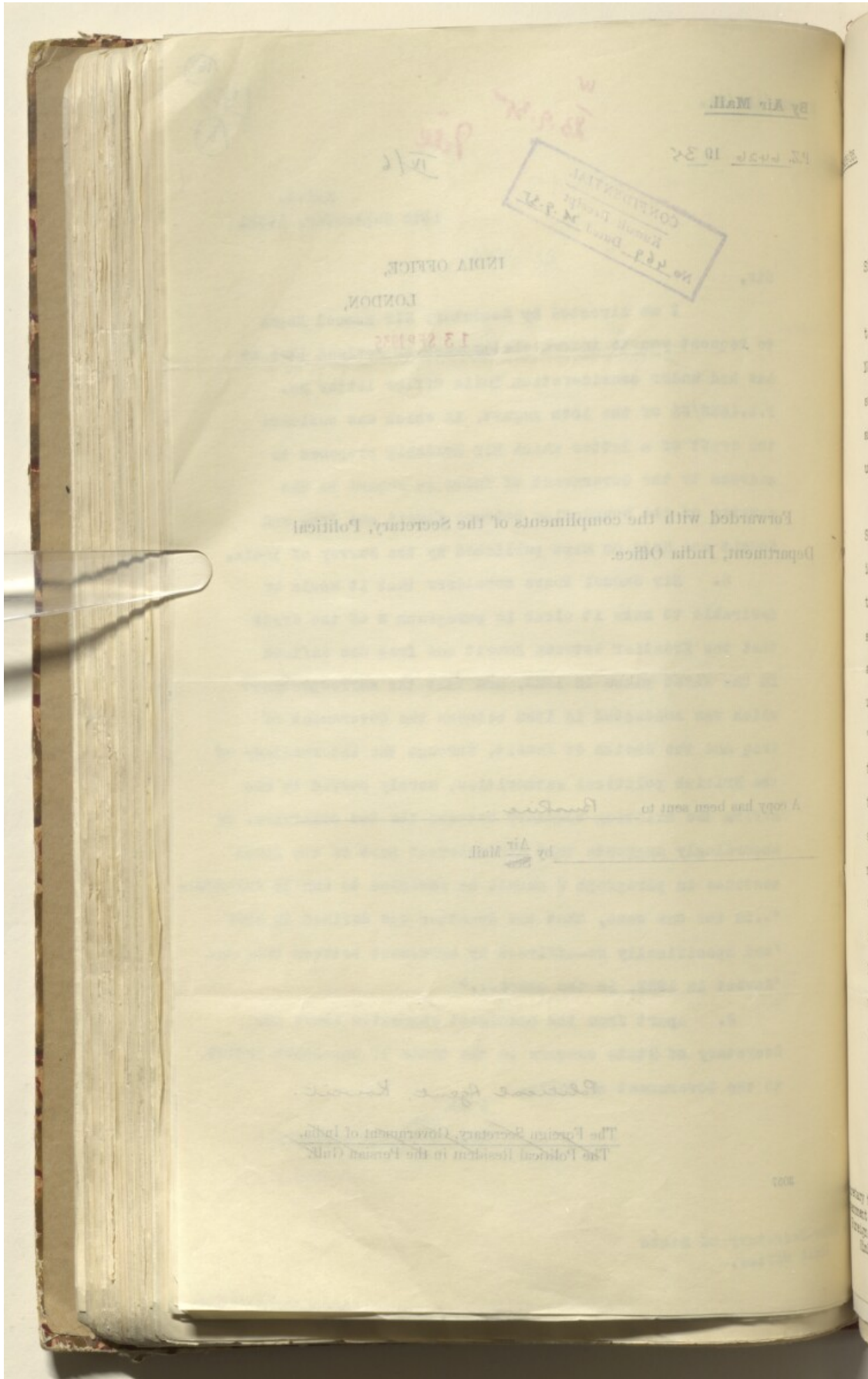
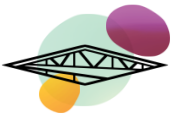
(Sd.) LADY BAGGAL

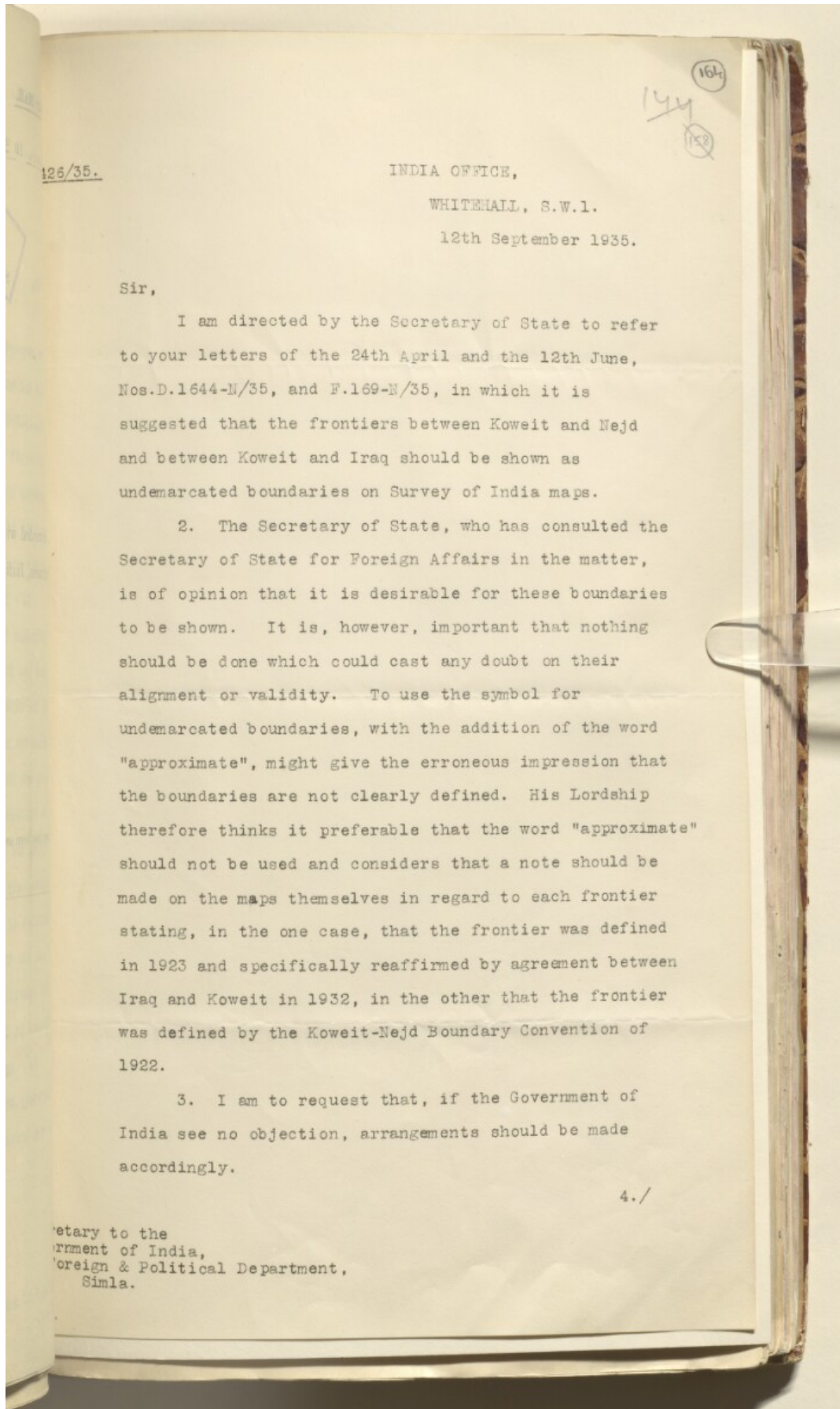
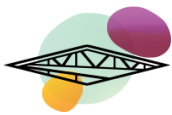
Under-Secretary of State  
India Office.

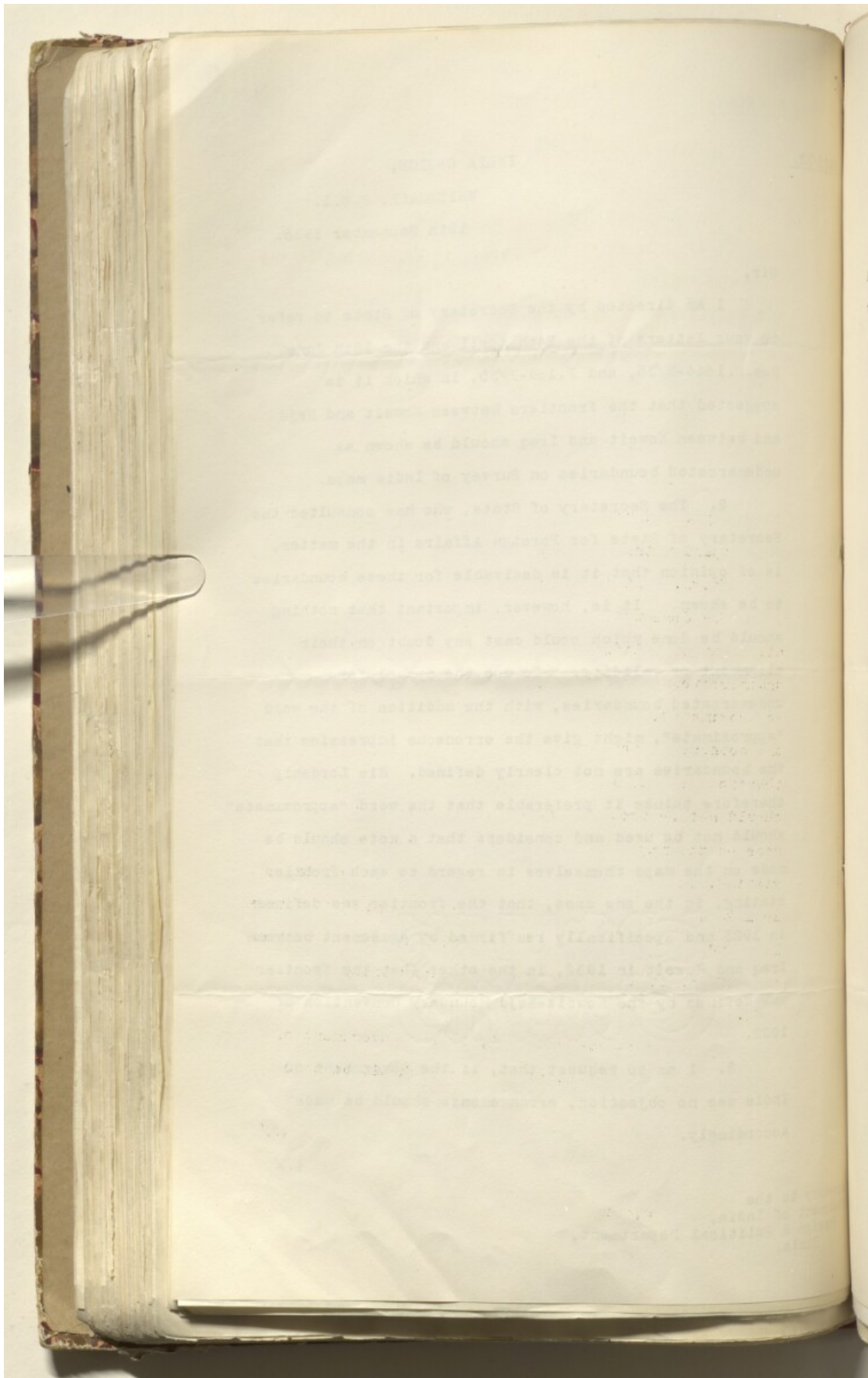




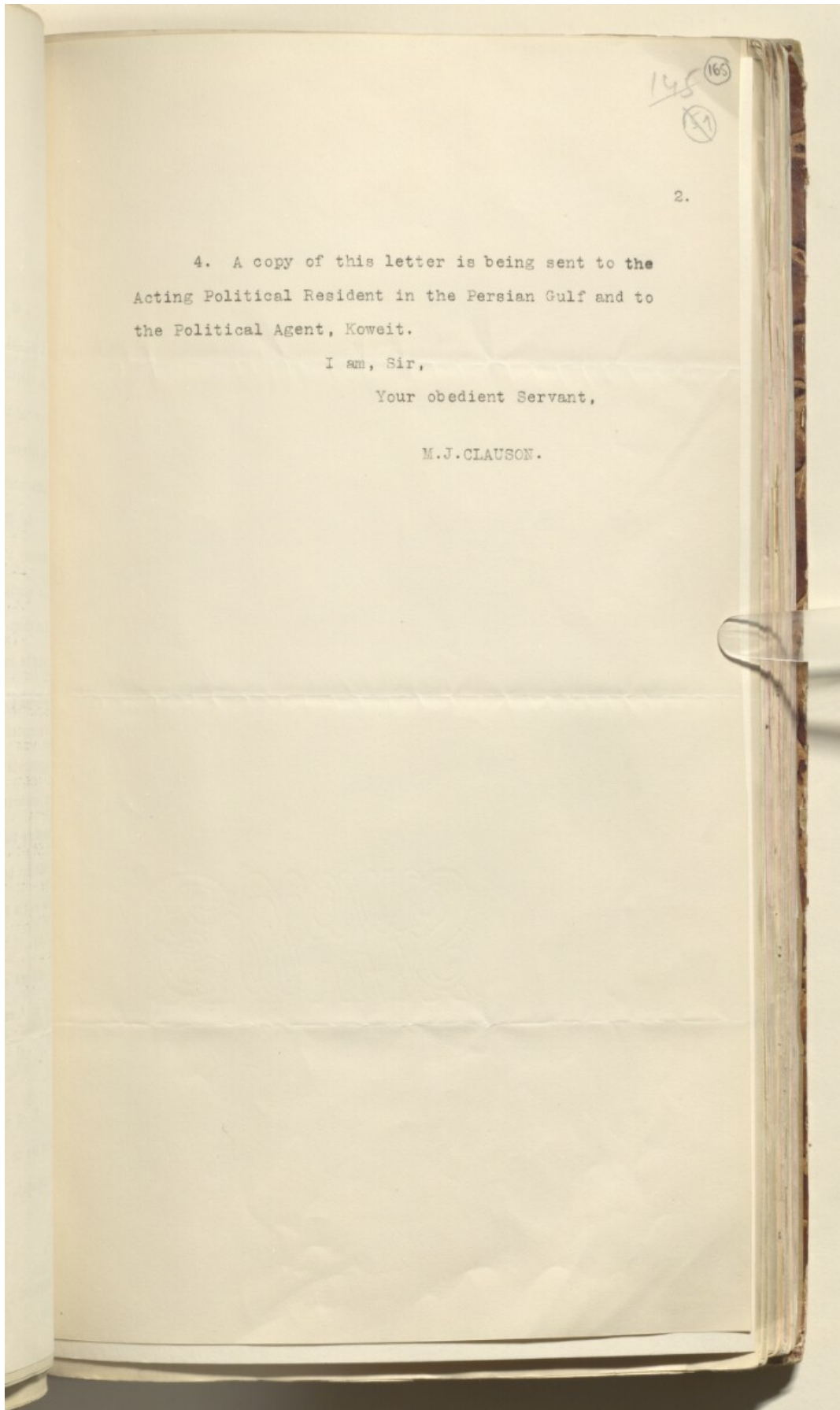


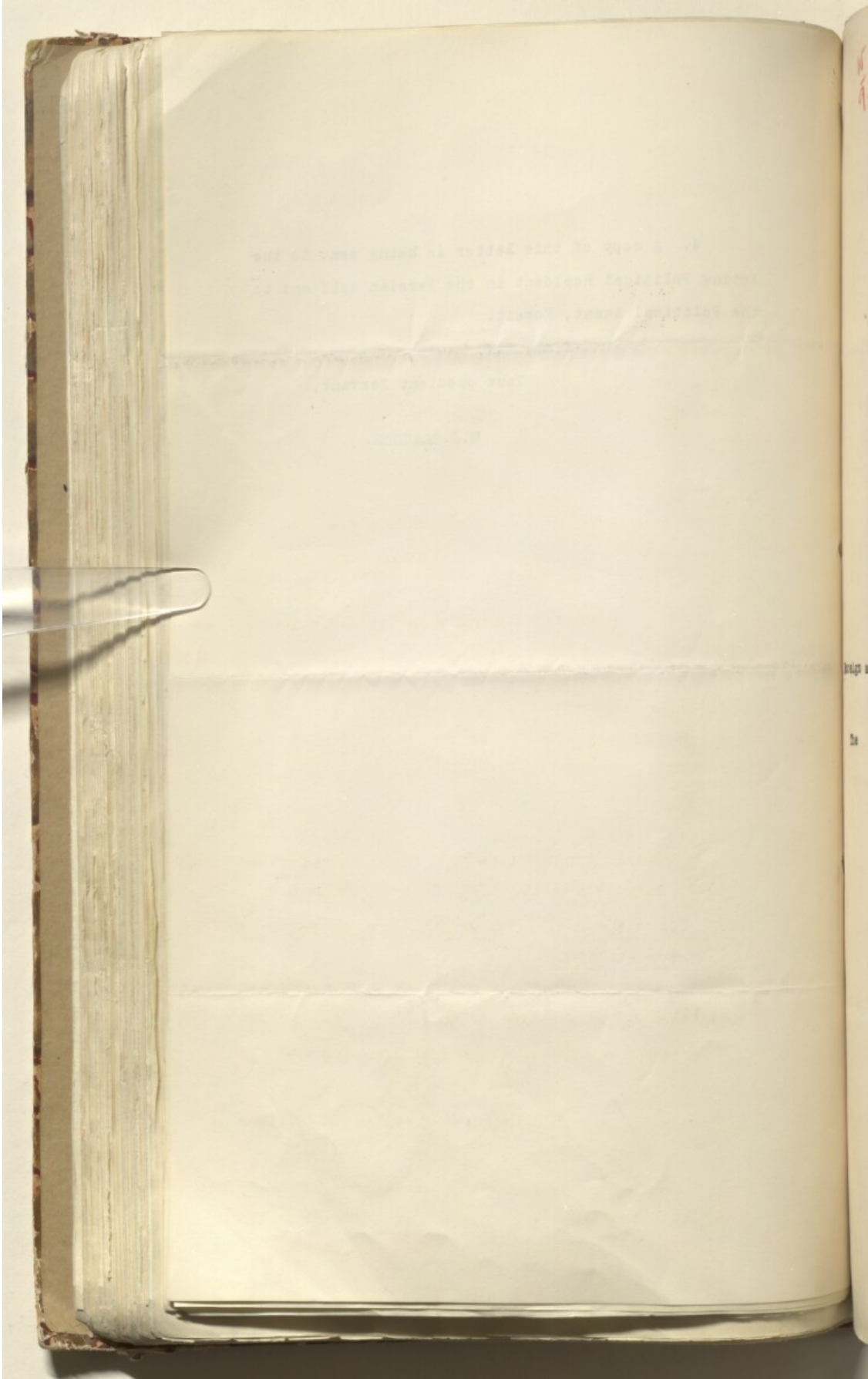


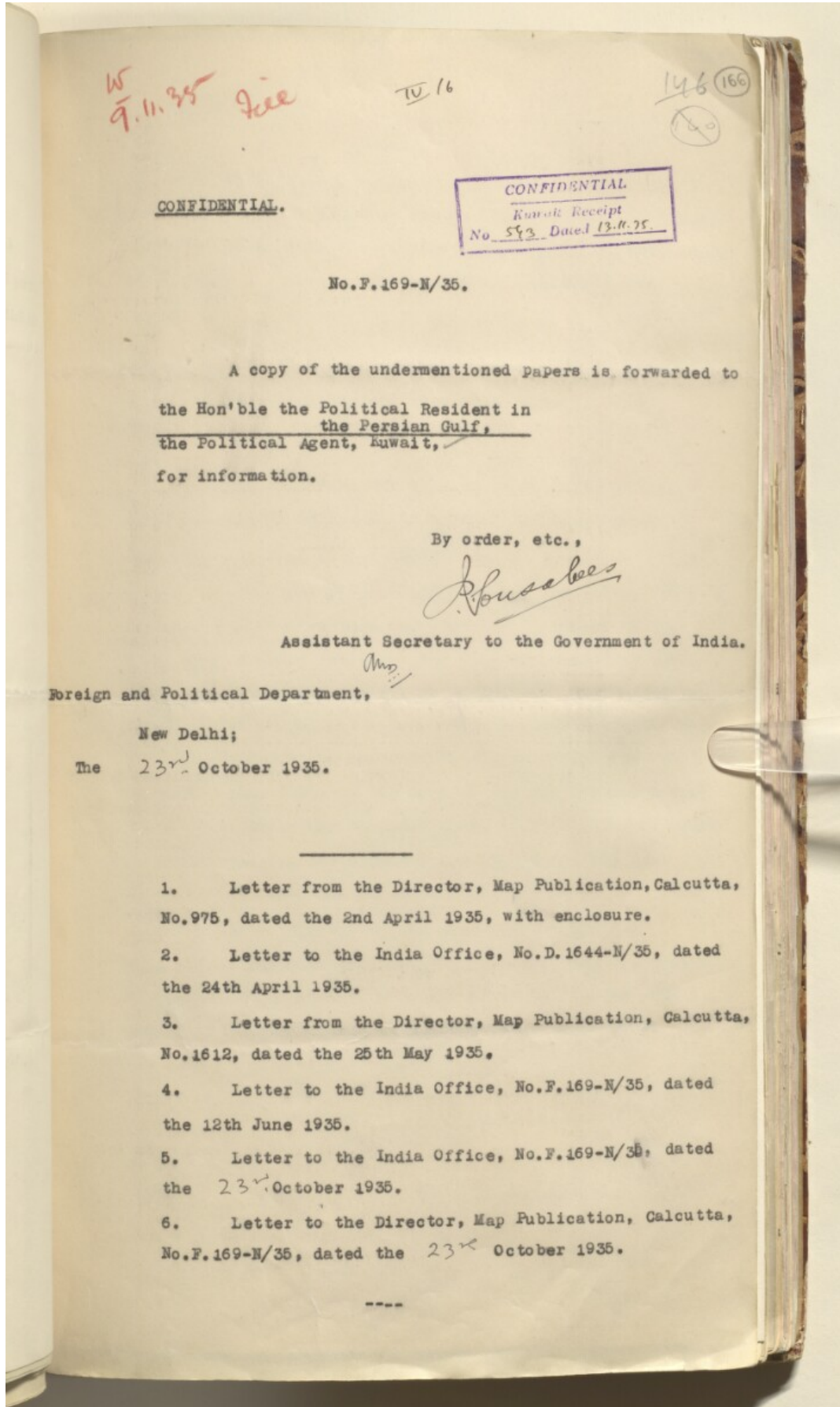












CONFIDENTIAL.

CONFIDENTIAL  
Kunak Receipt  
No. 543 Dated 13.10.35

No.F.169-N/35.

A copy of the undermentioned papers is forwarded to  
the Hon'ble the Political Resident in  
the Persian Gulf,  
the Political Agent, Kuwait,  
for information.

By order, etc.,

*[Signature]*

Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.

Foreign and Political Department,

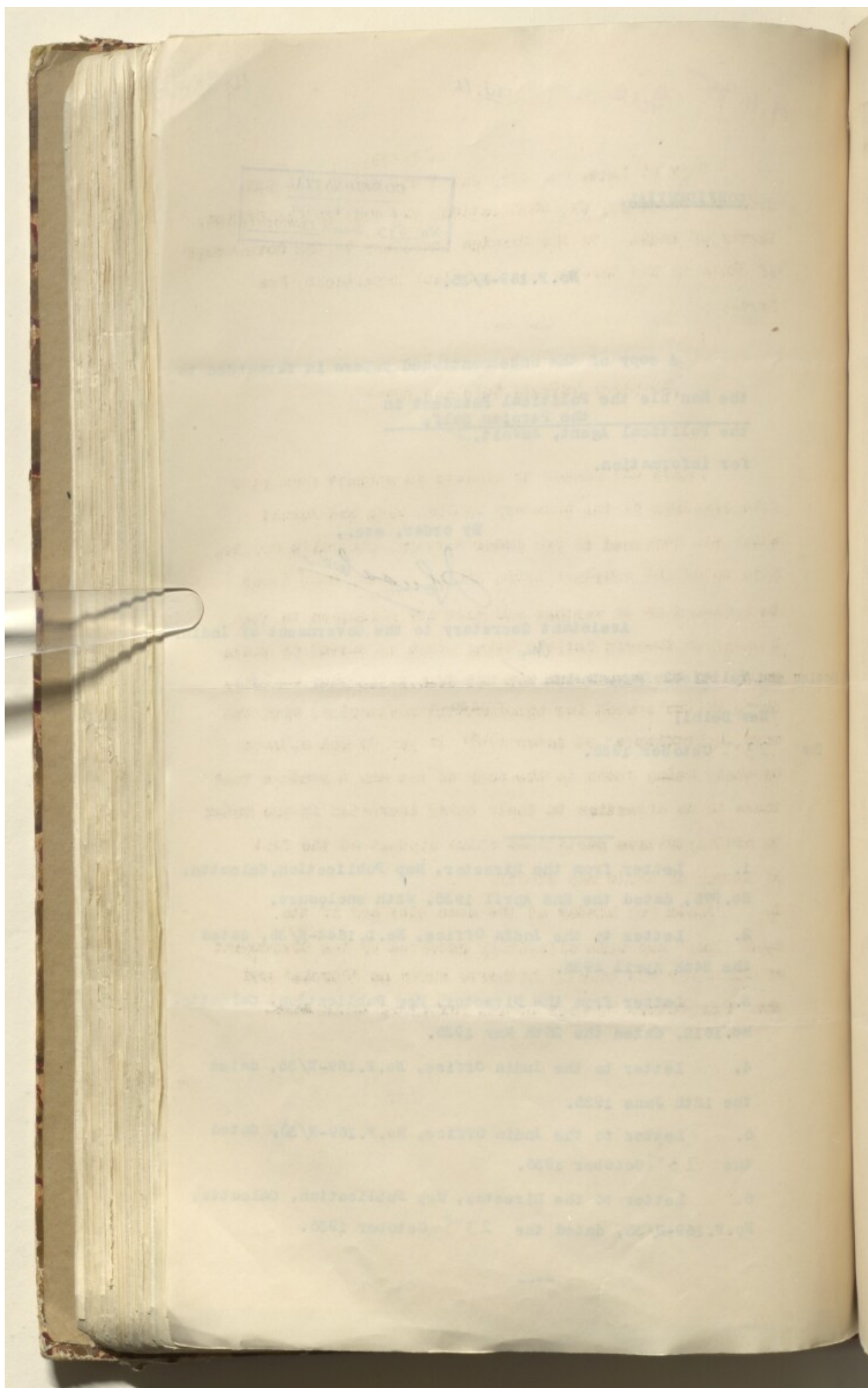
New Delhi;

The 23<sup>rd</sup> October 1935.

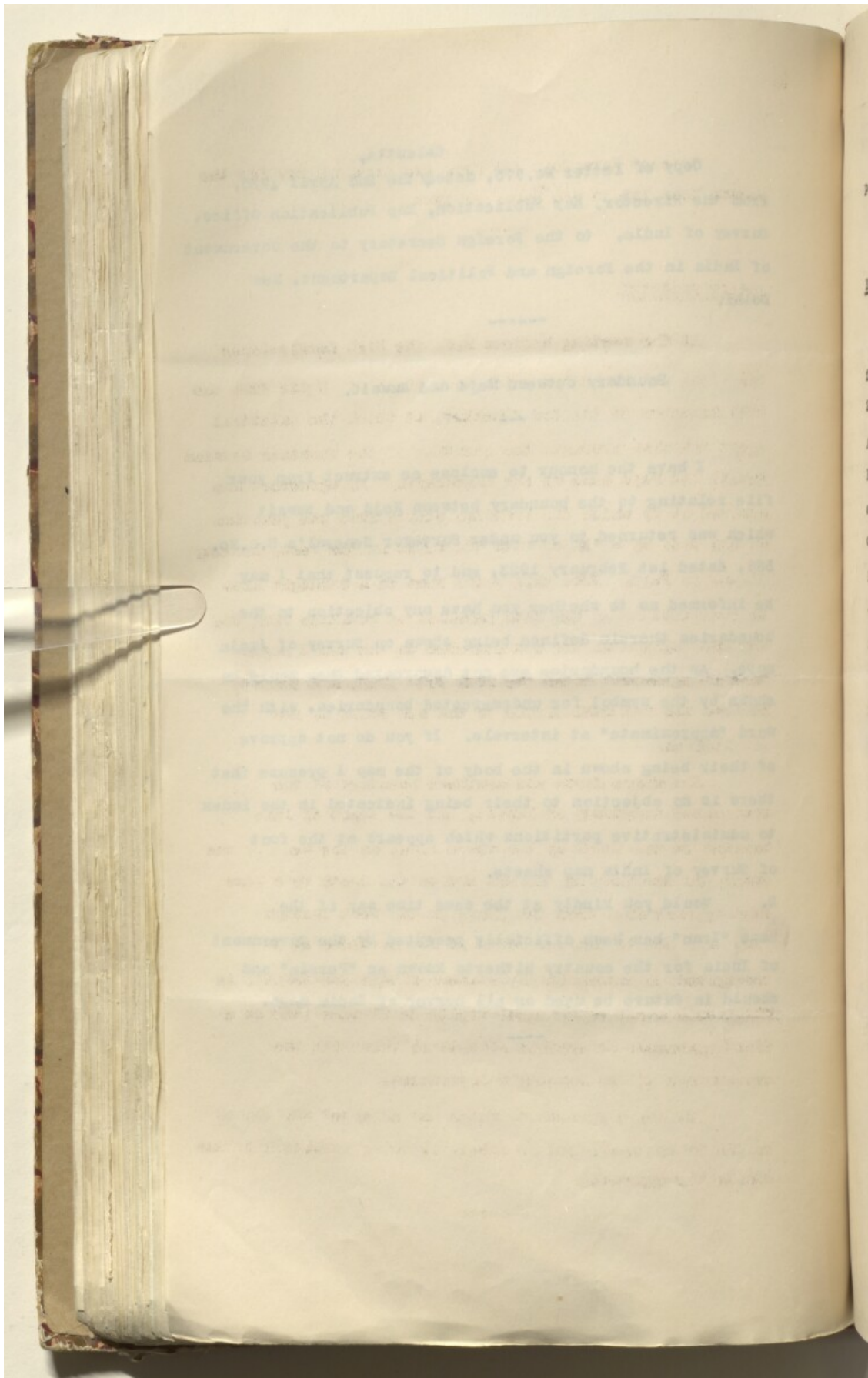
1. Letter from the Director, Map Publication, Calcutta, No.975, dated the 2nd April 1935, with enclosure.
2. Letter to the India Office, No.D.1644-N/35, dated the 24th April 1935.
3. Letter from the Director, Map Publication, Calcutta, No.1612, dated the 25th May 1935.
4. Letter to the India Office, No.F.169-N/35, dated the 12th June 1935.
5. Letter to the India Office, No.F.169-N/35, dated the 23<sup>rd</sup> October 1935.
6. Letter to the Director, Map Publication, Calcutta, No.F.169-N/35, dated the 23<sup>rd</sup> October 1935.

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Extract Paragraph 195 from the Kuwait Diary for the period from 1st to 8th December 1922.

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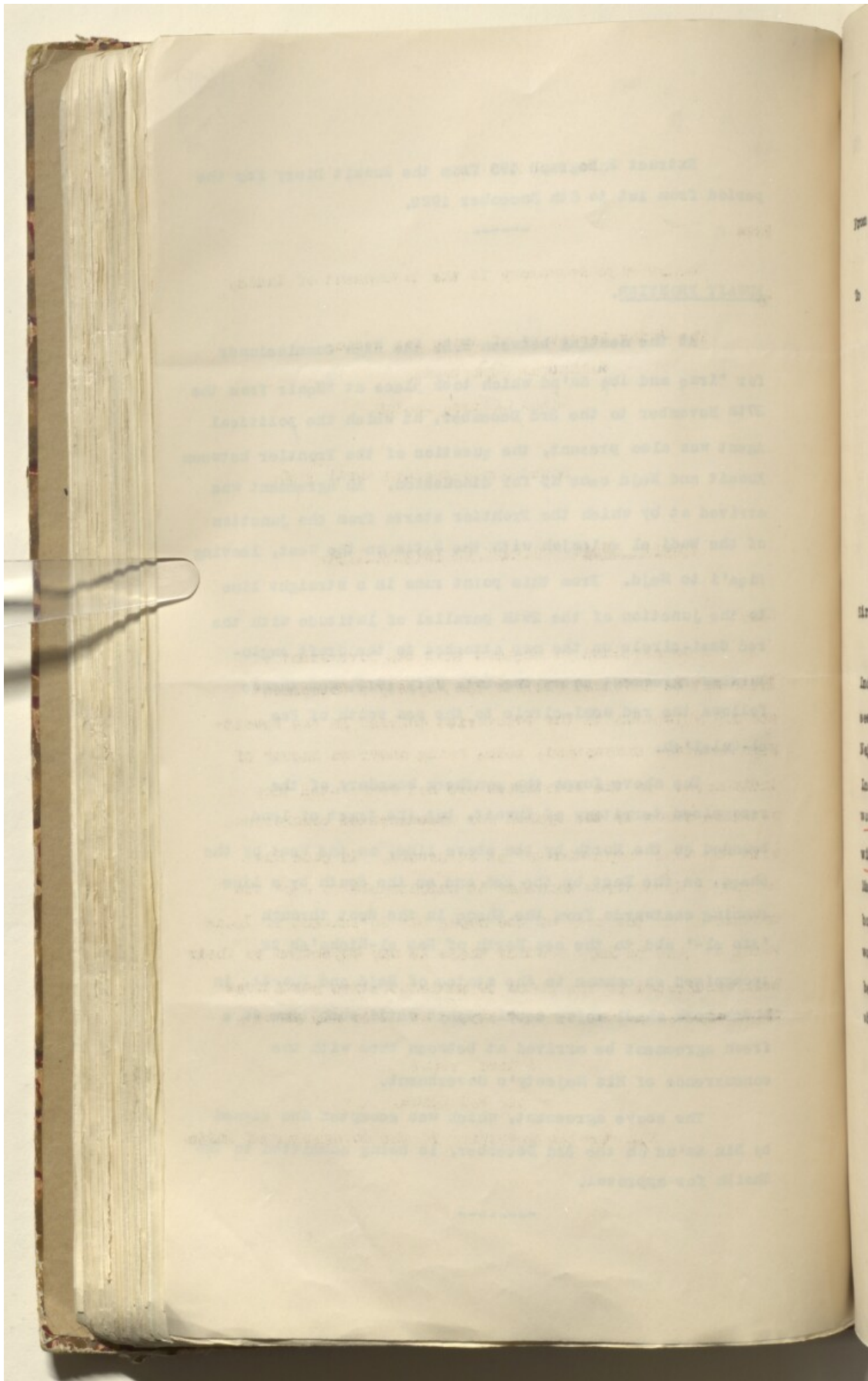
KUWAIT FRONTIER.

At the meeting between H.E. the High Commissioner for 'Iraq and Ibn Sa'ud which took place at 'Uqair from the 27th November to the 3rd December, at which the political Agent was also present, the question of the Frontier between Kuwait and Nejd came up for discussion. An agreement was arrived at by which the Frontier starts from the junction of the Wadi al - 'Aujah with the Batin on the West, leaving Riqai to Nejd. From this point runs in a straight line to the junction of the 29th parallel of latitude with the red Semi-circle on the map attached to the draft Anglo-Turkish Agreement dated the 29th July 1913, and thence follows the red semi-circle to the sea south of Ras al-Qulai'ah.

The above forms the southern boundary of the recognised territory of Kuwait, but the tract of land bounded on the North by the above line, on the West by the Shaqq, on the East by the sea and on the South by a line running eastwards from the Shaqq in the West through 'Ain al-' abd to the sea North of Ras al-Misha'ab is recognised as common to the states of Nejd and Kuwait, in which both shall enjoy equal rights until such time as a fresh agreement be arrived at between them with the concurrence of His Majesty's Government.

The above agreement, which was accepted and signed by Bin Sa'ud on the 3rd December, is being submitted to the Shaikh for approval.

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No.D. 1644-H/35.

From

The Foreign Secretary to the Government of India,

To

The Under Secretary of State for India,  
Political Department,  
India Office, London.

Dated Simla, the 24th April 1935.

Kuwait -Nejd Boundary Convention 1922.

Sir,

I am directed to request that the Government of India may be informed whether His Majesty's Government see any objection to the boundaries defined in the Kuwait-Nejd Boundary Convention, 1922, being shown on Survey of India maps. As the boundaries are not demarcated they would be shown by the symbol for undemarcated boundaries, with the word "approximate" at intervals. In case His Majesty's Government consider it undesirable to show the boundaries in the body of the maps, the Government of India would be glad to know whether there is any objection to their being indicated in the index to administrative partitions which appears at the foot of Survey of India map sheets.

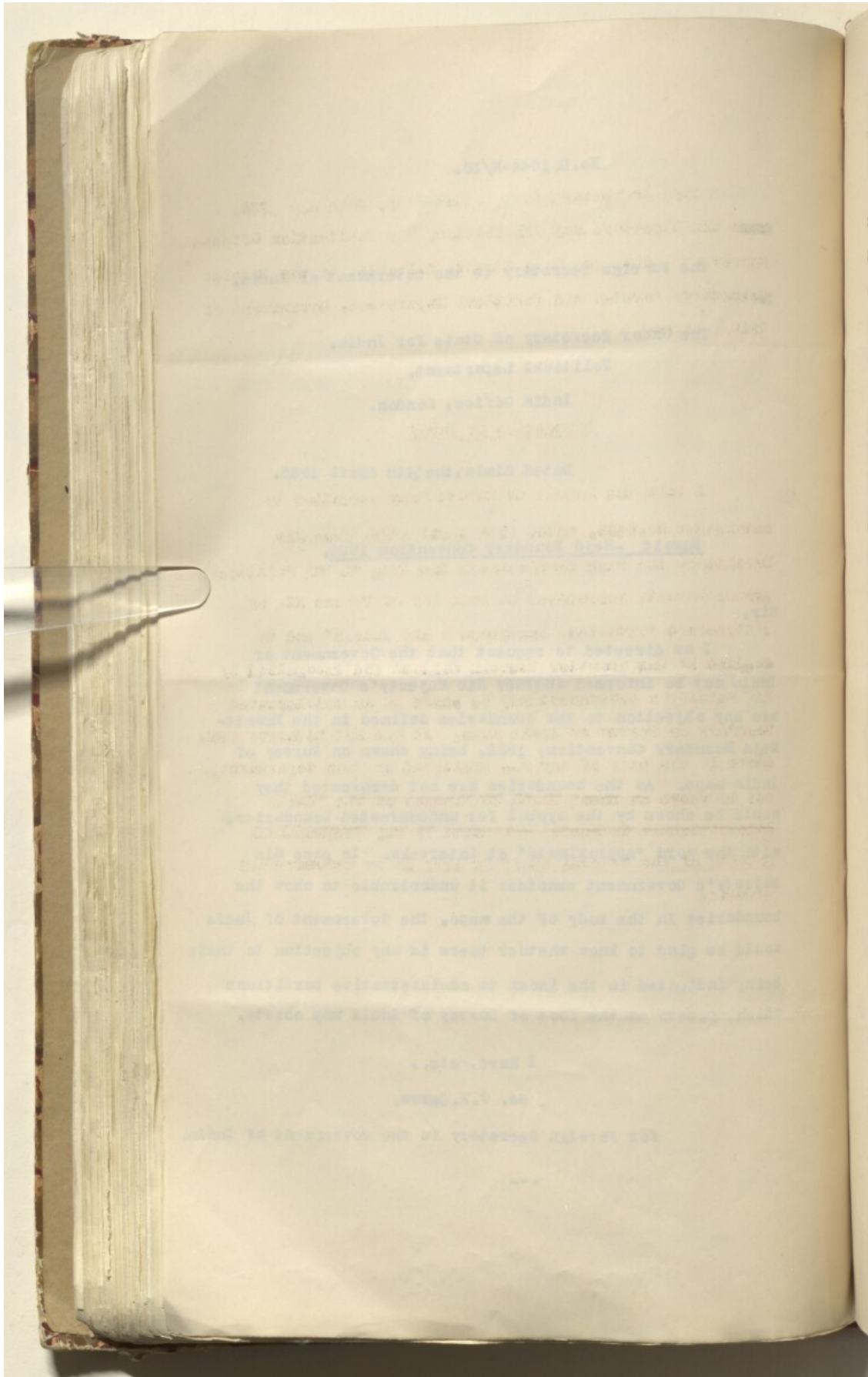
I have, etc.,

Sd. O.K. Caroe,

for Foreign Secretary to the Government of India.

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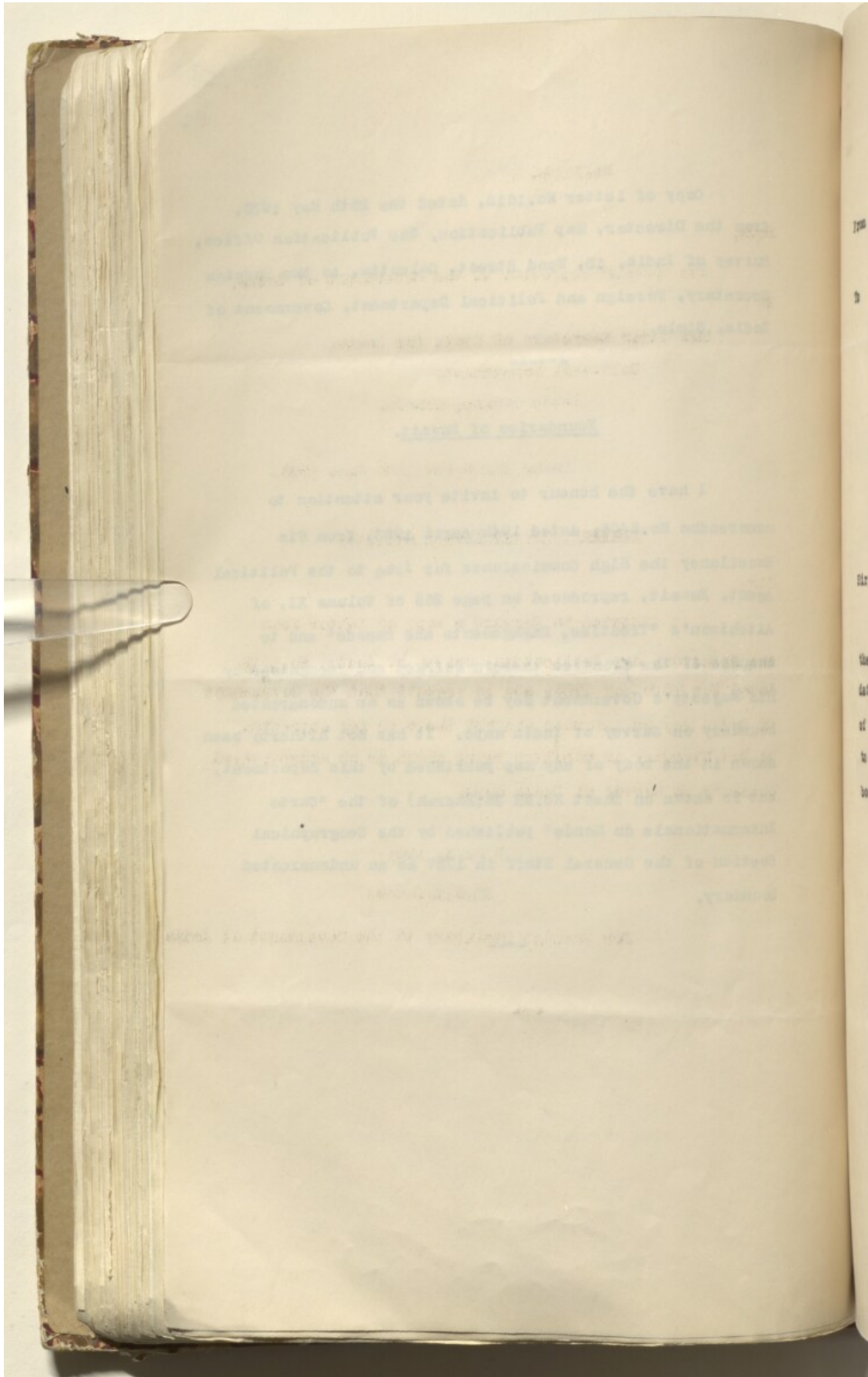
Copy of letter No.1612, dated the 25th May 1935,  
from the Director, Map Publication, Map Publication Office,  
Survey of India, 13, Wood Street, Calcutta, to the Foreign  
Secretary, Foreign and Political Department, Government of  
India, Simla.

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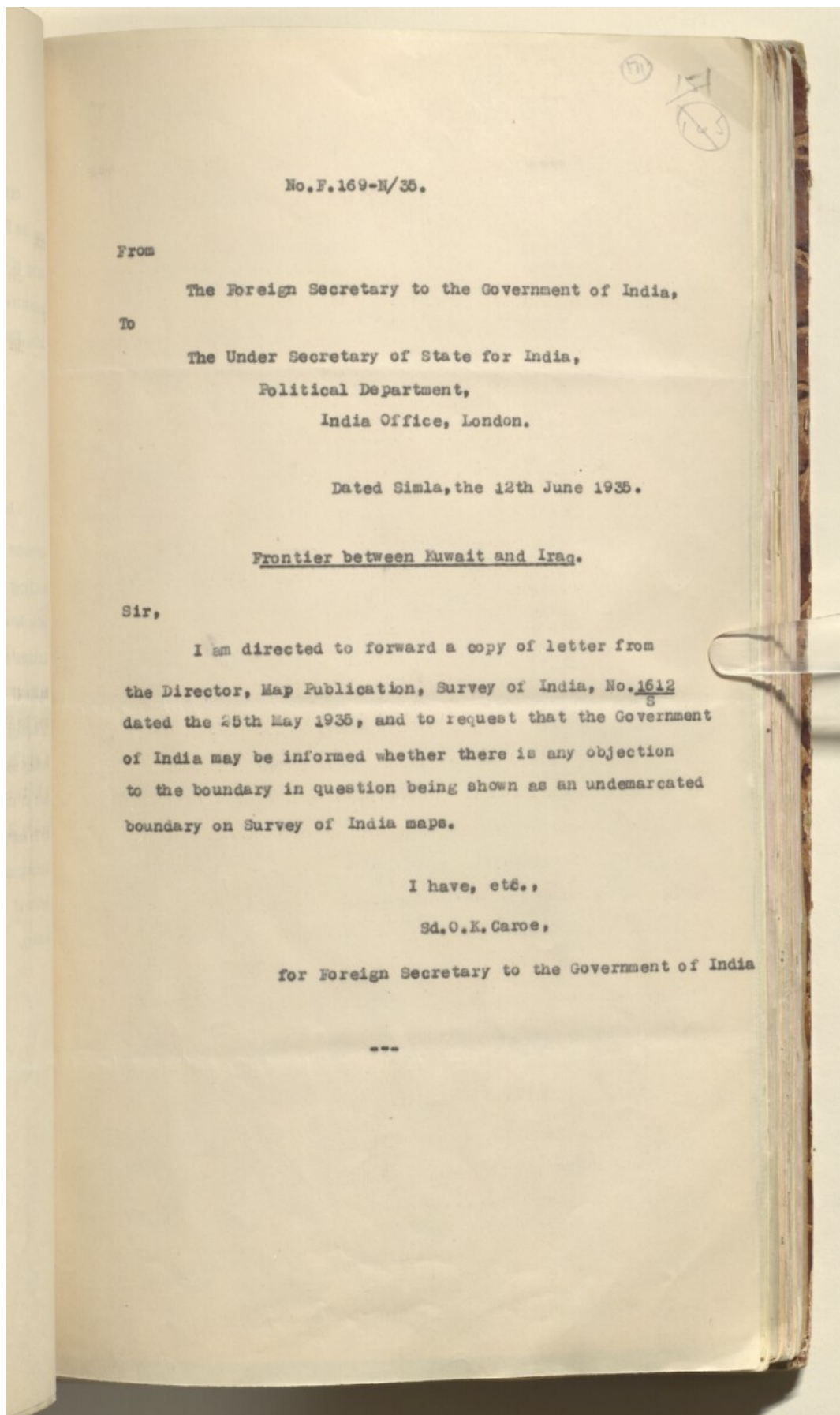
Boundaries of Kuwait.

I have the honour to invite your attention to  
memorandum No.5405, dated 19th April 1923, from His  
Excellency the High Commissioner for Iraq to the Political  
Agent, Kuwait, reproduced on page 266 of Volume XI, of  
Aitchison's "Treaties, Engagements and Sanads" and to  
enquire if the frontier therein defined and recognised by  
His Majesty's Government may be shown as an undemarcated  
boundary on Survey of India maps. It has not hitherto been  
shown in the body of any map published by this department,  
but is shown on Sheet No.NH 38(Basrah) of the "Carte  
Internationale du Monde" published by the Geographical  
Section of the General Staff in 1927 as an undemarcated  
boundary.

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No.F.169-N/35.

From

The Foreign Secretary to the Government of India,

To

The Under Secretary of State for India,

Political Department,

India Office, London.

Dated Simla, the 12th June 1935.

Frontier between Kuwait and Iraq.

Sir,

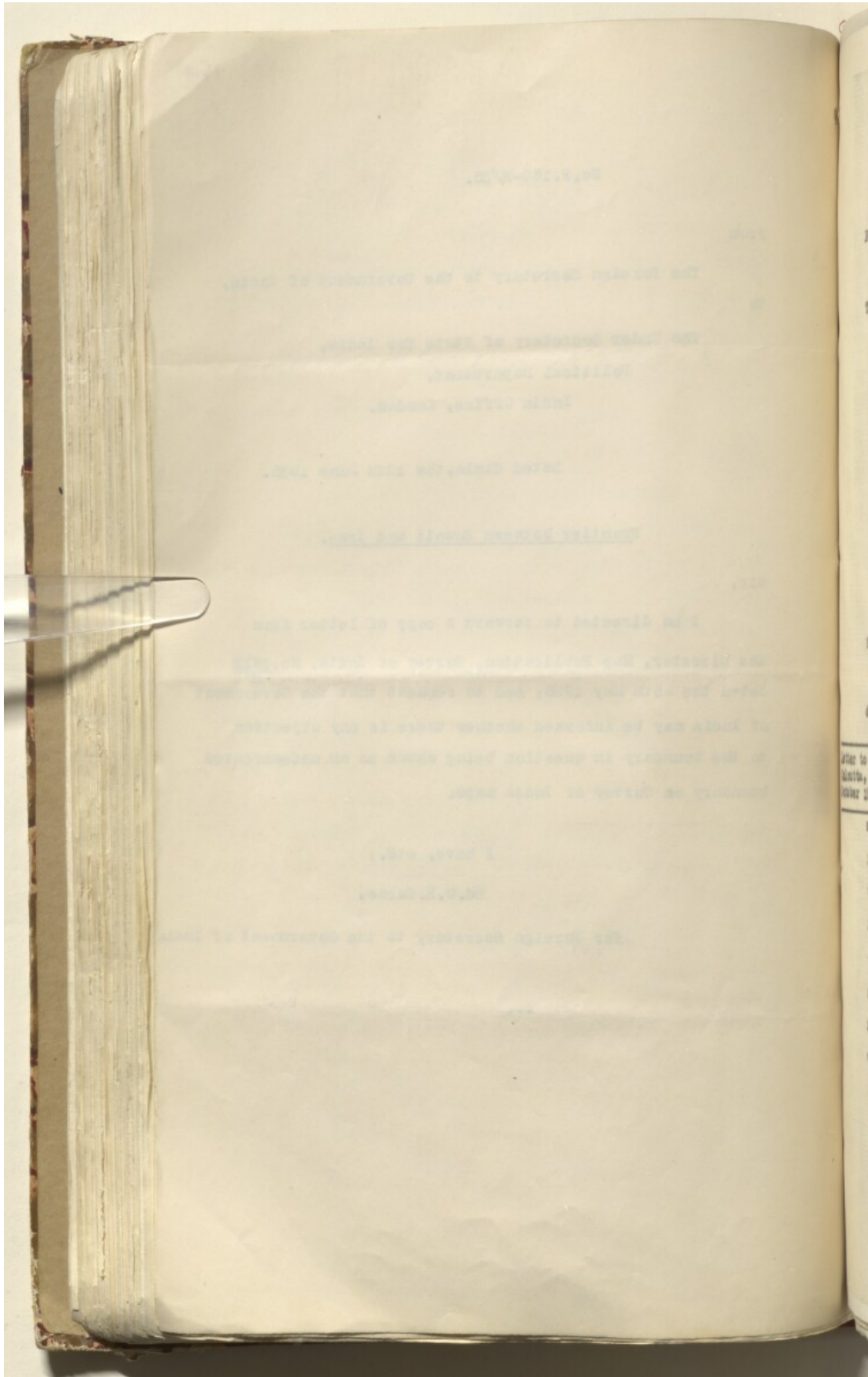
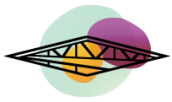
I am directed to forward a copy of letter from the Director, Map Publication, Survey of India, No. 1612<sup>5</sup> dated the 25th May 1935, and to request that the Government of India may be informed whether there is any objection to the boundary in question being shown as an undemarcated boundary on Survey of India maps.

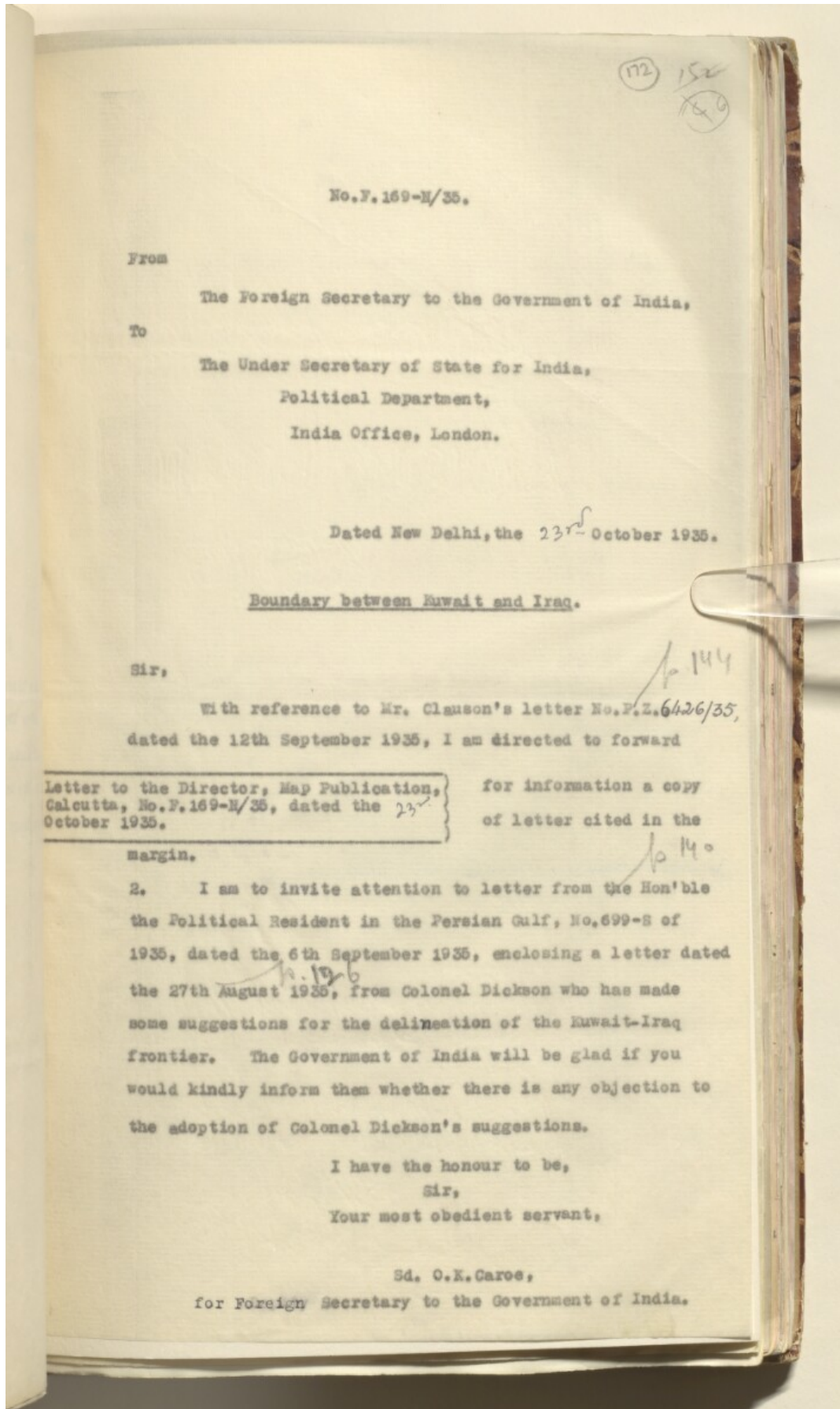
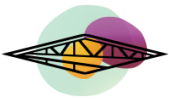
I have, etc.,

Sd.O.K. Caroe,

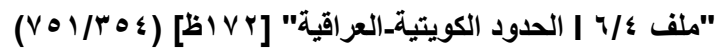
for Foreign Secretary to the Government of India

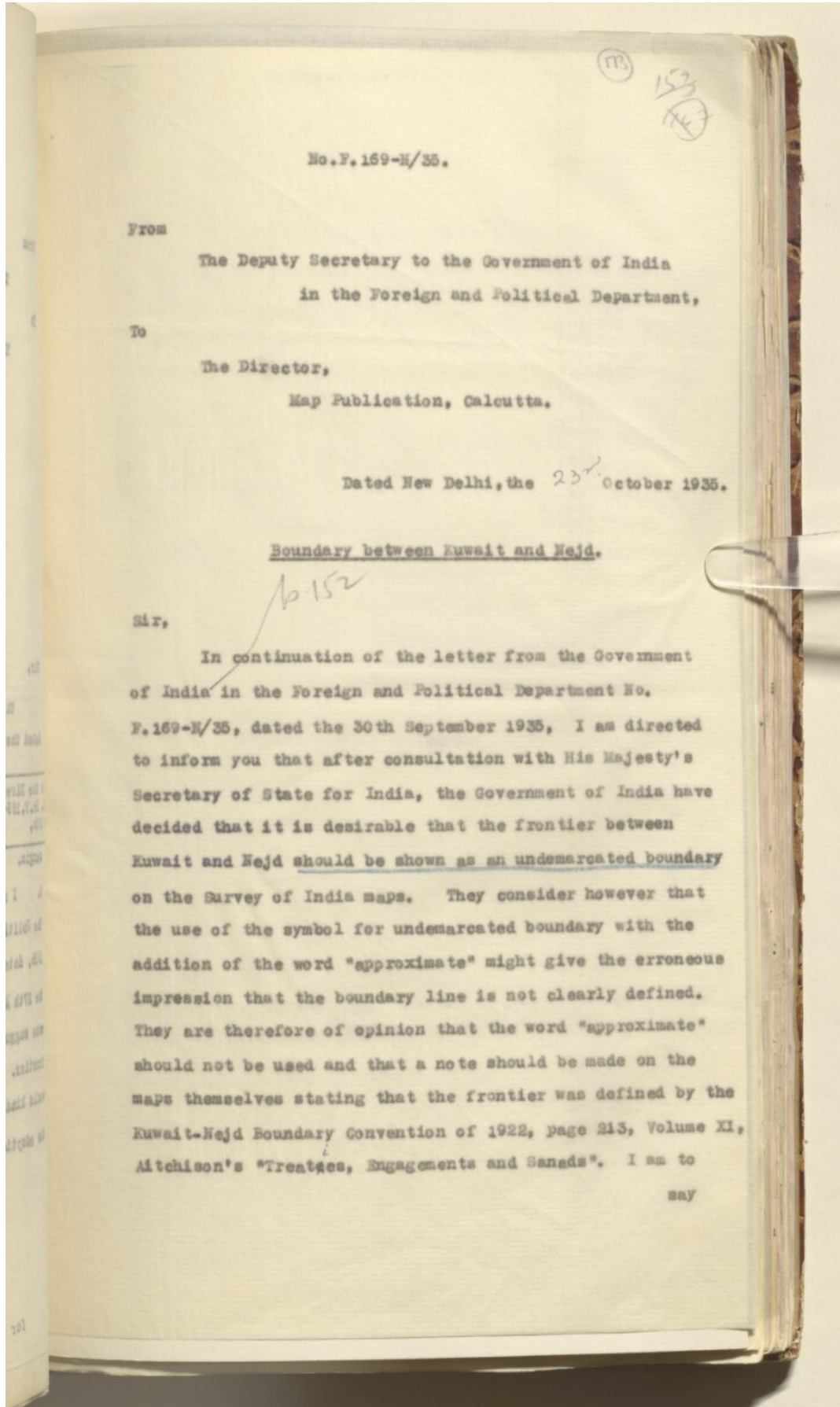
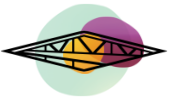
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No.F. 169-N/35.

From

The Deputy Secretary to the Government of India  
in the Foreign and Political Department,

To

The Director,  
Map Publication, Calcutta.

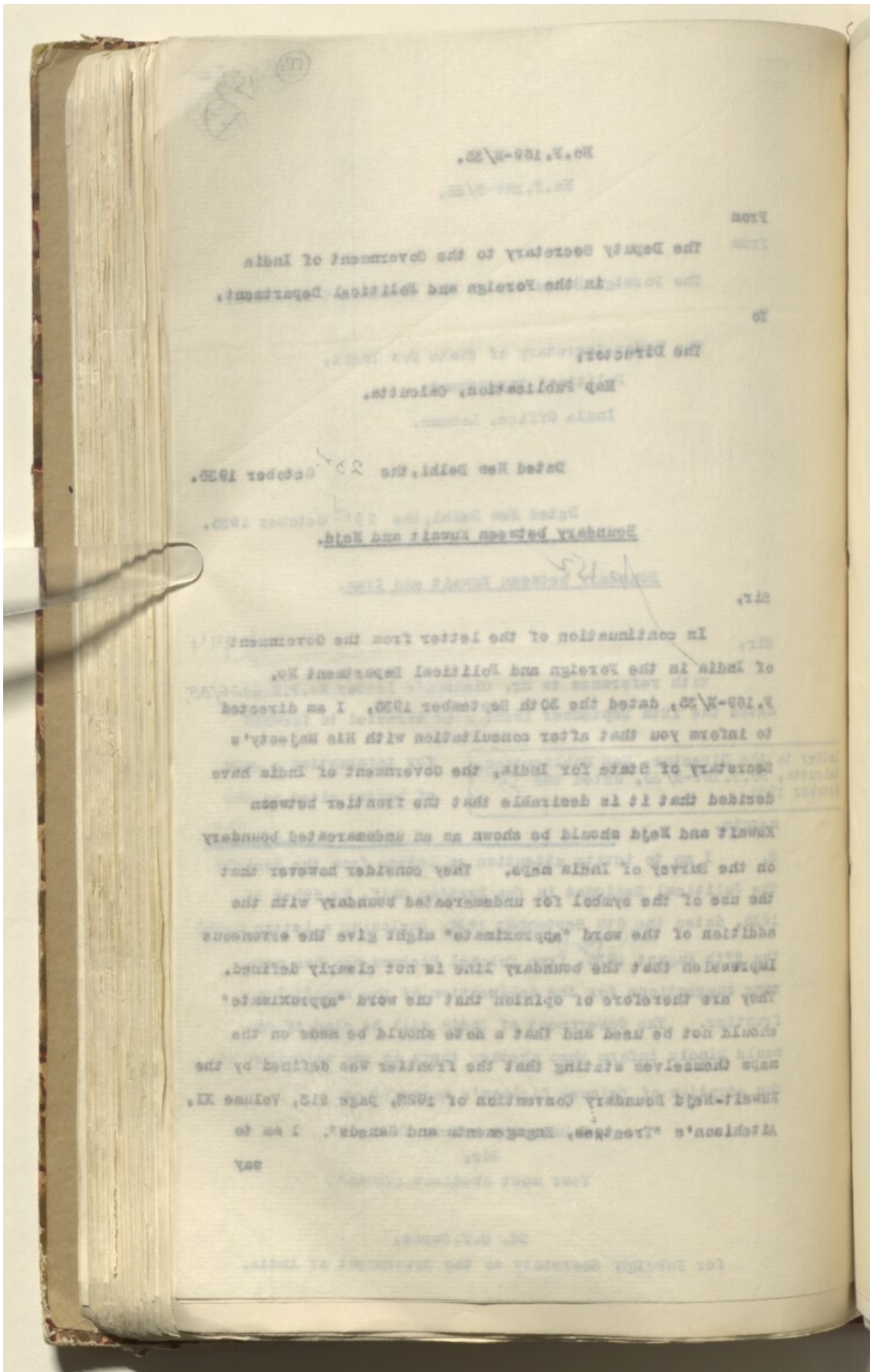
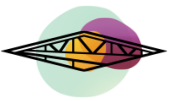
Dated New Delhi, the 23<sup>rd</sup> October 1935.

Boundary between Kuwait and Nejd.

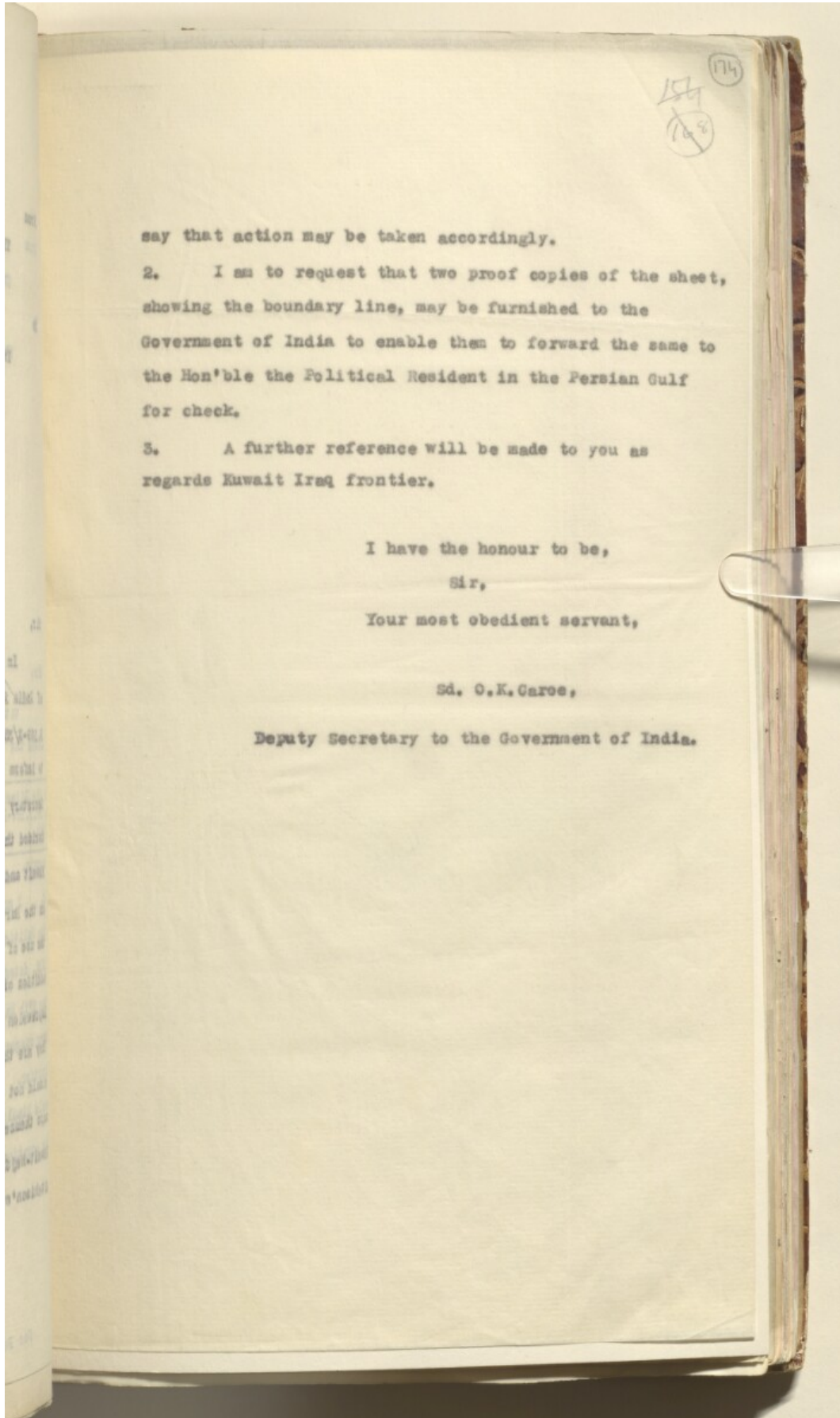
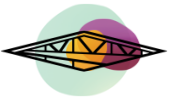
Sir,

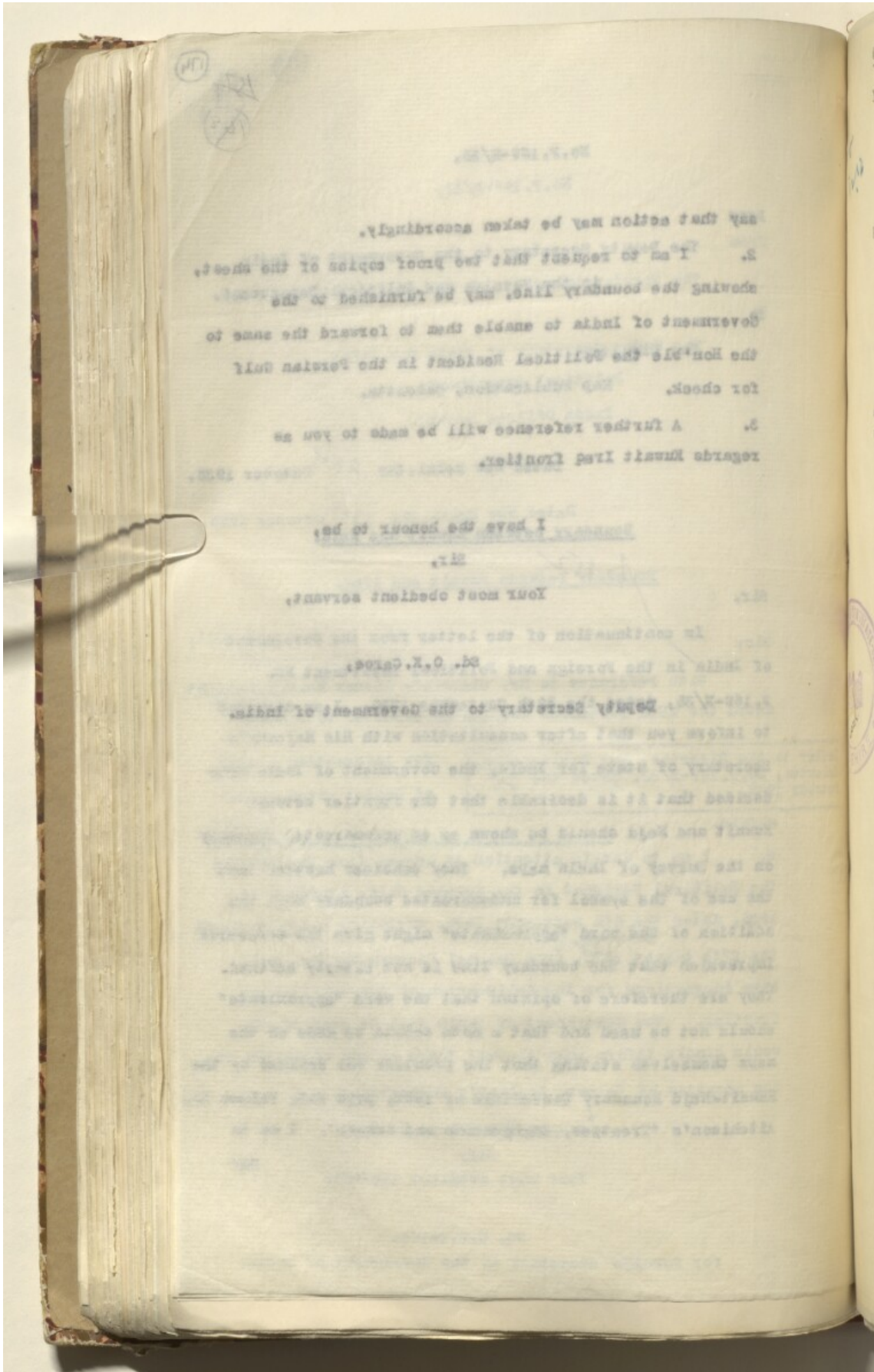
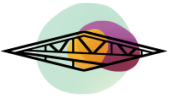
In continuation of the letter from the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department No. F.169-N/35, dated the 30th September 1935, I am directed to inform you that after consultation with His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the Government of India have decided that it is desirable that the frontier between Kuwait and Nejd should be shown as an undemarcated boundary on the Survey of India maps. They consider however that the use of the symbol for undemarcated boundary with the addition of the word "approximate" might give the erroneous impression that the boundary line is not clearly defined. They are therefore of opinion that the word "approximate" should not be used and that a note should be made on the maps themselves stating that the frontier was defined by the Kuwait-Nejd Boundary Convention of 1922, page 213, Volume XI, Aitchison's "Treaties, Engagements and Sanads". I am to say

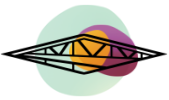












CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 934-S of 1935. ٦/٤

12.12

CONFIDENTIAL  
Kuwait Receipt  
No 599 Dated 12.12.

175  
157  
149

The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf presents his compliments to

The Political Agent,  
Kuwait.

and has the honour to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned document (s).

British Consulate-General,  
BUSHIRE.

5th December 1935.

Reference to previous correspondence:

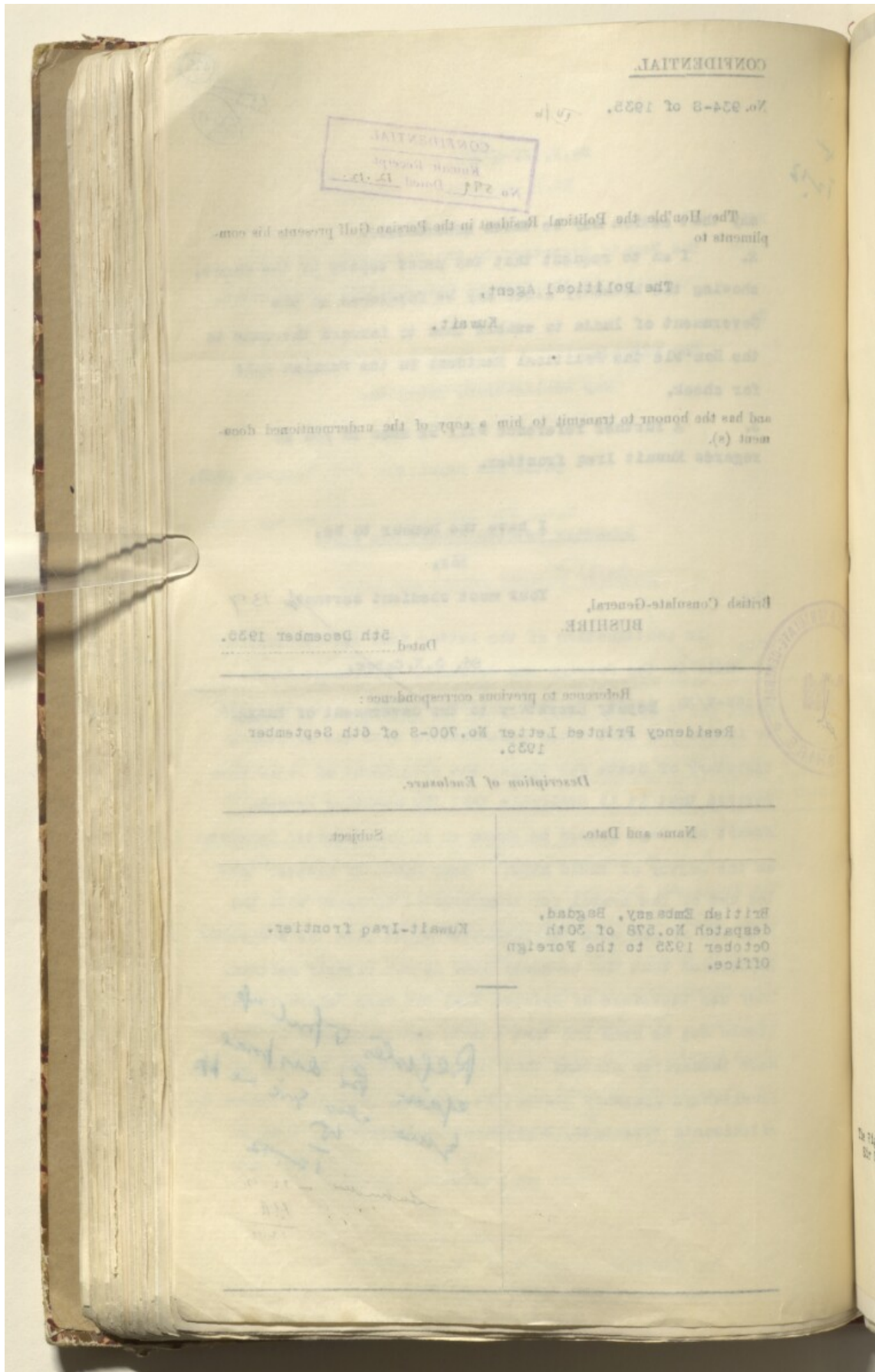
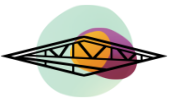
Residency Printed Letter No.700-S of 6th September 1935.

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
British Embassy, Bagdad, despatch No.578 of 30th October 1935 to the Foreign Office.	Kuwait-Iraq frontier.

Register & put up  
again for dispatch  
have also give me the  
12.12  
submit - 12.12.  
H.A.  
12.12.







(Received under Embassy, Bagdad, Printed letter  
No.377/9/35 of 30th October 1935).

No.578.

(377/9/35).

British Embassy,  
Bagdad.

30th October, 1935.

Sir,

With reference to your despatch No.683(E 5628/127/91)  
of October 9th, I have the honour to offer the following  
observations on the proposals put forward in the despatch  
from the Political Agent, Kuwait, No.C-262 of August 27th,  
to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, regarding  
the frontier between Kuwait and Iraq.

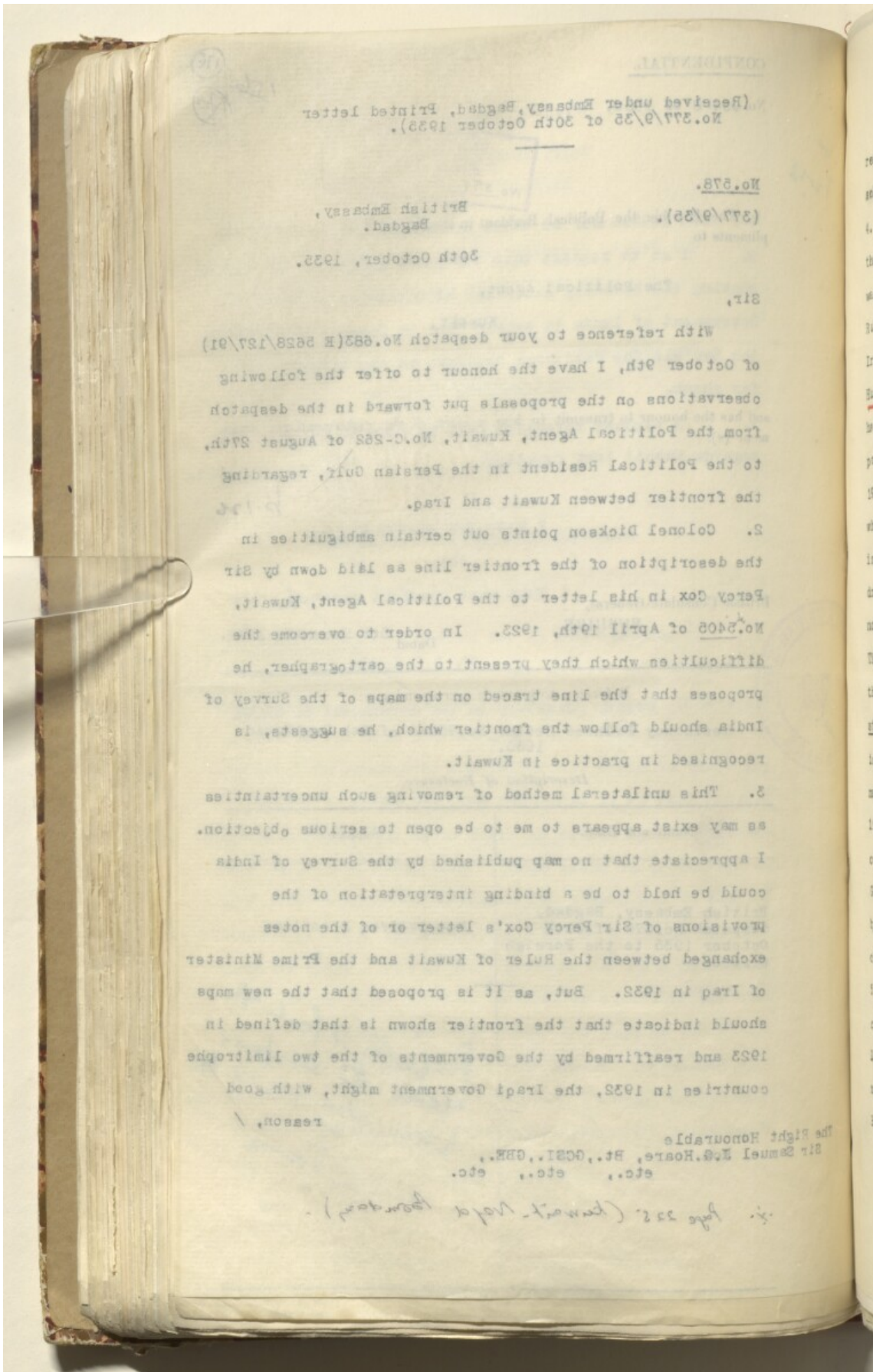
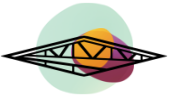
2. Colonel Dickson points out certain ambiguities in  
the description of the frontier line as laid down by Sir  
Percy Cox in his letter to the Political Agent, Kuwait,  
No.5405 of April 19th, 1923. In order to overcome the  
difficulties which they present to the cartographer, he  
proposes that the line traced on the maps of the Survey of  
India should follow the frontier which, he suggests, is  
recognised in practice in Kuwait.

3. This unilateral method of removing such uncertainties  
as may exist appears to me to be open to serious objection.  
I appreciate that no map published by the Survey of India  
could be held to be a binding interpretation of the  
provisions of Sir Percy Cox's letter or of the notes  
exchanged between the Ruler of Kuwait and the Prime Minister  
of Iraq in 1932. But, as it is proposed that the new maps  
should indicate that the frontier shown is that defined in  
1923 and reaffirmed by the Governments of the two limitrophe  
countries in 1932, the Iraqi Government might, with good  
reason, /

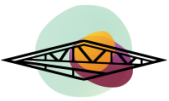
The Right Honourable  
Sir Samuel J. G. Hoare, Bt., GCSI., GBE.,  
etc., etc., etc.

Page 225 (Kuwait-Vajd Boundary).









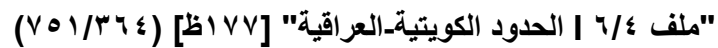
-2-

reason, raise objections if this frontier line were adjusted solely with regard to the local views of Kuwait.

4. It is on record in the archives of the High Commission that, at the time when the Prime Minister (then Nuri Pasha) was moved by Sir Francis Humphrys to exchange notes with the Ruler of Kuwait reaffirming the frontier between Kuwait and Iraq, he made special enquiries regarding the position of Hulaiba in the Batin. He said that this watering place had always been regarded as being in Iraq and that police posts had been located there on several occasions - notably in 1927. He pointed out that the description of the frontier which he was advised to reaffirm seemed to leave this matter in some doubt, as much would depend on how the line was drawn from the junction of the Wadi al Audja with the Batin, northwards to a point just south of the latitude of Safwan. The High Commissioner reassured Nuri Pasha by emphasising that the exchange of notes was merely a reaffirmation of the status quo and that no change in the frontier line was intended or involved. He also showed the Prime Minister the map illustrating the text of Sir Percy Cox's letter of April 1923 to the Political Agent, Kuwait, contained in the compilation of treaties and agreements between the British Government and certain Arab Rulers (edition of 1926) published by the Government of India, on which Hulaiba (or Halaiba) is clearly marked on the Iraqi side of the frontier line.

5. I am unable to say whether these watering holes are correctly placed on this map, but it appears that if Colonel Dickson's proposals are adopted and the frontier line on the map of the Survey of India is drawn along the centre of the Batin, Hulaiba will probably be shown in Kuwait.

6. /







-3-

6. Apart from the question of Hulaiba, which I cite only as an instance of the difficulties to which Colonel Dickson's proposals might give rise, the position of the frontier between Iraq and Kuwait is likely to become a matter of increasing importance, both on account of the impending exploitation of oil in Kuwait and of the preventative measures which, as you are aware, the Iraqi Government are being forced to undertake to suppress smuggling across the border. I consider, therefore, that it is inadvisable that the equitable settlement of such disputes as may arise in the future regarding the alignment of the frontier should be prejudiced by the publication of official maps on which the line shown will have been drawn according to a unilateral interpretation of the international documents in which the frontier is laid down.

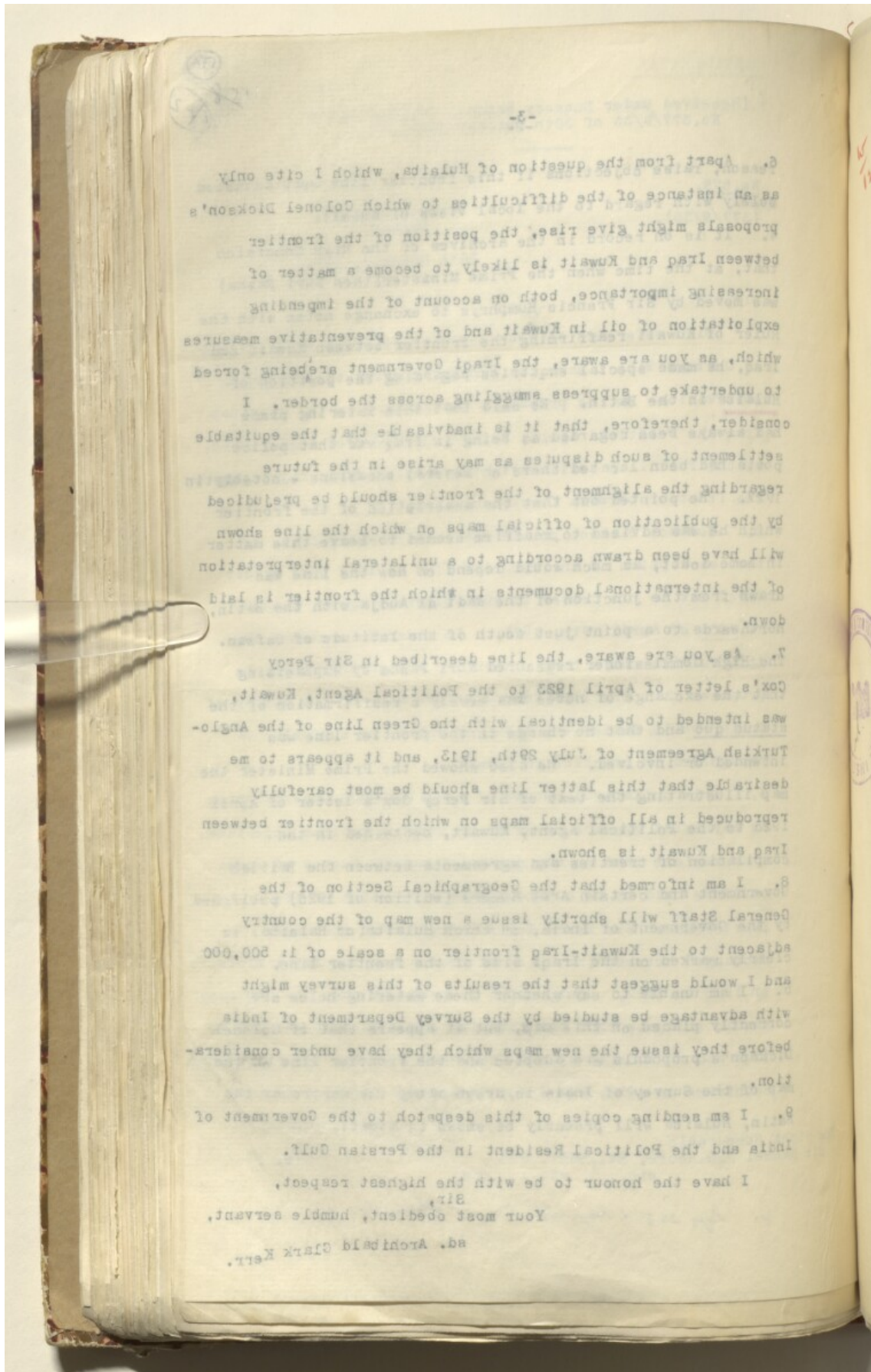
7. As you are aware, the line described in Sir Percy Cox's letter of April 1923 to the Political Agent, Kuwait, was intended to be identical with the Green Line of the Anglo-Turkish Agreement of July 29th, 1913, and it appears to me desirable that this latter line should be most carefully reproduced in all official maps on which the frontier between Iraq and Kuwait is shown.

8. I am informed that the Geographical Section of the General Staff will shortly issue a new map of the country adjacent to the Kuwait-Iraq frontier on a scale of 1: 500,000 and I would suggest that the results of this survey might with advantage be studied by the Survey Department of India before they issue the new maps which they have under consideration.

9. I am sending copies of this despatch to the Government of India and the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

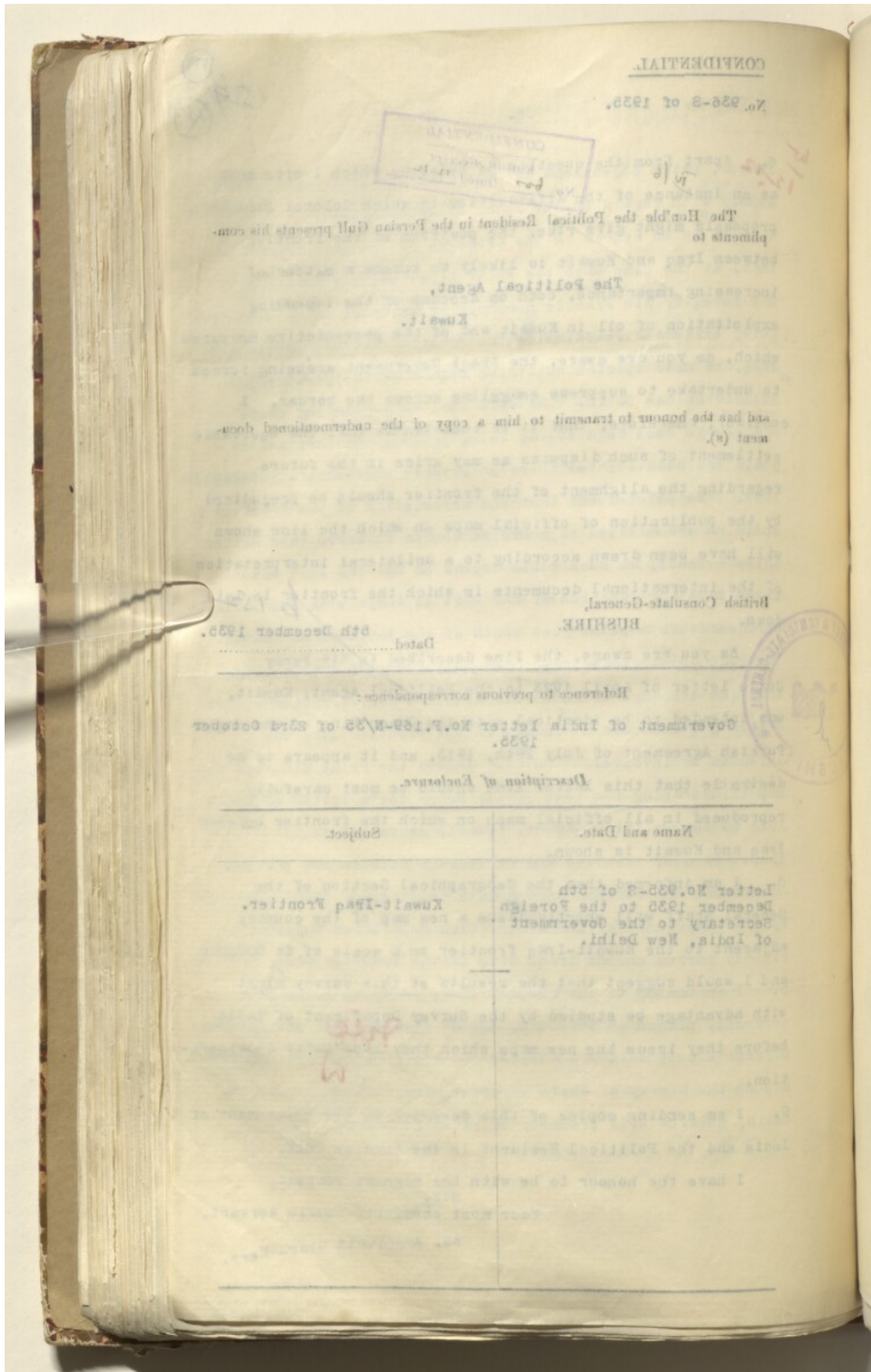
I have the honour to be with the highest respect,  
Sir,  
Your most obedient, humble servant,  
sd. Archibald Clark Kerr.



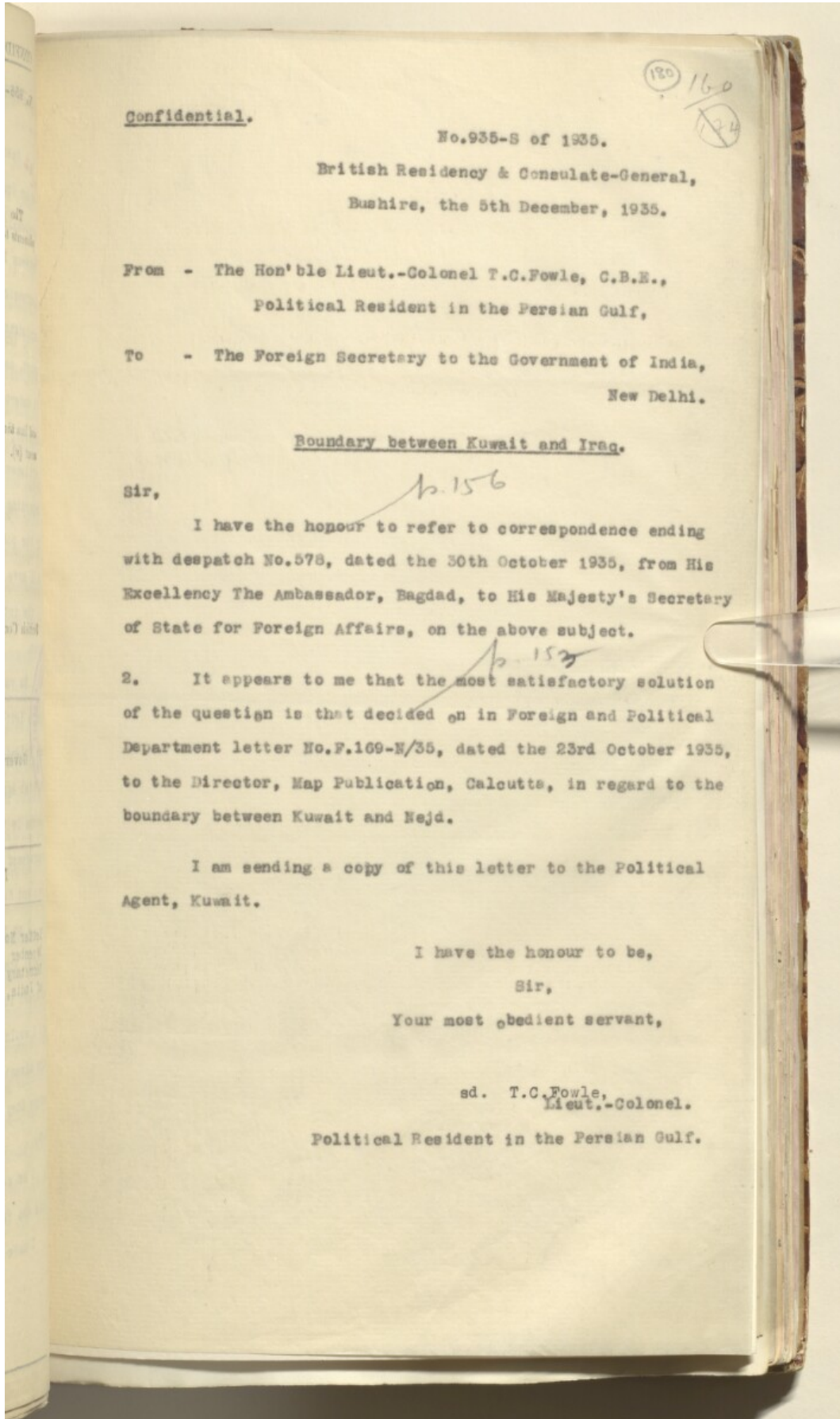












Confidential.

No.935-S of 1935.

British Residency & Consulate-General,  
Bushire, the 5th December, 1935.

From - The Hon'ble Lieut.-Colonel T.C.Fowle, C.B.E.,  
Political Resident in the Persian Gulf,  
To - The Foreign Secretary to the Government of India,  
New Delhi.

Boundary between Kuwait and Iraq.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to correspondence ending with despatch No.578, dated the 30th October 1935, from His Excellency The Ambassador, Bagdad, to His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on the above subject.

2. It appears to me that the most satisfactory solution of the question is that decided on in Foreign and Political Department letter No.F.169-E/35, dated the 23rd October 1935, to the Director, Map Publication, Calcutta, in regard to the boundary between Kuwait and Nejd.

I am sending a copy of this letter to the Political Agent, Kuwait.

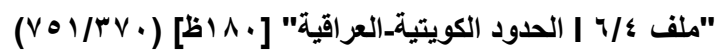
I have the honour to be,

Sir,

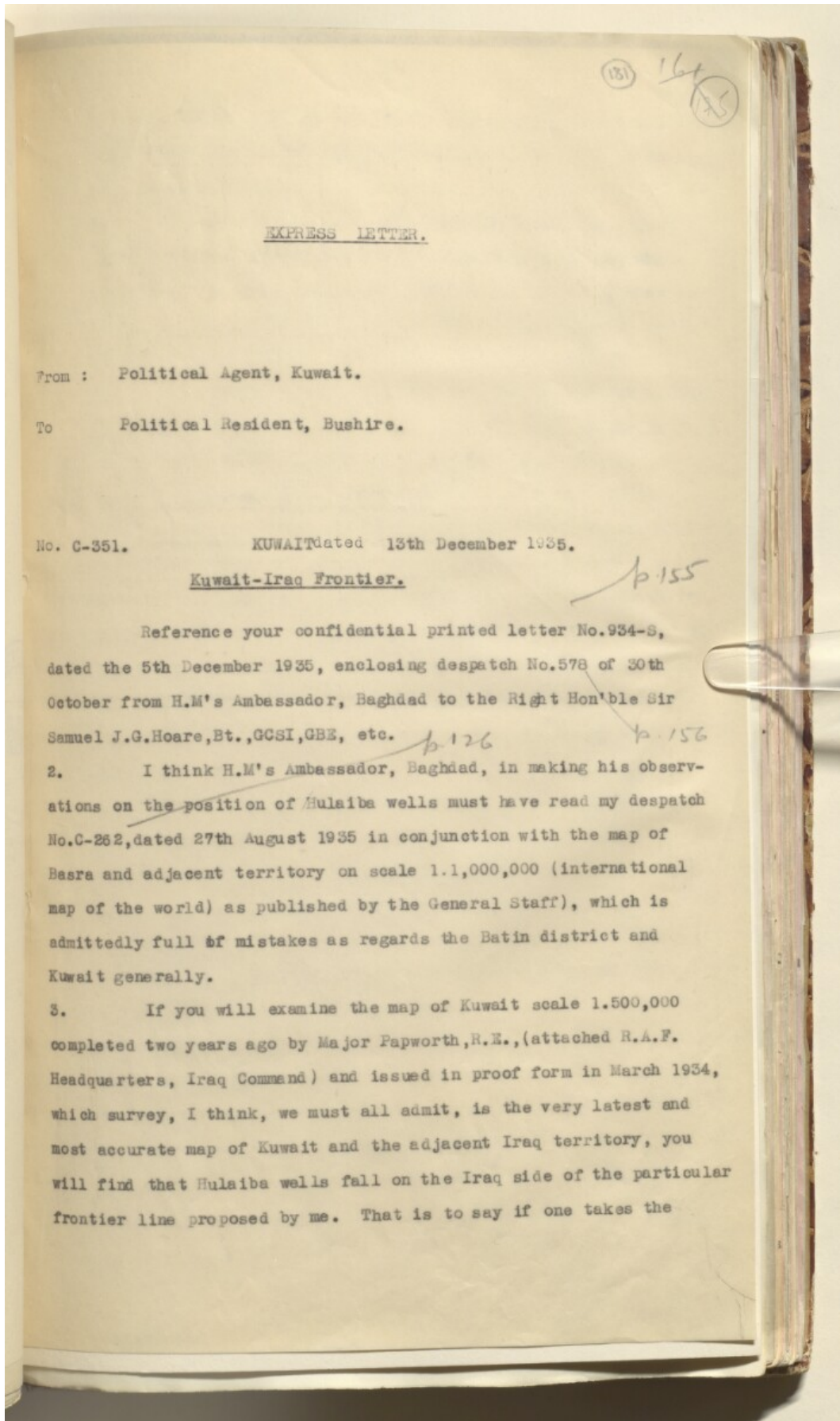
Your most obedient servant,

sd. T.C.Fowle,  
Lieut.-Colonel.

Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.







EXPRESS LETTER.

From : Political Agent, Kuwait.

To Political Resident, Bushire.

No. C-351.

KUWAIT dated 13th December 1935.

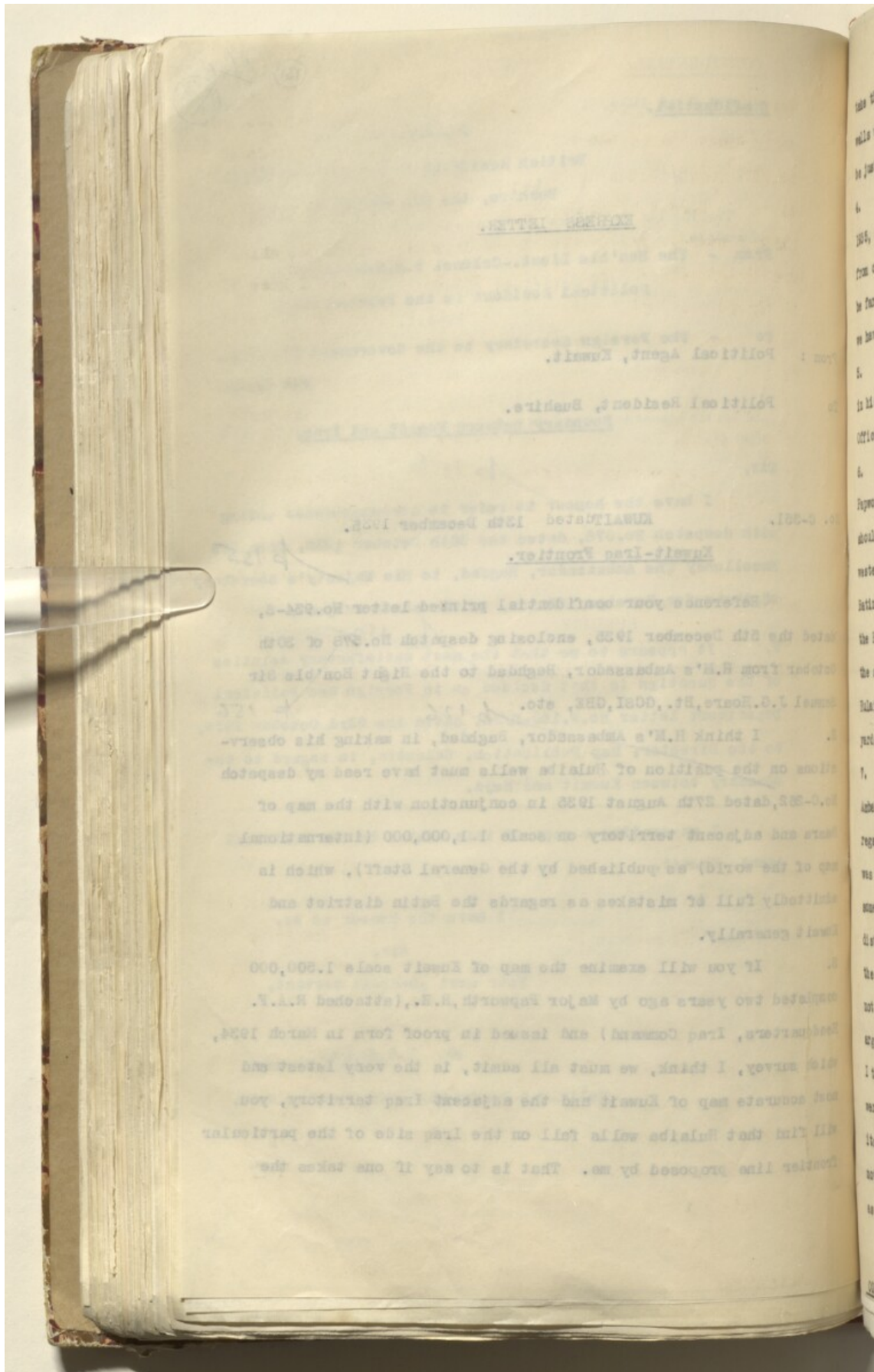
Kuwait-Iraq Frontier.

Reference your confidential printed letter No. 934-S, dated the 5th December 1935, enclosing despatch No. 578 of 30th October from H.M.'s Ambassador, Baghdad to the Right Hon'ble Sir Samuel J.G. Hoare, Bt., GCSI, GBE, etc.

2. I think H.M.'s Ambassador, Baghdad, in making his observations on the position of Hulaiba wells must have read my despatch No. C-262, dated 27th August 1935 in conjunction with the map of Basra and adjacent territory on scale 1:1,000,000 (international map of the world) as published by the General Staff, which is admittedly full of mistakes as regards the Batin district and Kuwait generally.

3. If you will examine the map of Kuwait scale 1:500,000 completed two years ago by Major Papworth, R.E., (attached R.A.F. Headquarters, Iraq Command) and issued in proof form in March 1934, which survey, I think, we must all admit, is the very latest and most accurate map of Kuwait and the adjacent Iraq territory, you will find that Hulaiba wells fall on the Iraq side of the particular frontier line proposed by me. That is to say if one takes the







- 2 -

take the centre line of the Batin to be the frontier, the said wells which lie in the Batin depression itself will be found to be just inside Iraq.

4. When writing my despatch No.C-262 of 27th August 1935, I confess freely that I had this map before me, which from close personal knowledge of the Batin valley, I knew to be far more accurate than the old Basra Million sheet, which we have all hitherto worked on.

5. You will further observe that Major Papworth himself in his map (which I gave you and which you have in the Bushire Office) has placed Hulaiba about one mile inside Iraq.

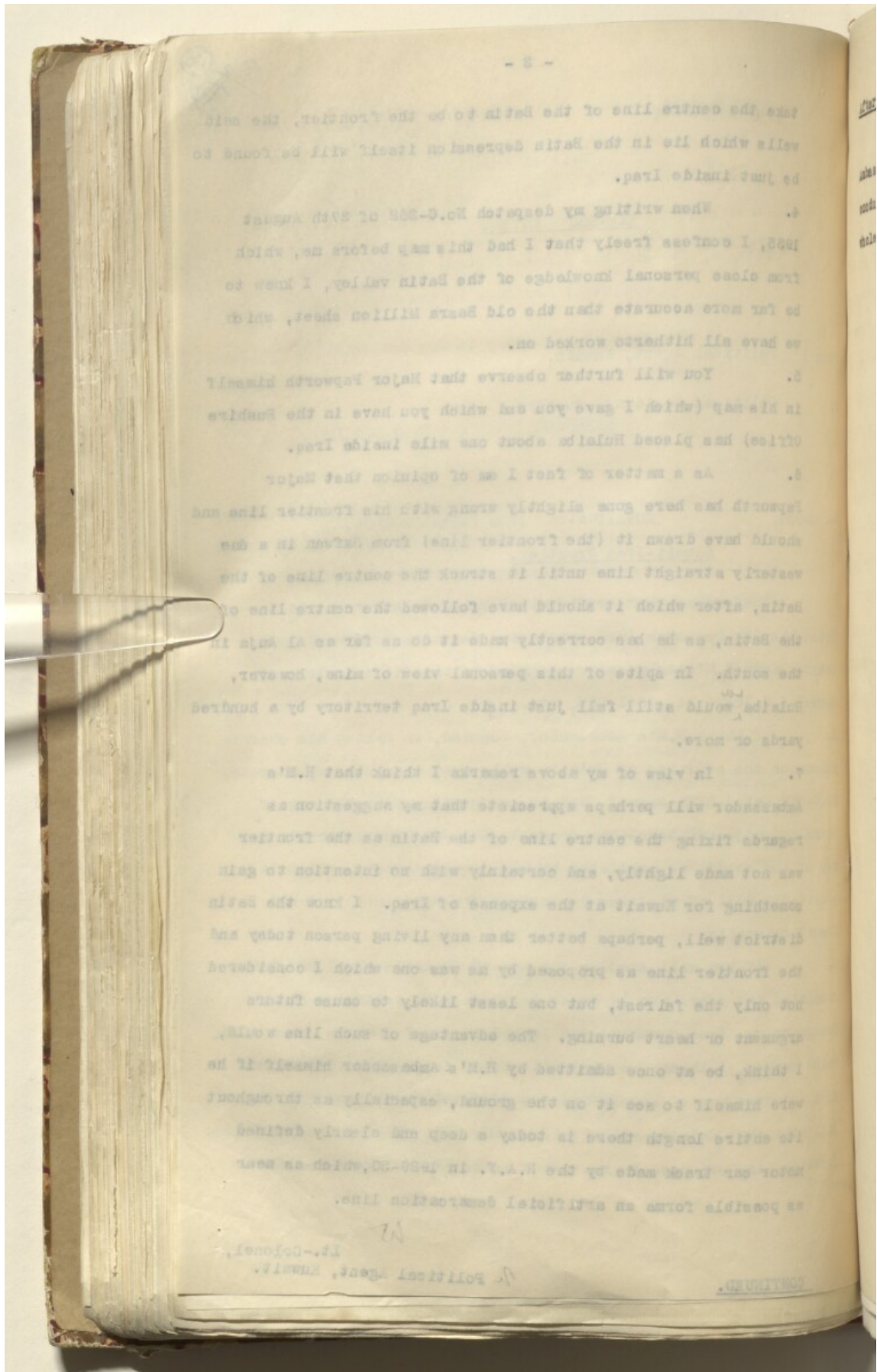
6. As a matter of fact I am of opinion that Major Papworth has here gone slightly wrong with his frontier line and should have drawn it (the frontier line) from Safwan in a due westerly straight line until it struck the centre line of the Batin, after which it should have followed the centre line of the Batin, as he has correctly made it do as far as Al Auja in the south. In spite of this personal view of mine, however, Hulaiba<sup>well</sup> would still fall just inside Iraq territory by a hundred yards or more.

7. In view of my above remarks I think that H.M's Ambassador will perhaps appreciate that my suggestion as regards fixing the centre line of the Batin as the frontier was not made lightly, and certainly with no intention to gain something for Kuwait at the expense of Iraq. I know the Batin district well, perhaps better than any living person today and the frontier line as proposed by me was one which I considered not only the fairest, but one least likely to cause future argument or heart burning. The advantage of such line would, I think, be at once admitted by H.M's Ambassador himself if he were himself to see it on the ground, especially as throughout its entire length there is today a deep and clearly defined motor car track made by the R.A.F. in 1929-30, which as near as possible forms an artificial demarcation line.

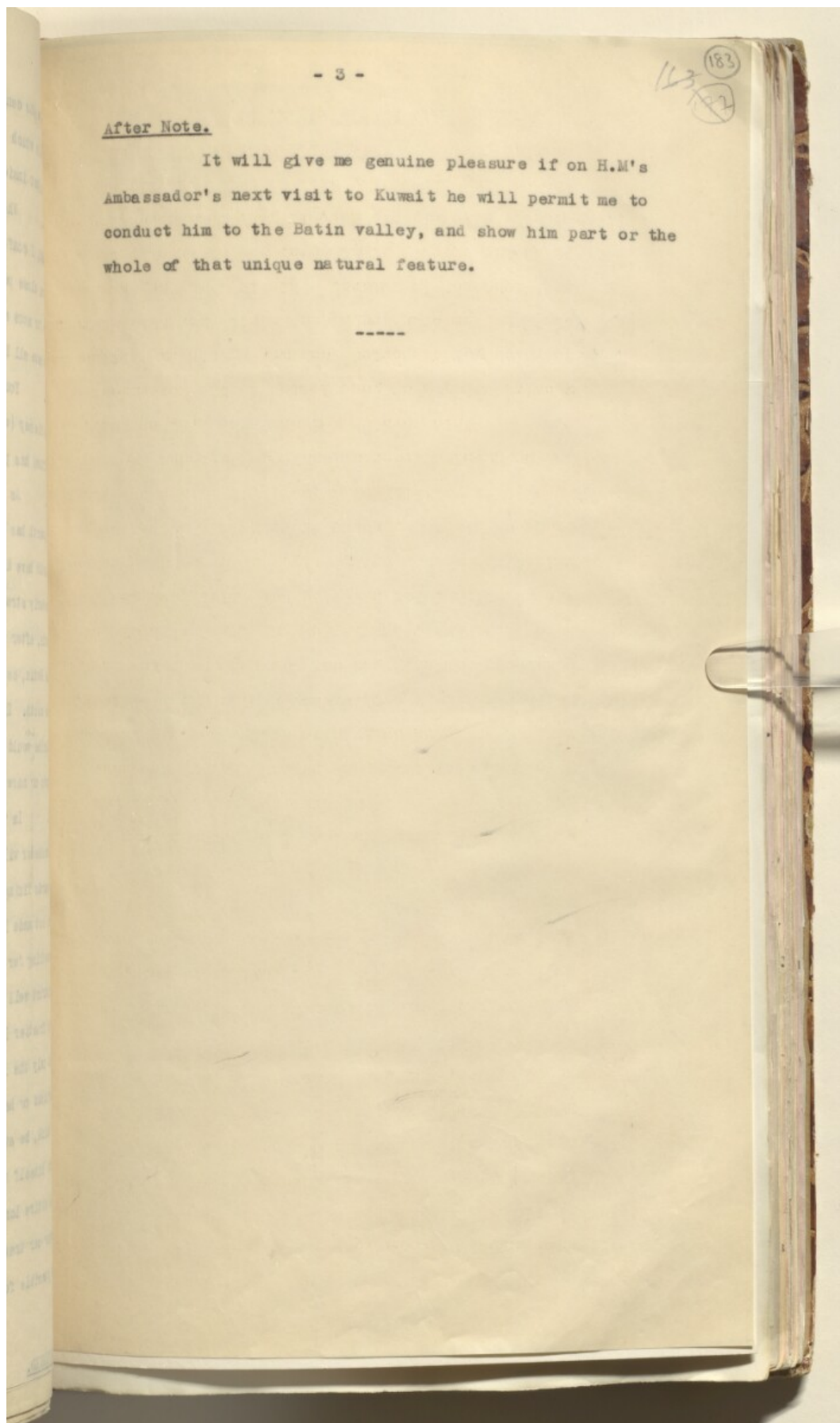
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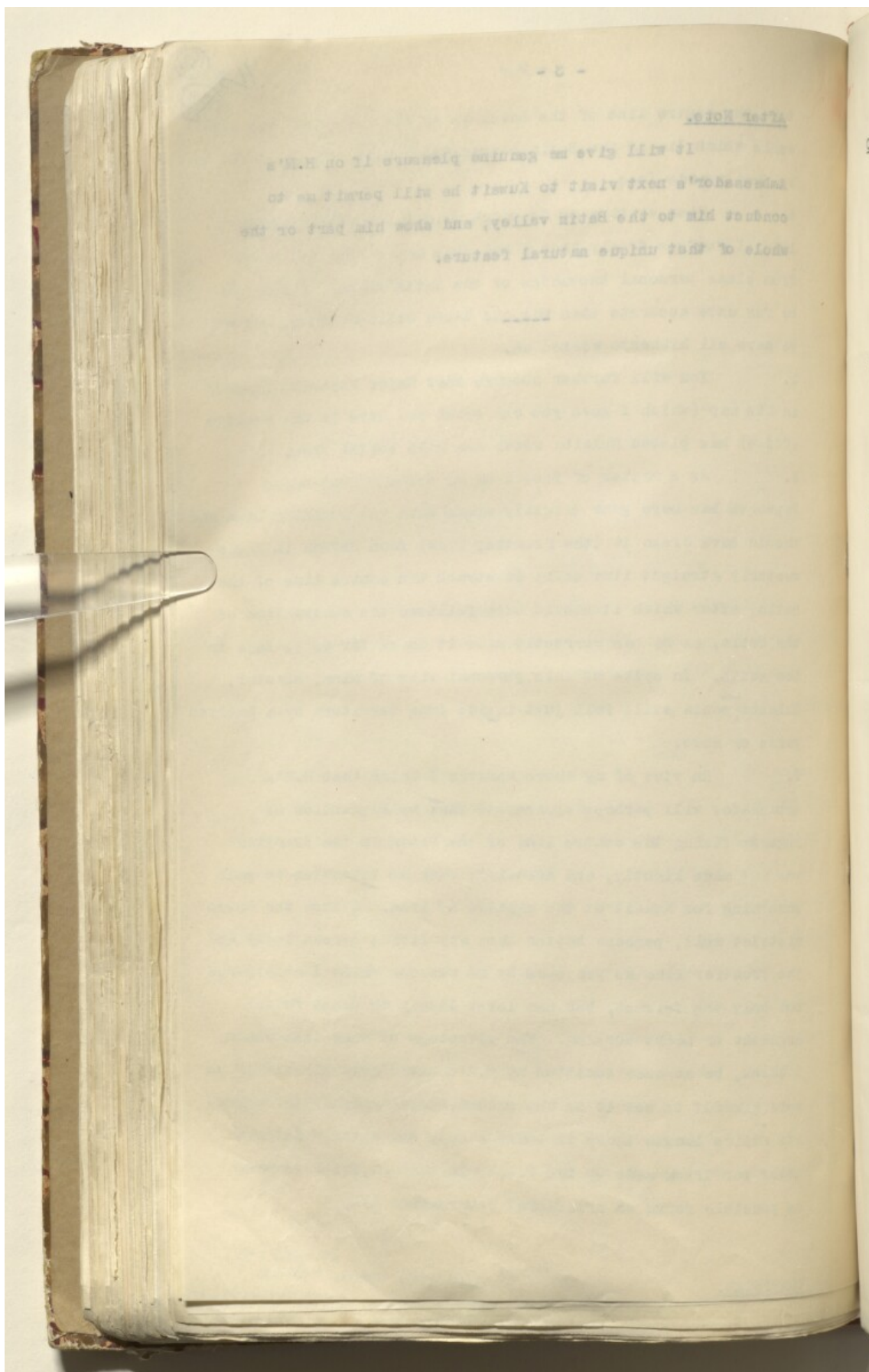
W  
Lt.-Colonel,  
Political Agent, Kuwait.

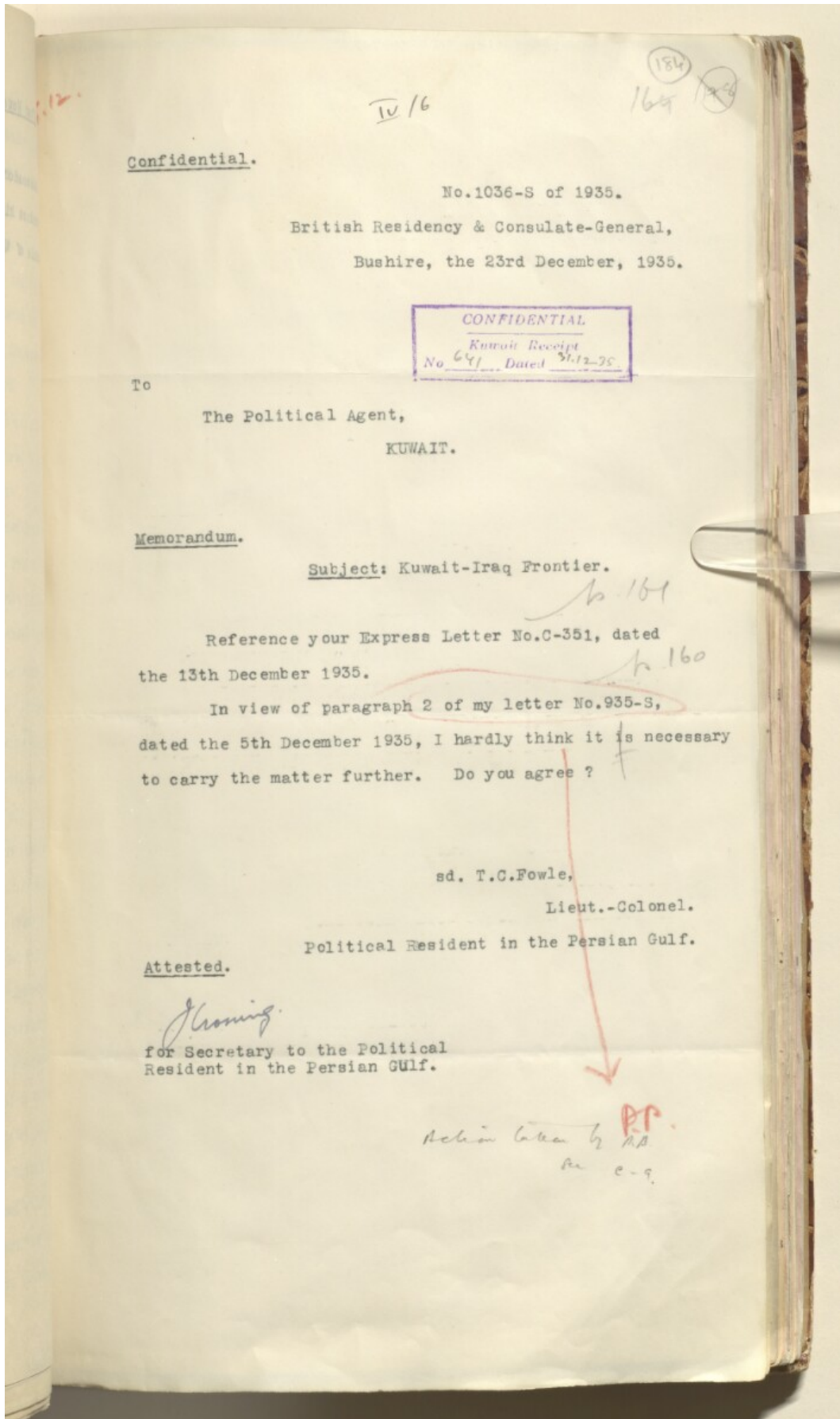




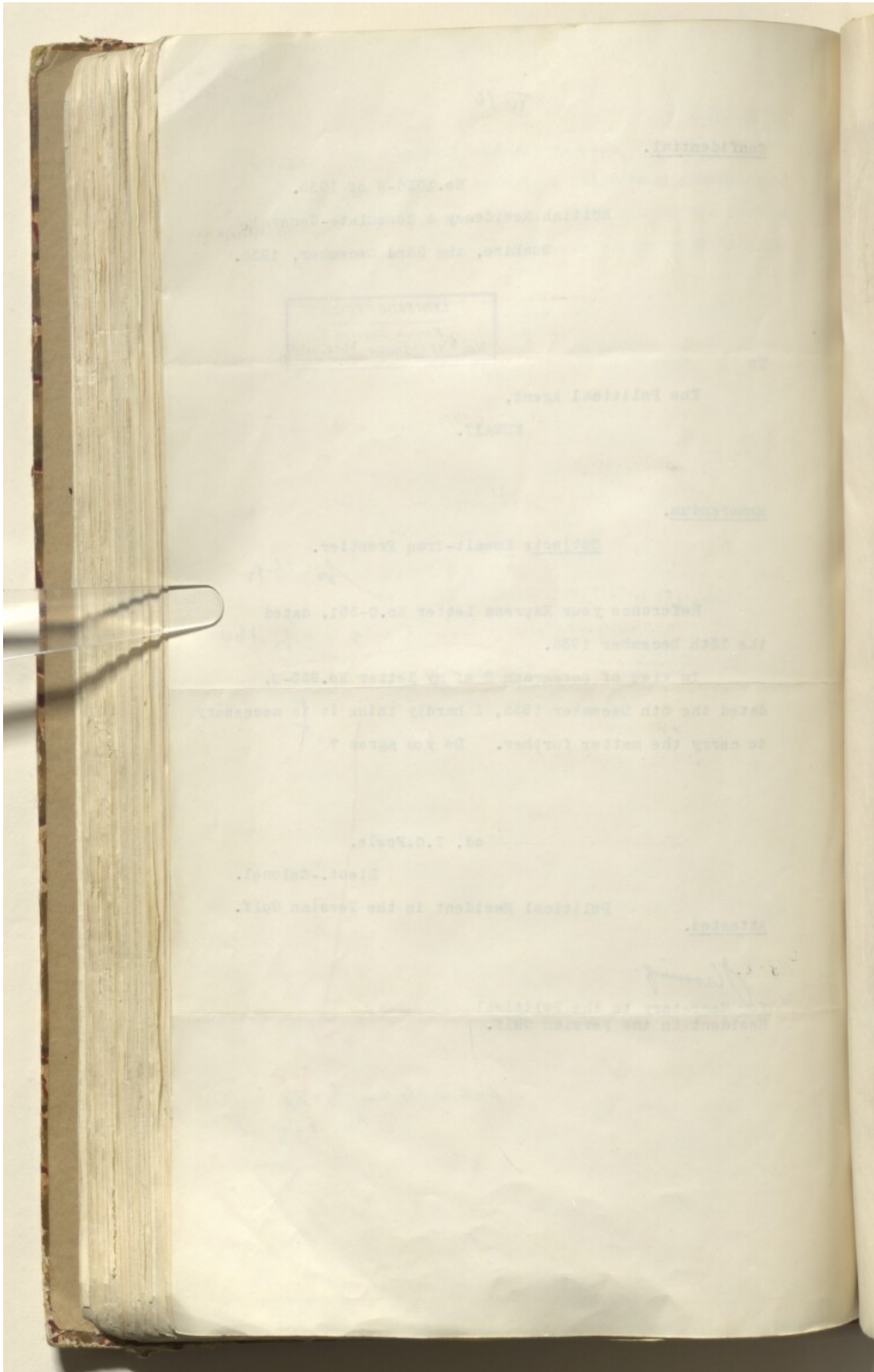
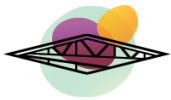


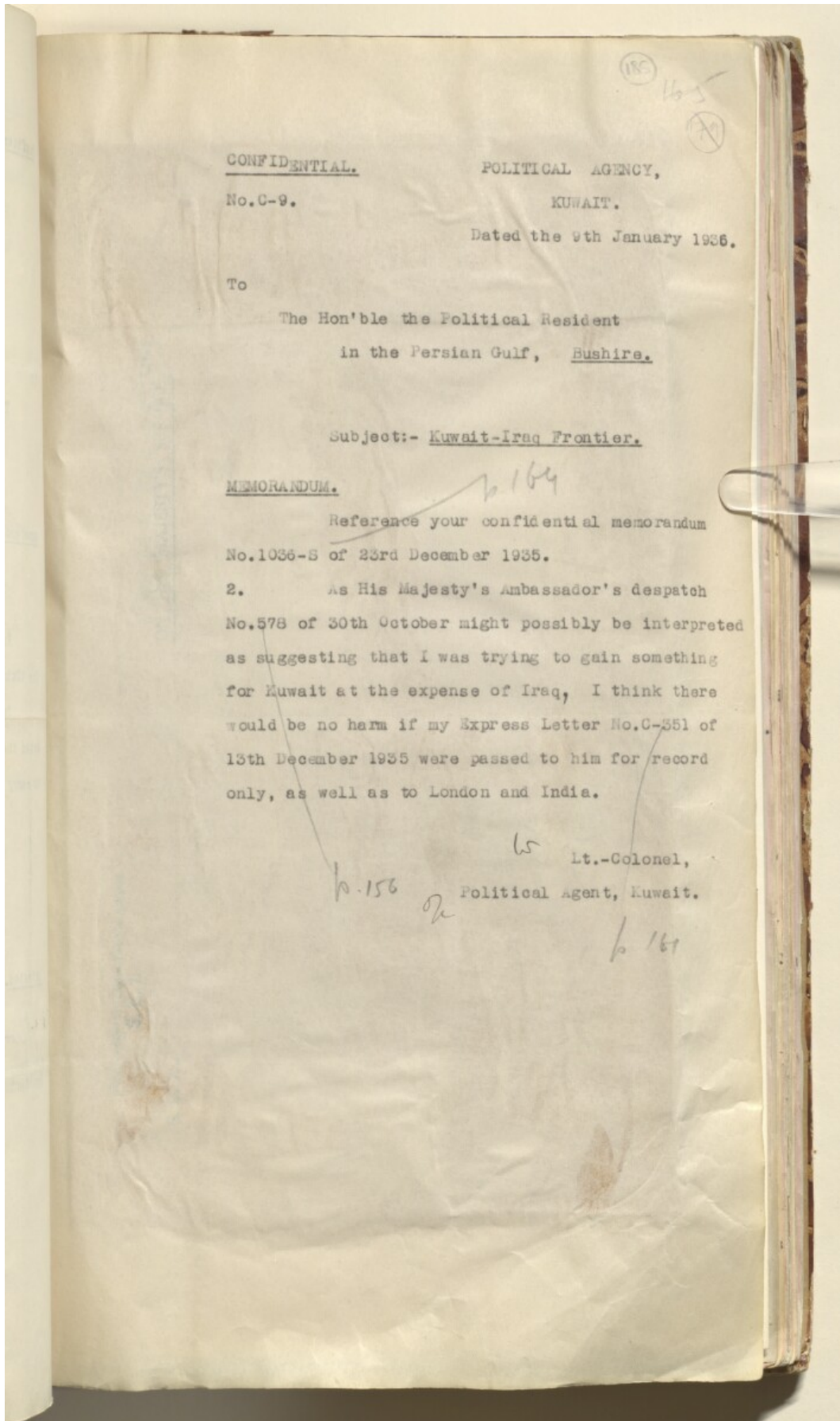


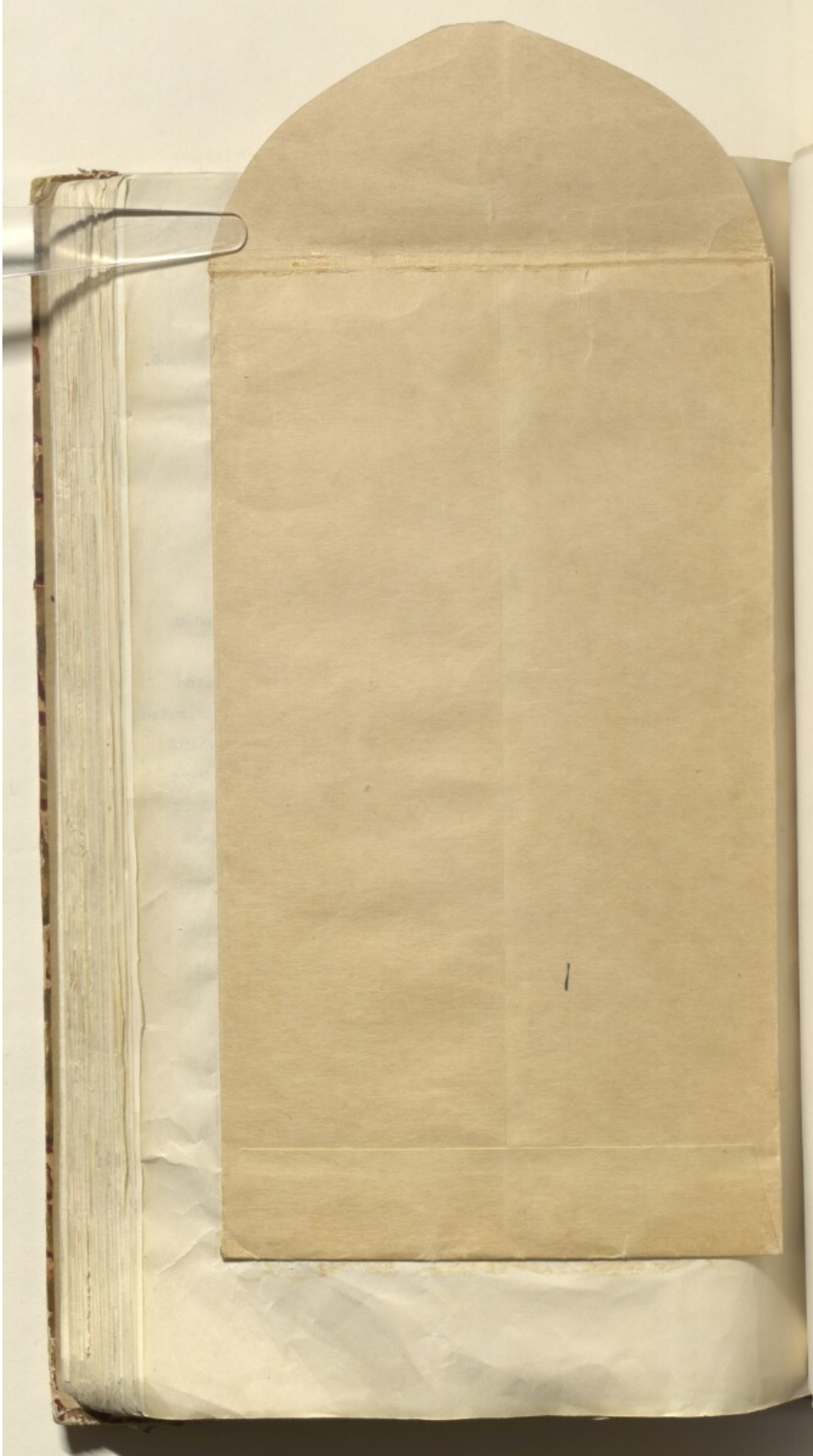




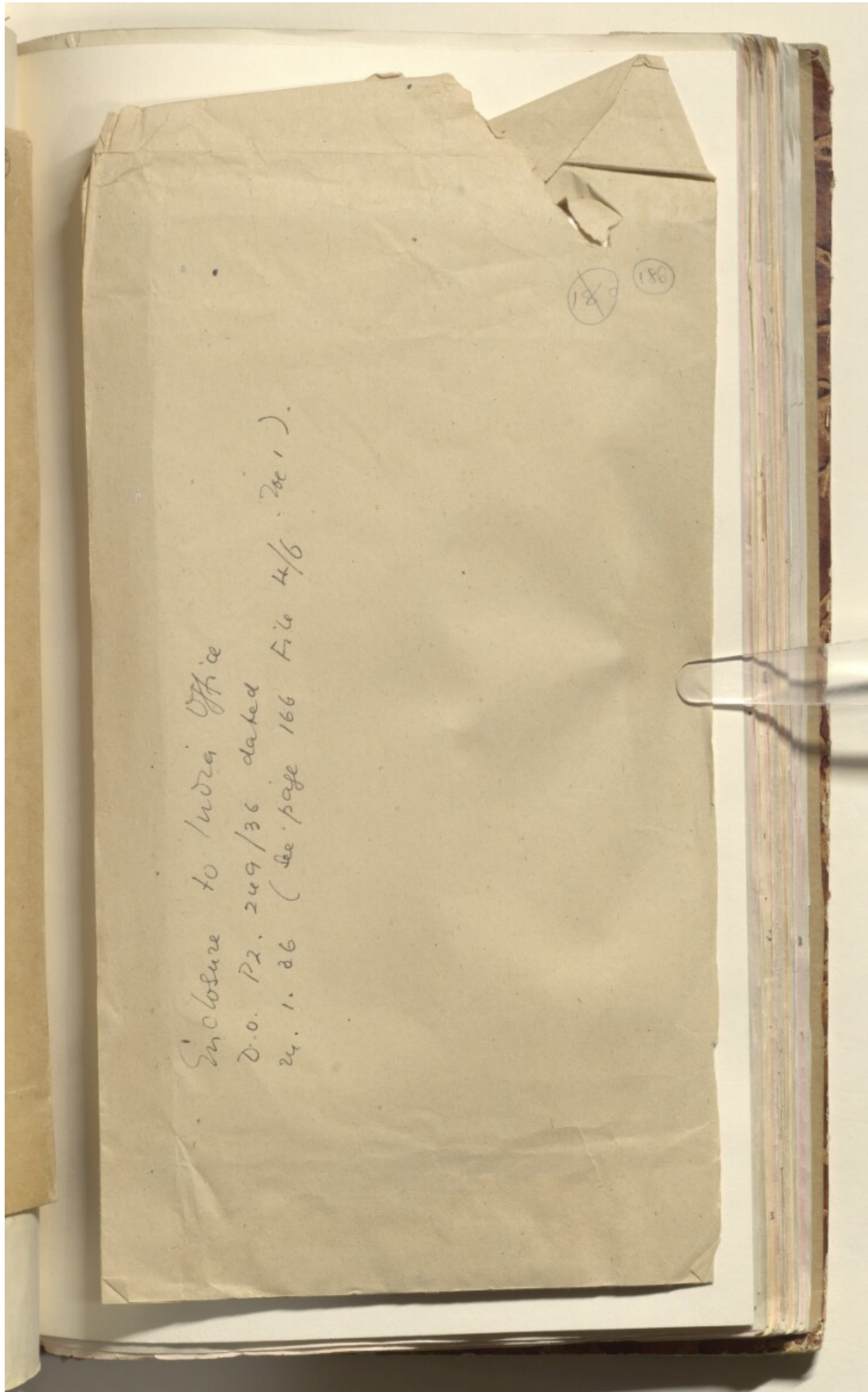






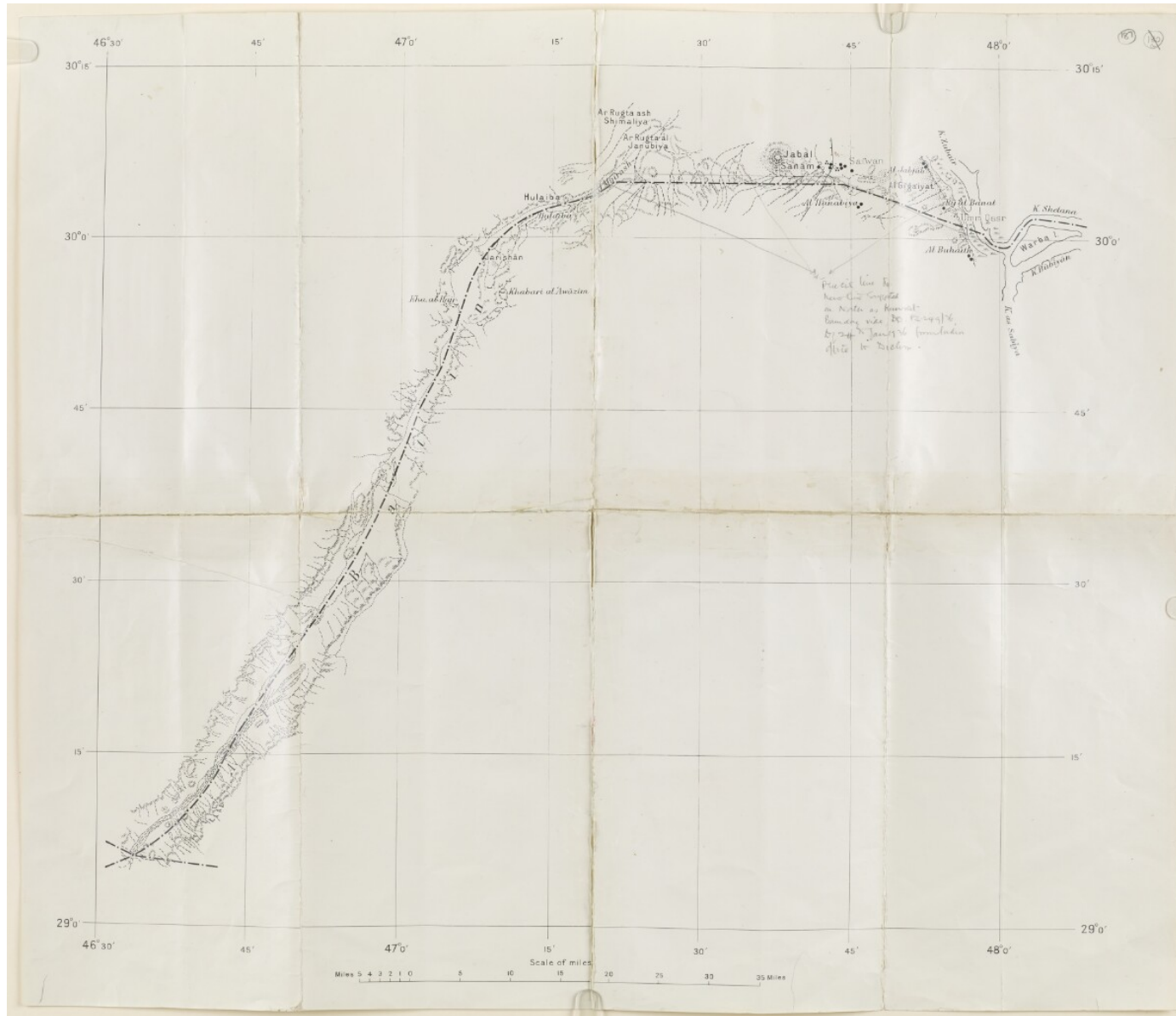






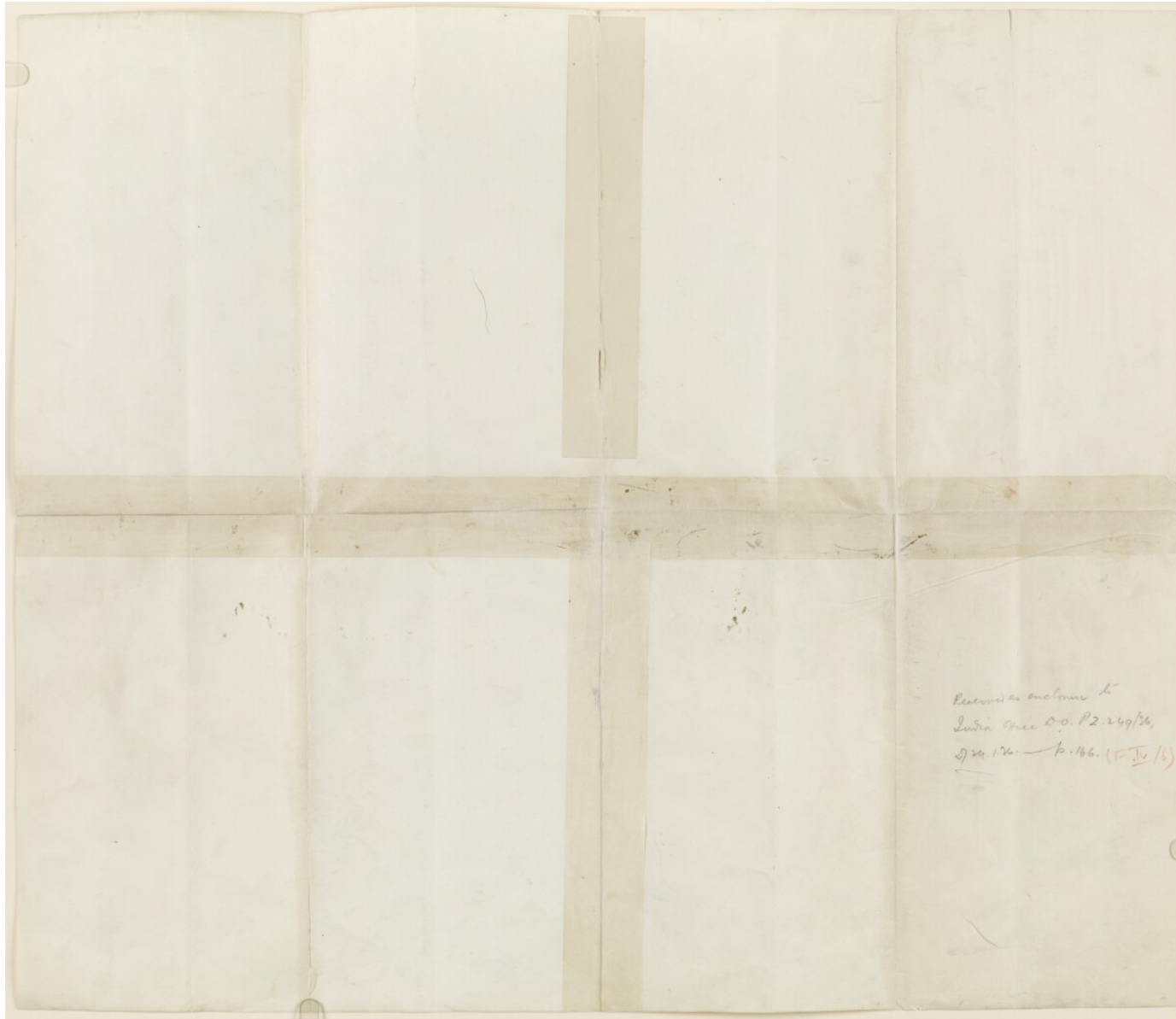


## خريطة للحدود العراقية-الكويتية [١٨٧] (٢/١)



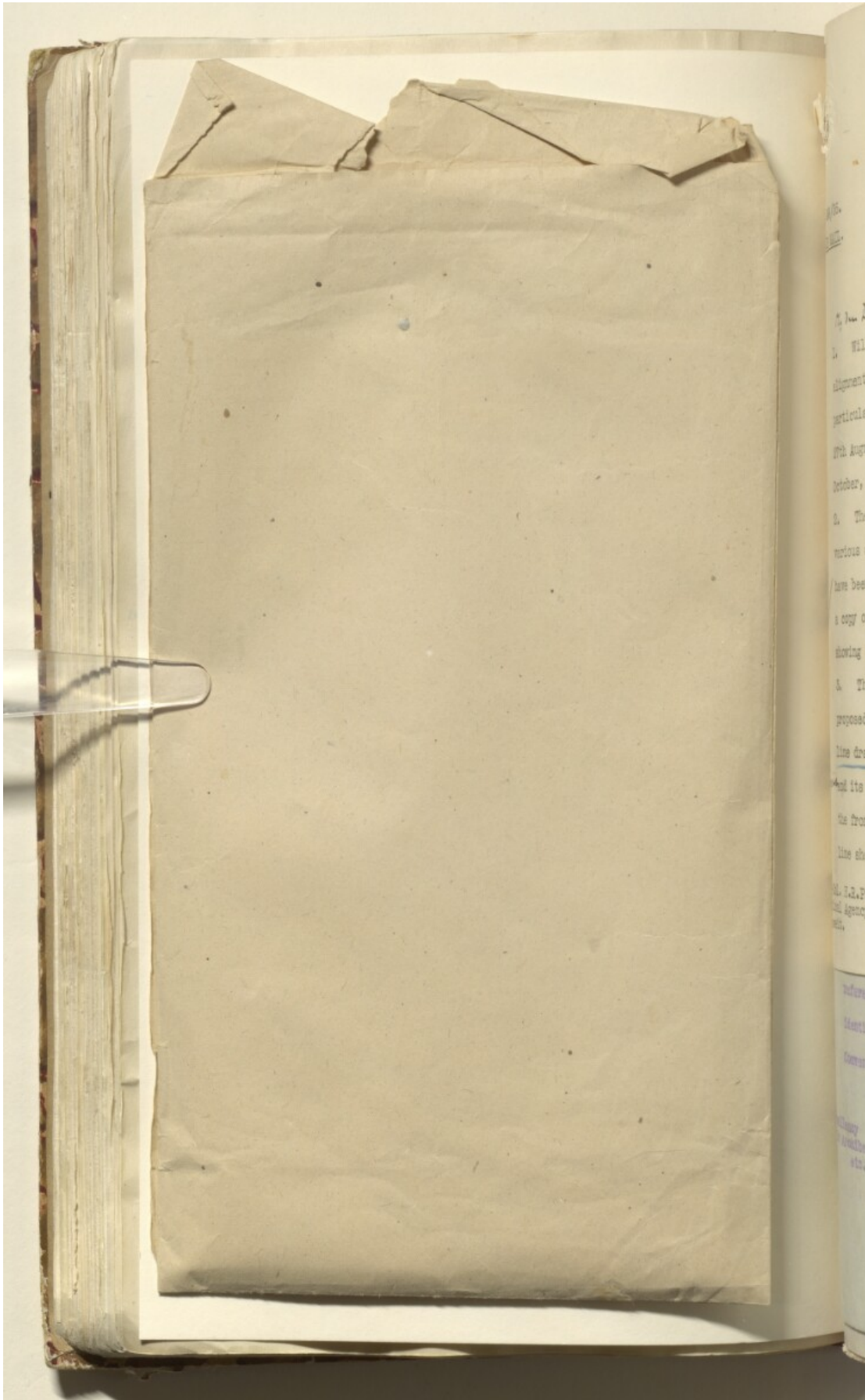


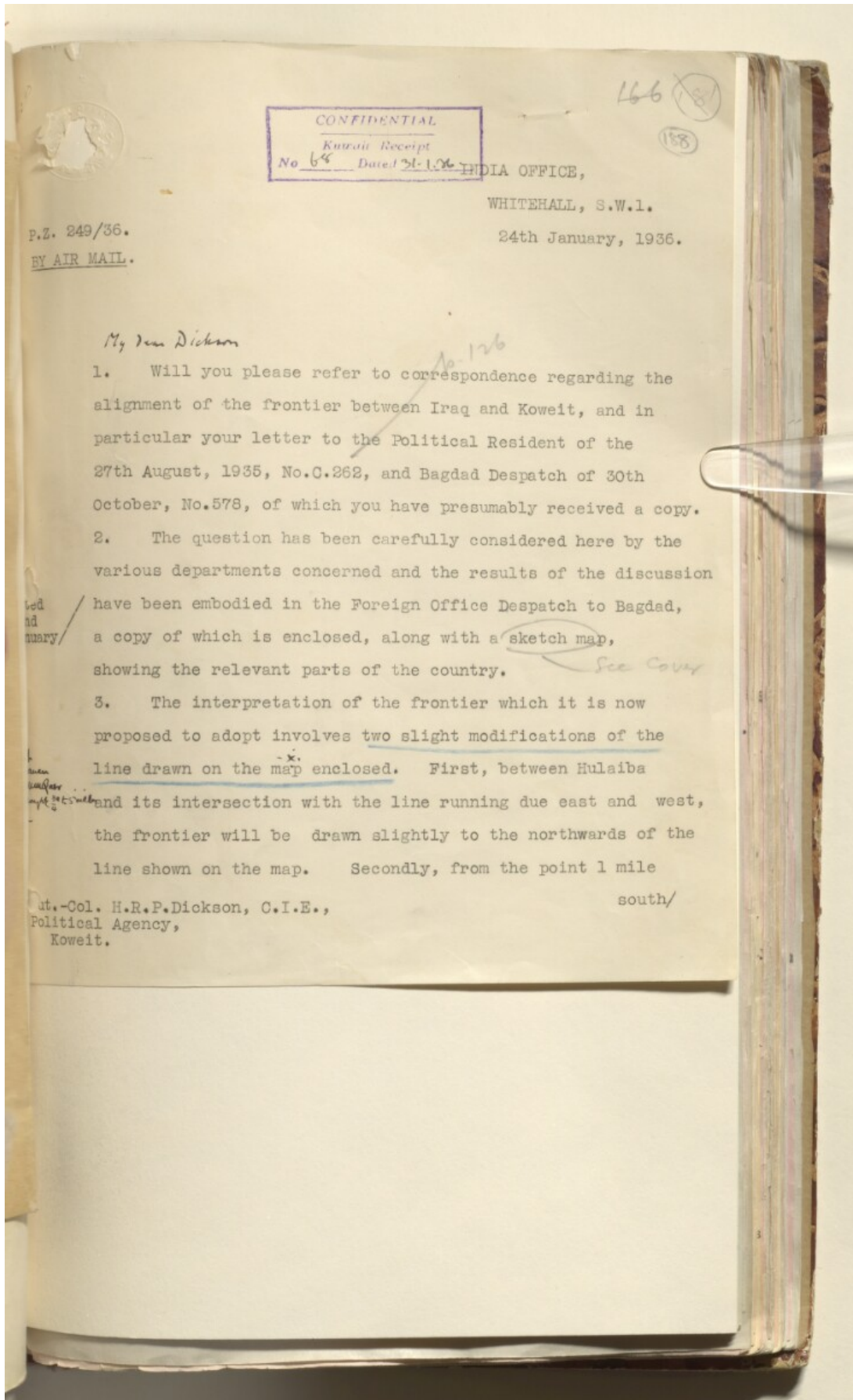
## خريطة للحدود العراقية-الكويتية [١٨٧ ظ] (٢/٢)

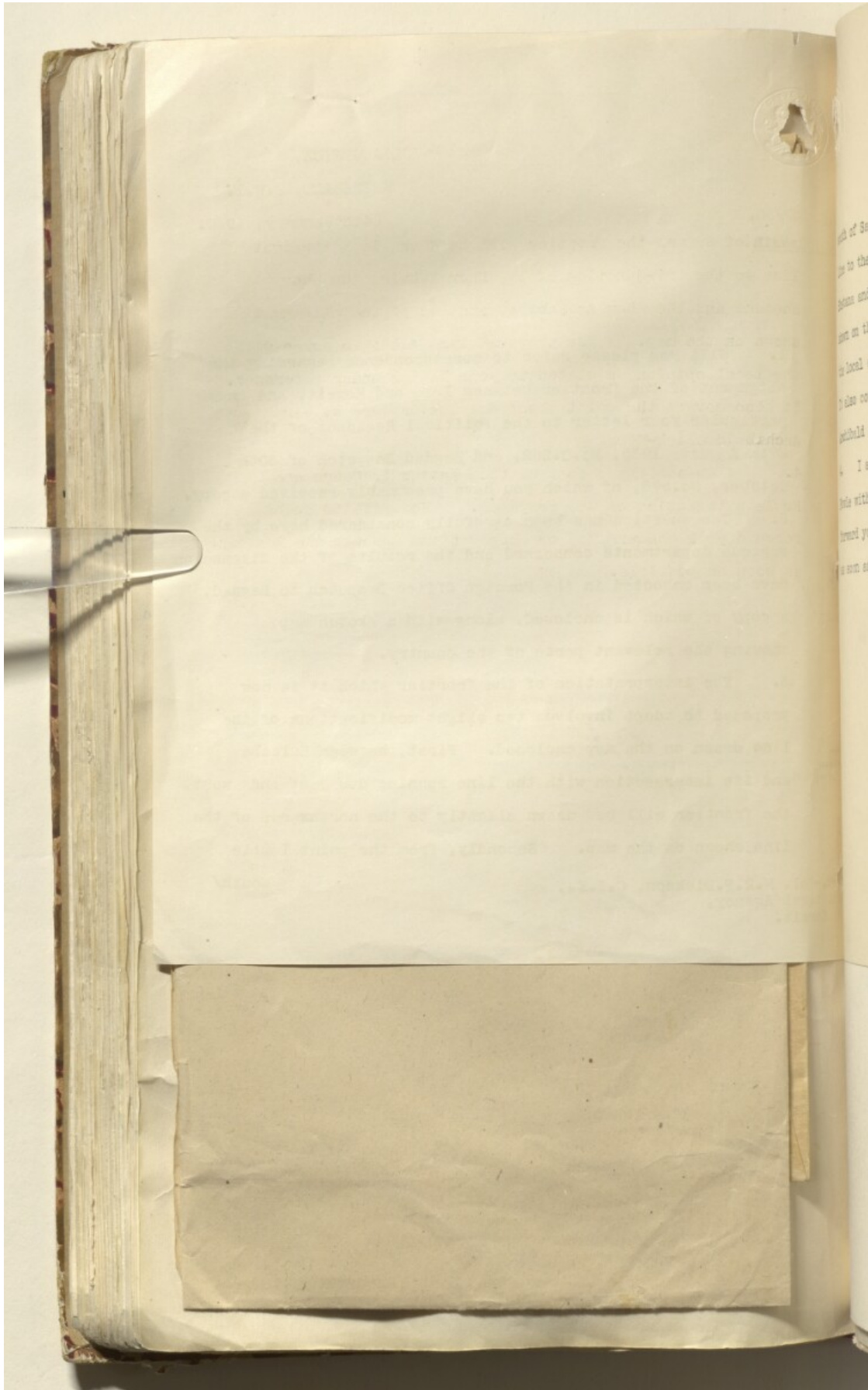


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Lubna sous O.O. P2.249/36  
D. 1/36. — P. 166. (P. 1/6)

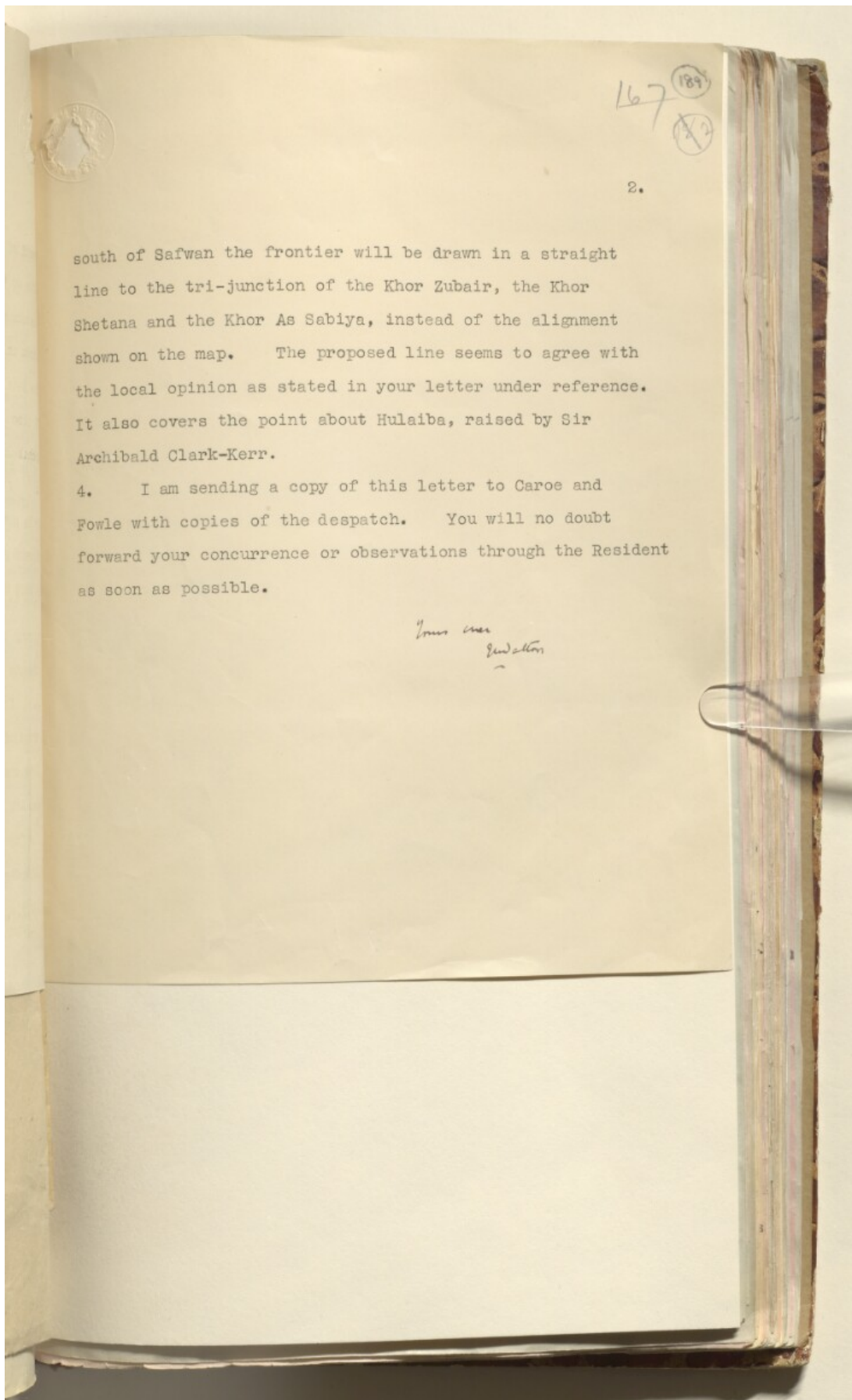


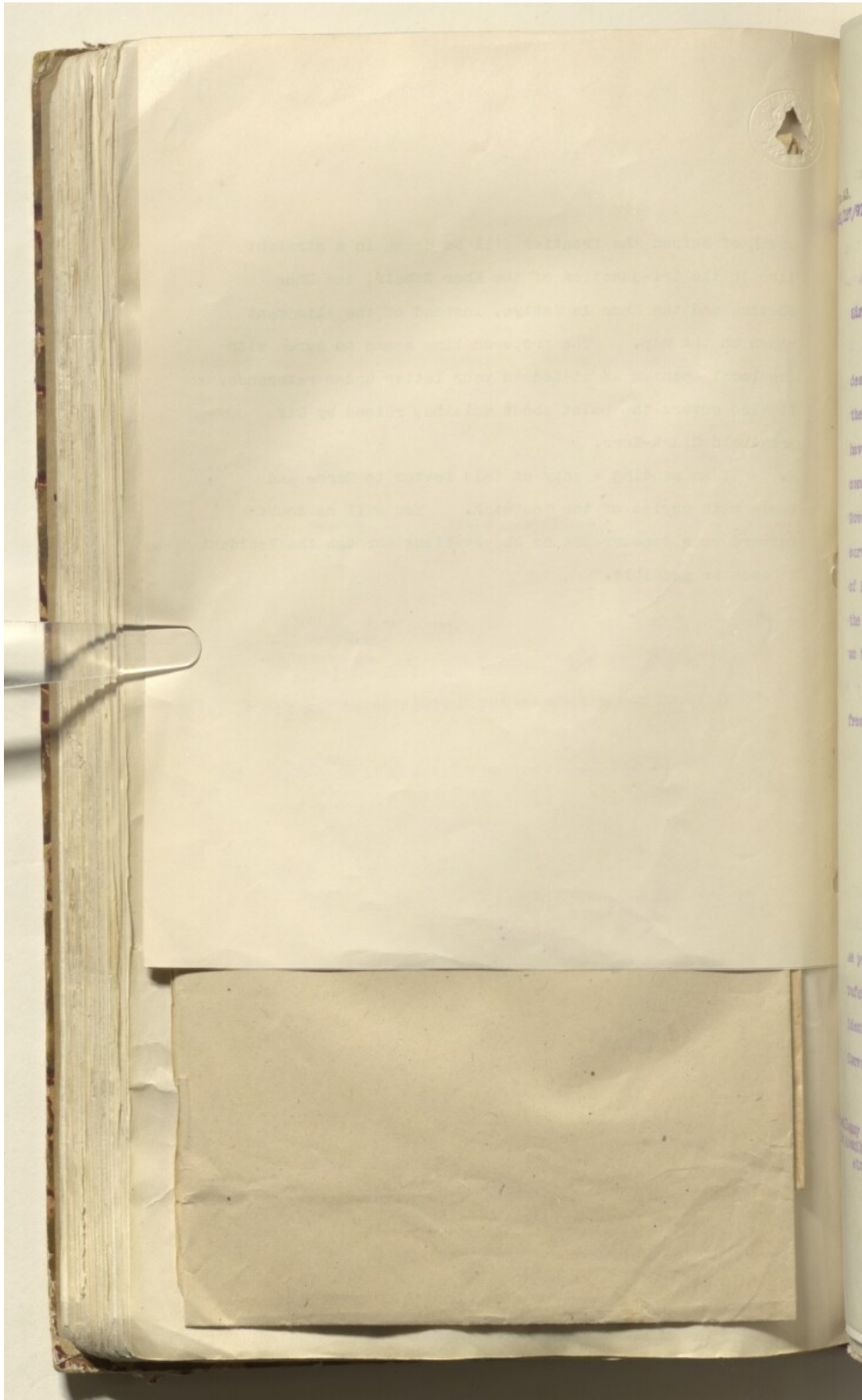


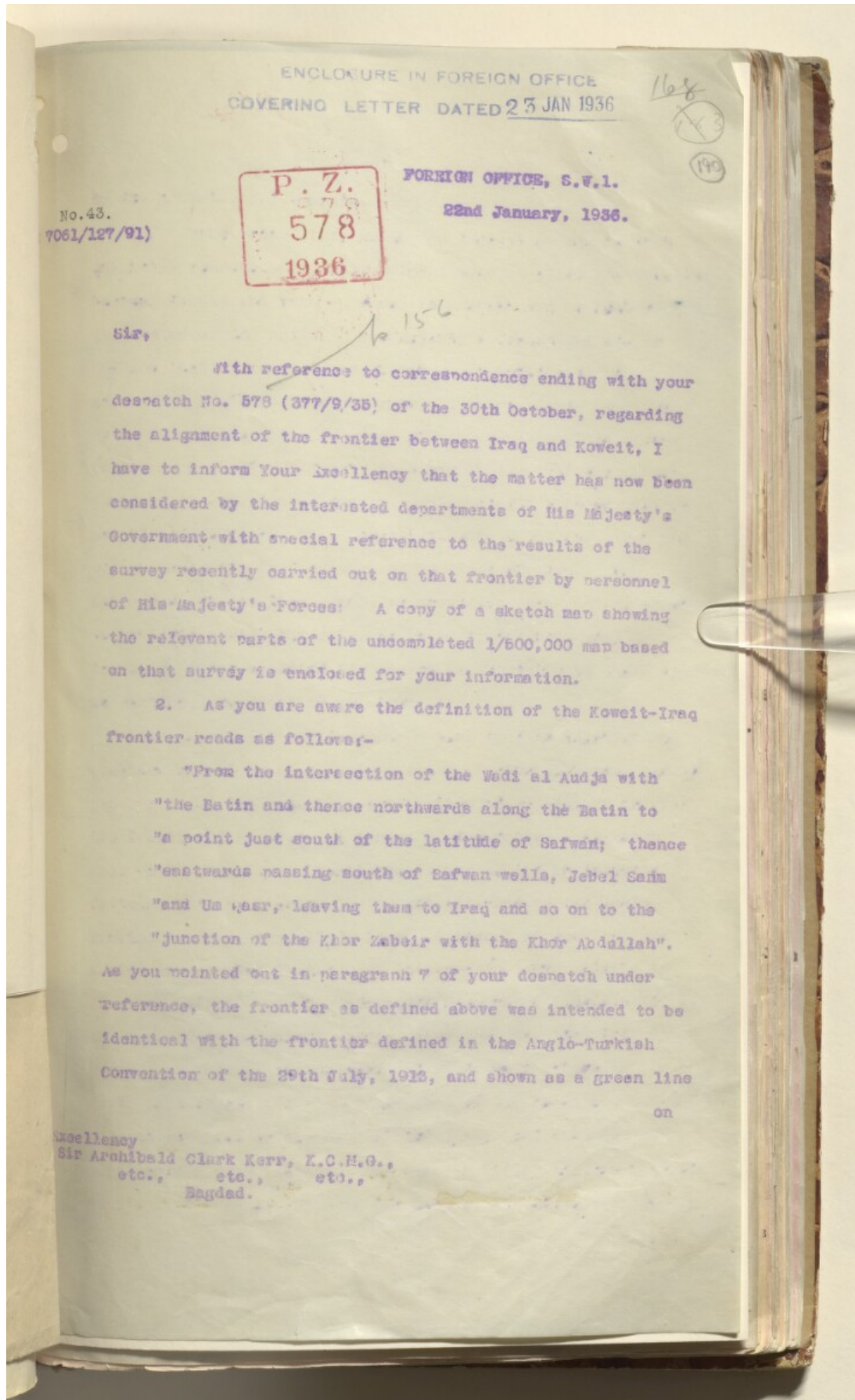




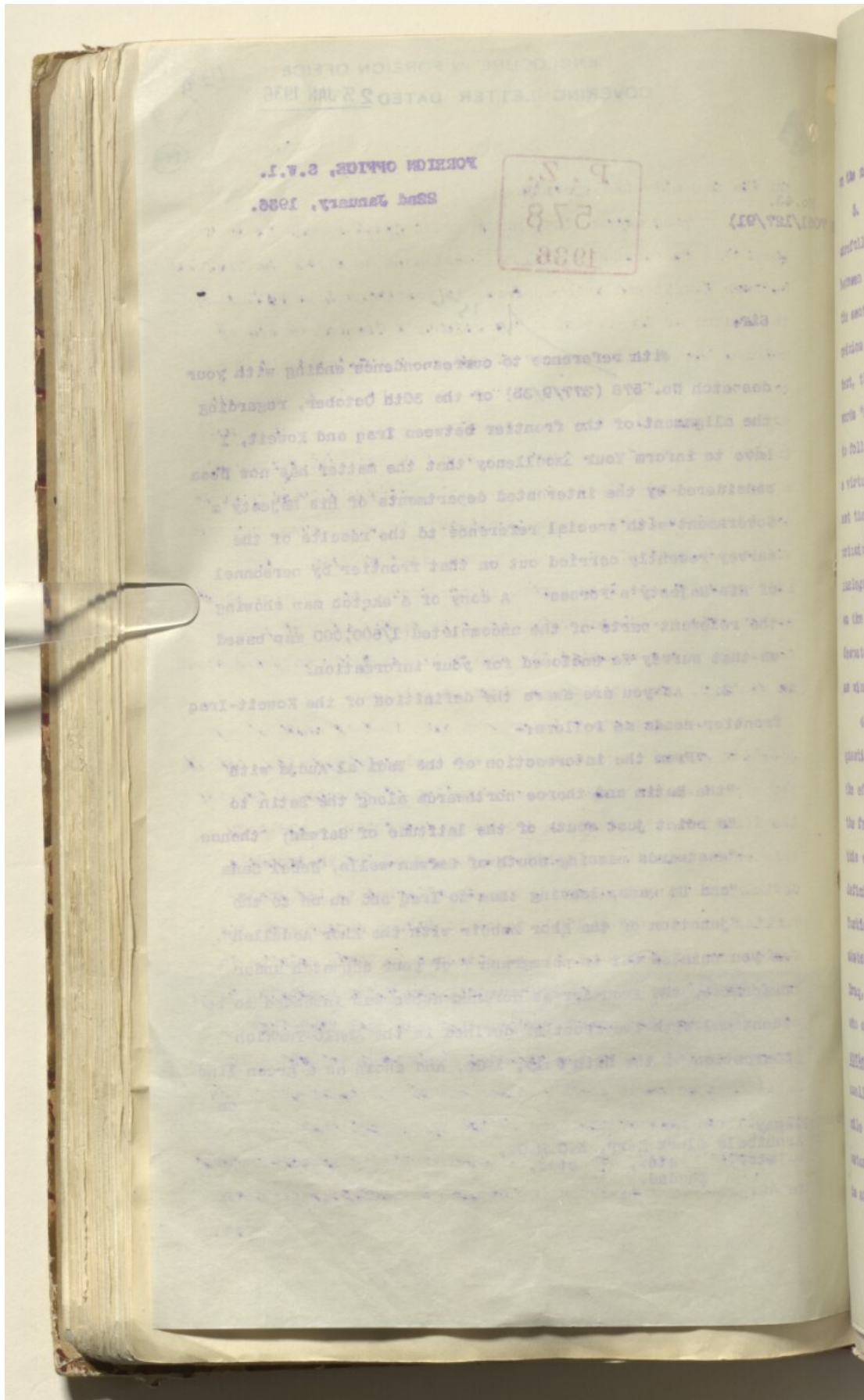












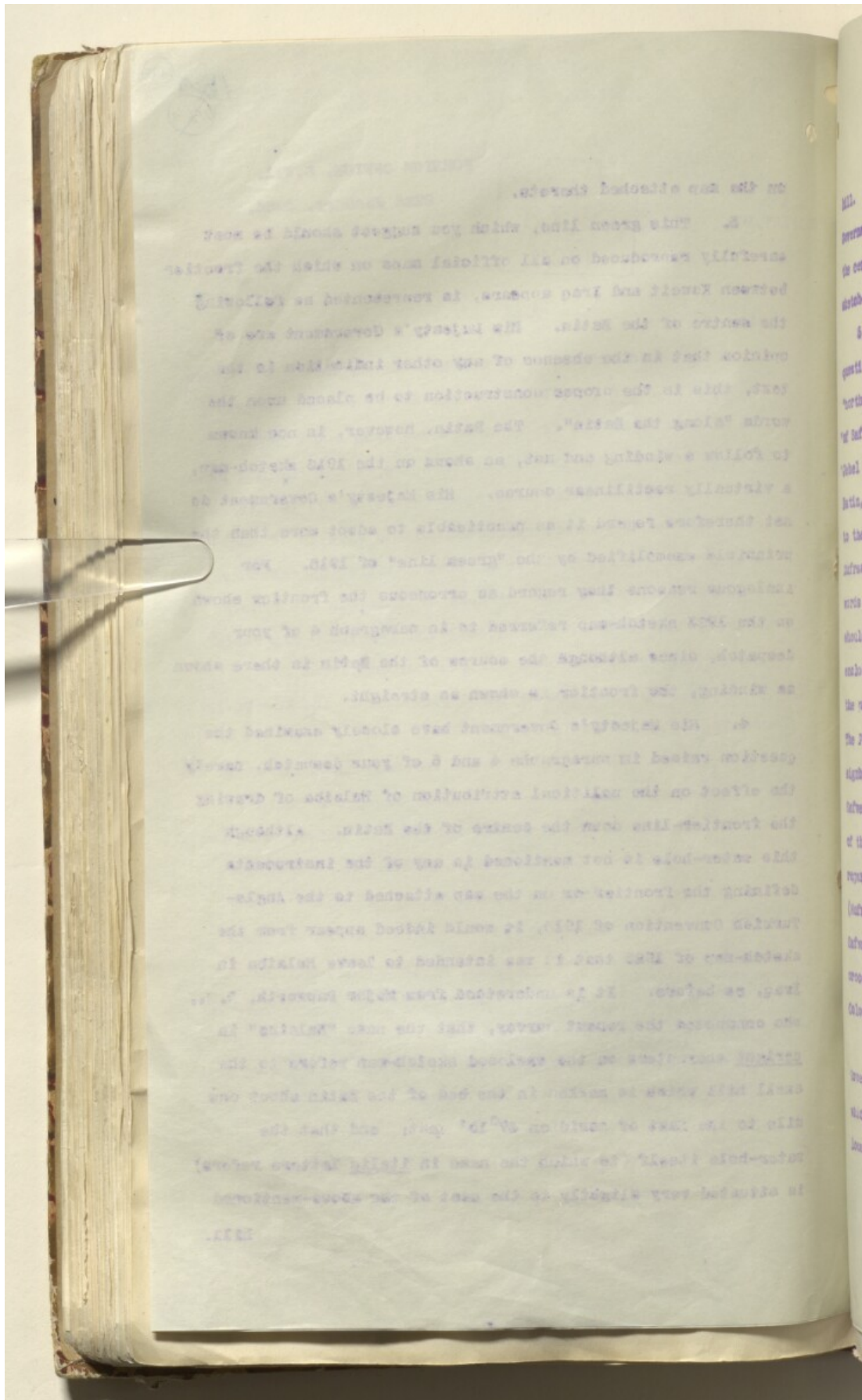


on the map attached thereto.

3. This green line, which you suggest should be most carefully reproduced on all official maps on which the frontier between Kuwait and Iraq appears, is represented as following the centre of the Batin. His Majesty's Government are of opinion that in the absence of any other indication in the text, this is the proper construction to be placed upon the words "along the Batin". The Batin, however, is now known to follow a winding and not, as shown on the 1913 sketch-map, a virtually rectilinear course. His Majesty's Government do not therefore regard it as practicable to adopt more than the principle exemplified by the "green line" of 1913. For analogous reasons they regard as erroneous the frontier shown on the 1923 sketch-map referred to in paragraph 4 of your despatch, since although the course of the Batin is there shown as winding, the frontier is shown as straight.

4. His Majesty's Government have closely examined the question raised in paragraphs 4 and 5 of your despatch, namely the effect on the political attribution of Mulaiba of drawing the frontier-line down the centre of the Batin. Although this water-hole is not mentioned in any of the instruments defining the frontier or on the map attached to the Anglo-Turkish Convention of 1913, it would indeed appear from the sketch-map of 1923 that it was intended to leave Mulaiba in Iraq, as before. It is understood from Major Papworth, R. L., who conducted the recent survey, that the name "Mulaiba" in upright characters on the enclosed sketch-map refers to the small hill which is marked in the bed of the Batin about one mile to the east of meridian  $47^{\circ}15'$  east; and that the water-hole itself (to which the name in italic letters refers) is situated very slightly to the east of the above-mentioned hill.





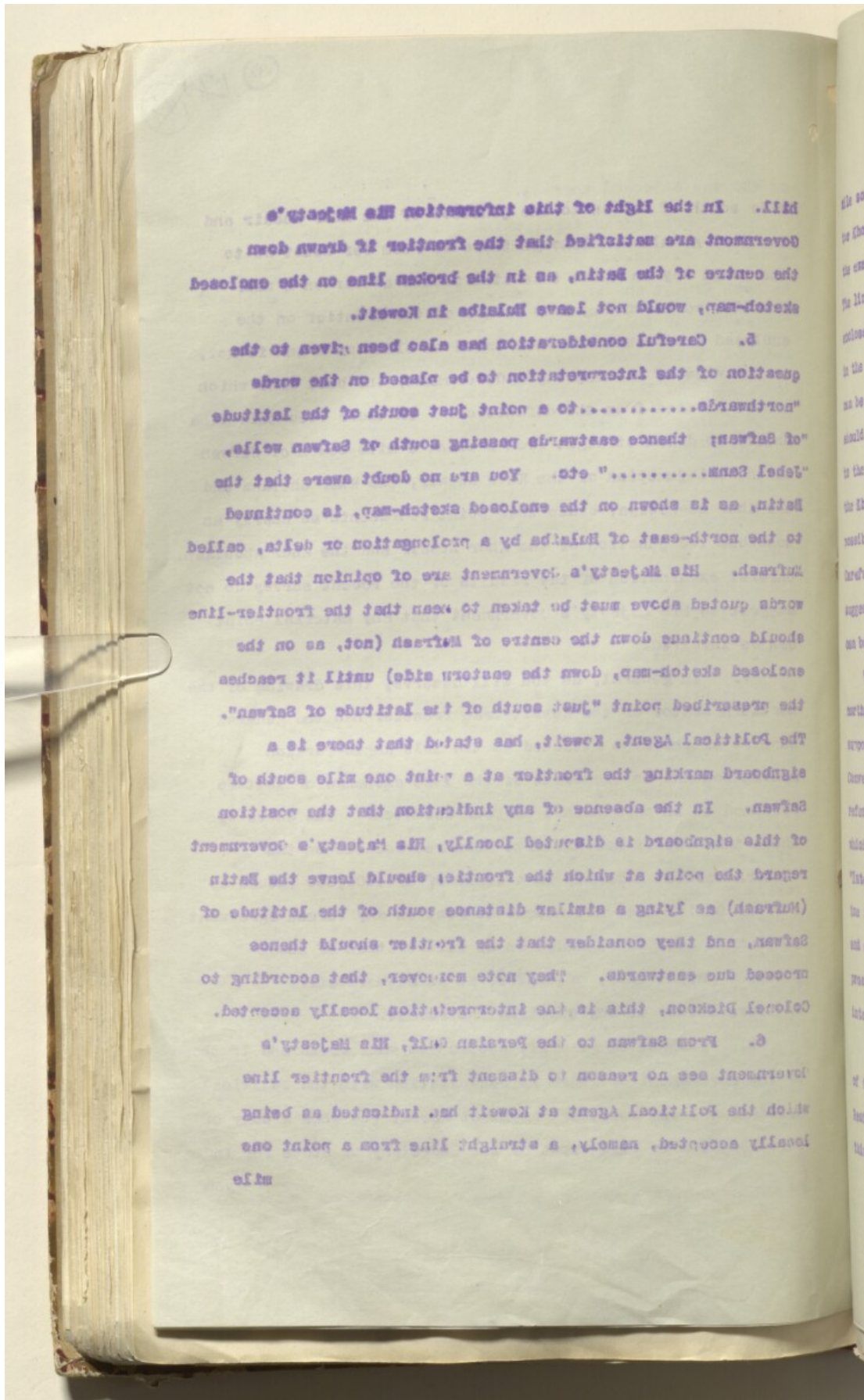




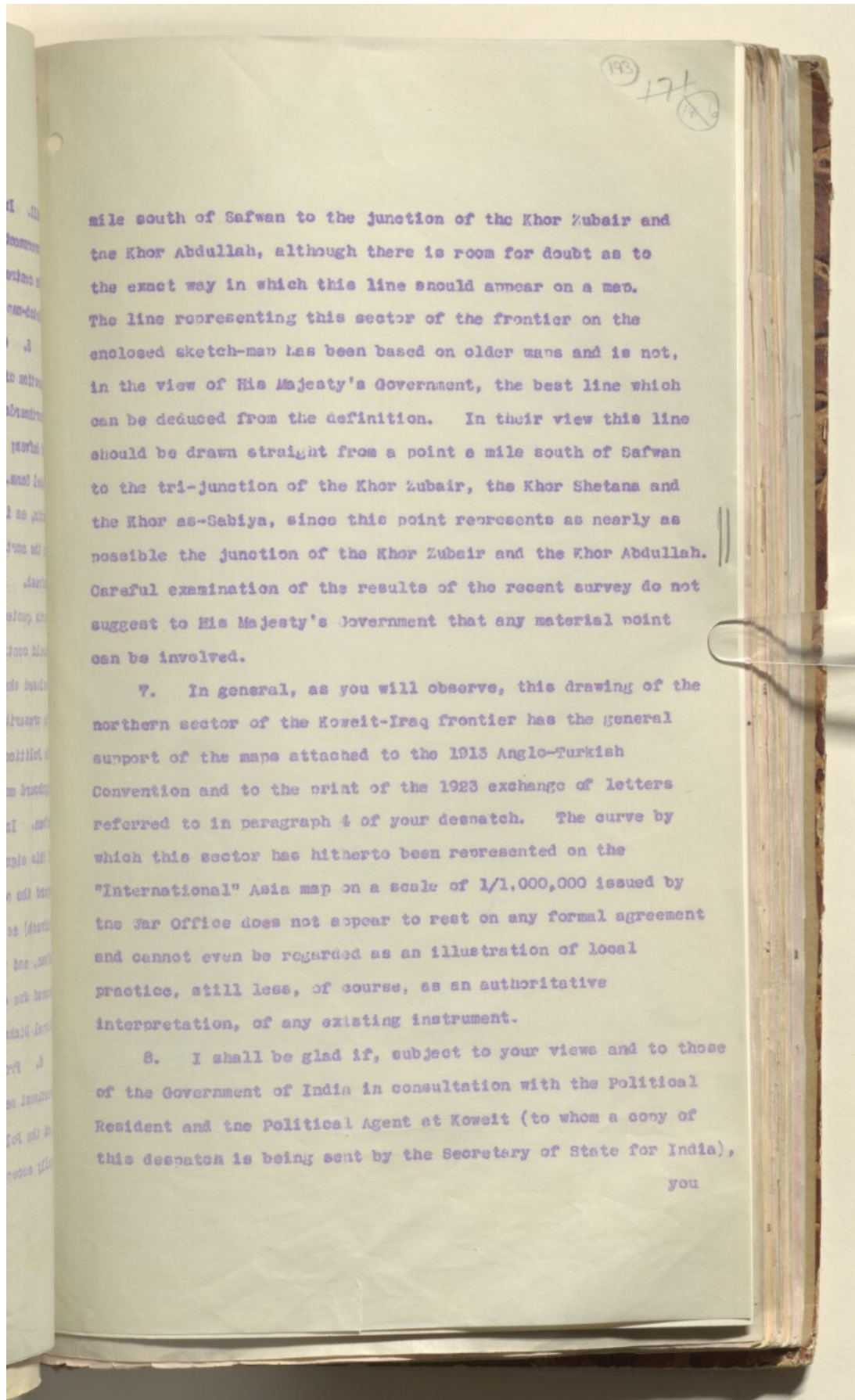
hill. In the light of this information His Majesty's Government are satisfied that the frontier if drawn down the centre of the Batin, as in the broken line on the enclosed sketch-map, would not leave Hulaiba in Kuwait.

5. Careful consideration has also been given to the question of the interpretation to be placed on the words "northwards.....to a point just south of the latitude of Safwan; thence eastwards passing south of Safwan wells, "Jebel Samm....." etc. You are no doubt aware that the Batin, as is shown on the enclosed sketch-map, is continued to the north-east of Hulaiba by a prolongation or delta, called Mufraash. His Majesty's Government are of opinion that the words quoted above must be taken to mean that the frontier-line should continue down the centre of Mufraash (not, as on the enclosed sketch-map, down the eastern side) until it reaches the prescribed point "just south of the latitude of Safwan". The Political Agent, Kuwait, has stated that there is a signboard marking the frontier at a point one mile south of Safwan. In the absence of any indication that the position of this signboard is disputed locally, His Majesty's Government regard the point at which the frontier should leave the Batin (Mufraash) as lying a similar distance south of the latitude of Safwan, and they consider that the frontier should thence proceed due eastwards. They note moreover, that according to Colonel Dickson, this is the interpretation locally accepted.

6. From Safwan to the Persian Gulf, His Majesty's Government see no reason to dissent from the frontier line which the Political Agent at Kuwait has indicated as being locally accepted, namely, a straight line from a point one  
mile





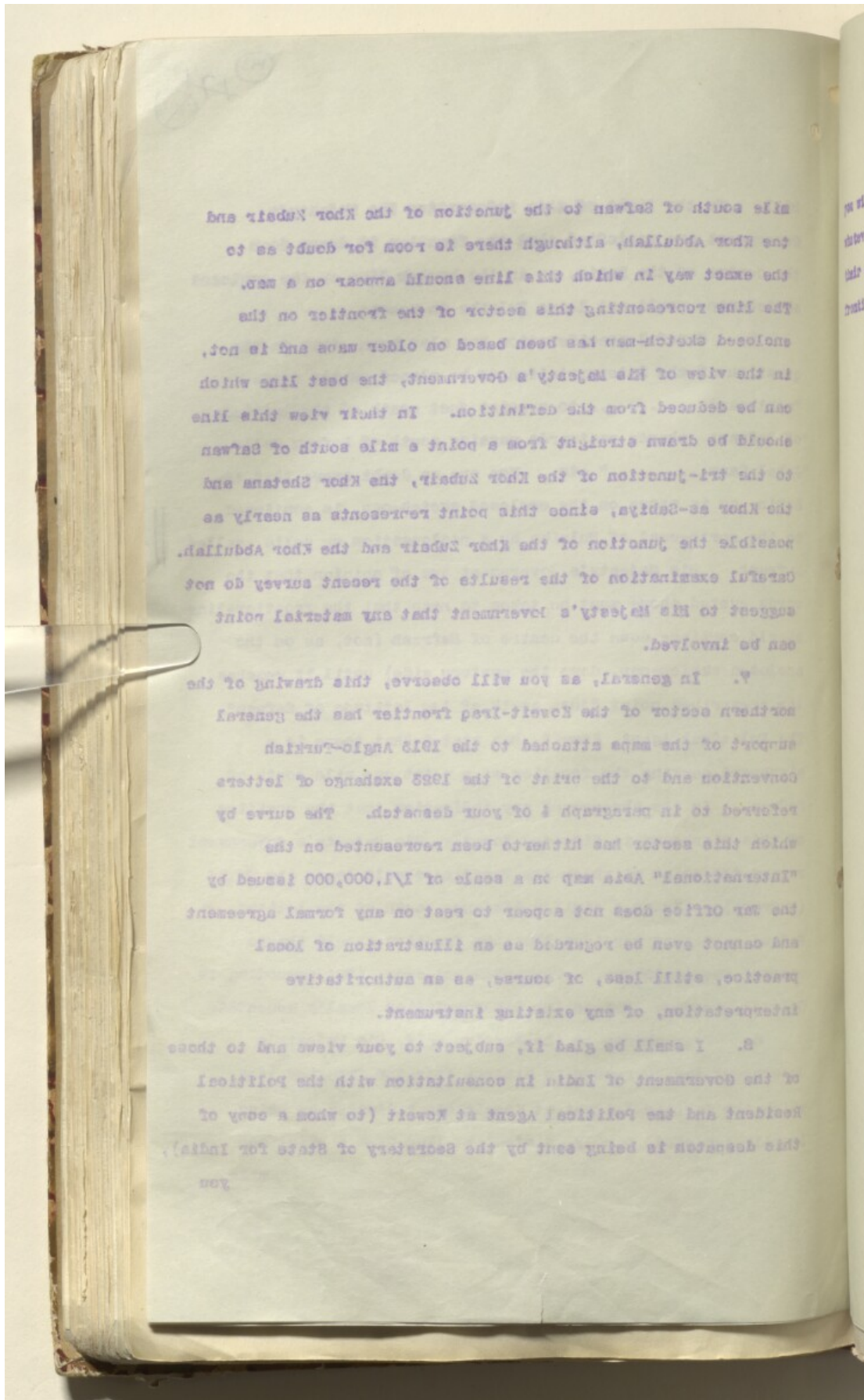


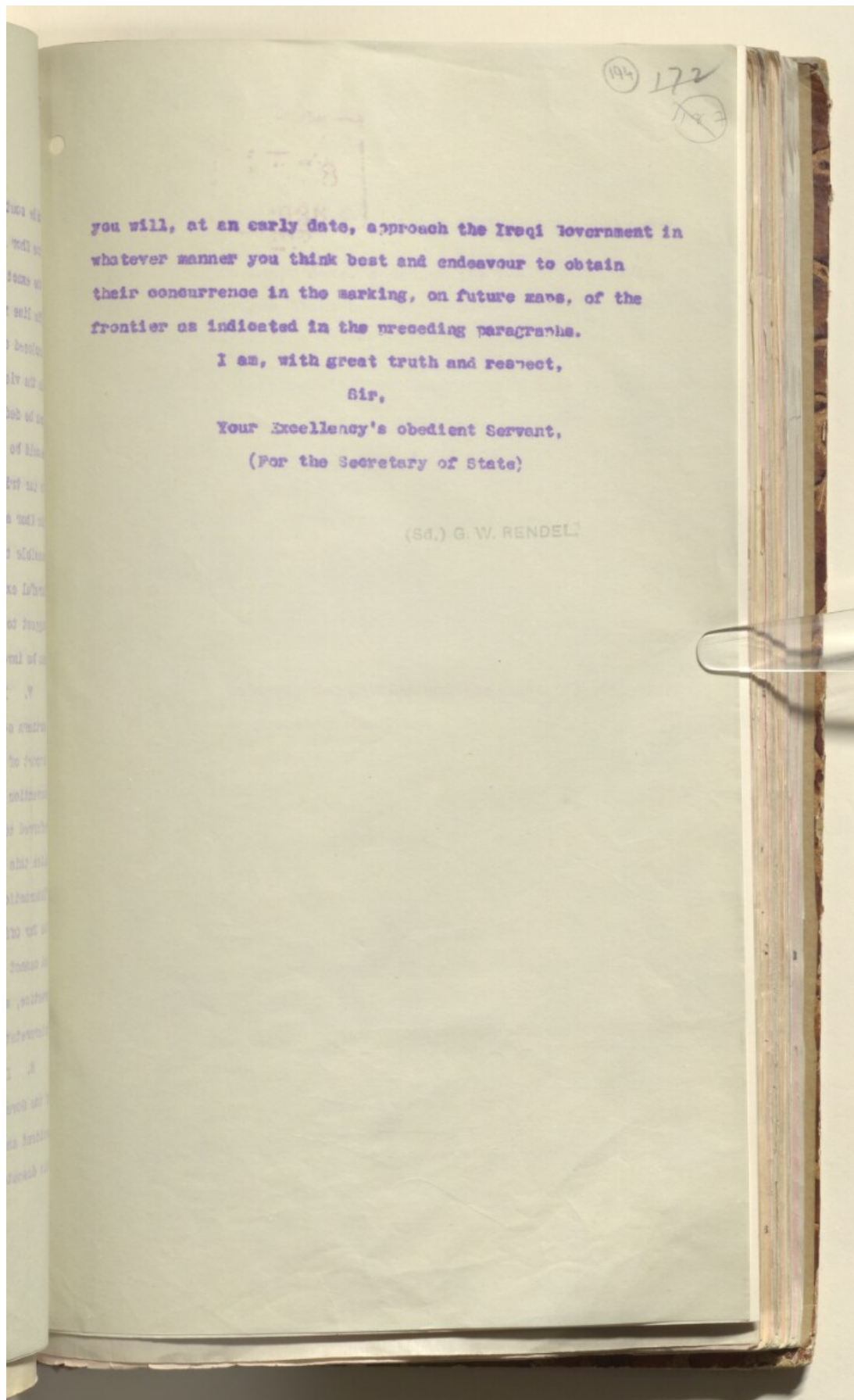
mile south of Safwan to the junction of the Khor Zubair and the Khor Abdullah, although there is room for doubt as to the exact way in which this line should appear on a map. The line representing this sector of the frontier on the enclosed sketch-map has been based on older maps and is not, in the view of His Majesty's Government, the best line which can be deduced from the definition. In their view this line should be drawn straight from a point a mile south of Safwan to the tri-junction of the Khor Zubair, the Khor Shetana and the Khor as-Sabiya, since this point represents as nearly as possible the junction of the Khor Zubair and the Khor Abdullah. Careful examination of the results of the recent survey do not suggest to His Majesty's Government that any material point can be involved.

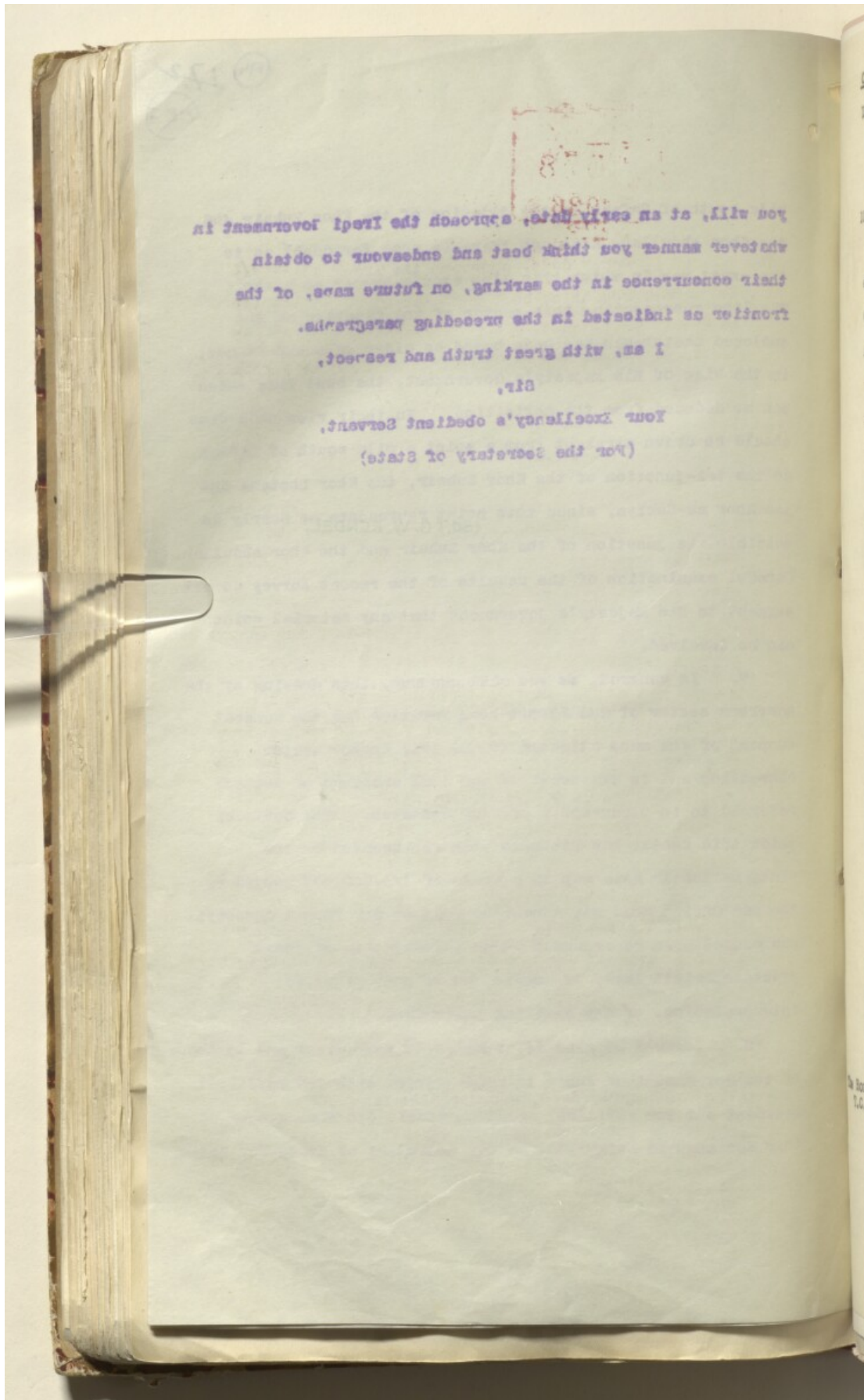
7. In general, as you will observe, this drawing of the northern sector of the Kuwait-Iraq frontier has the general support of the maps attached to the 1913 Anglo-Turkish Convention and to the print of the 1923 exchange of letters referred to in paragraph 4 of your despatch. The curve by which this sector has hitherto been represented on the "International" Asia map on a scale of 1/1,000,000 issued by the War Office does not appear to rest on any formal agreement and cannot even be regarded as an illustration of local practice, still less, of course, as an authoritative interpretation, of any existing instrument.

8. I shall be glad if, subject to your views and to those of the Government of India in consultation with the Political Resident and the Political Agent at Kuwait (to whom a copy of this despatch is being sent by the Secretary of State for India), you













CONFIDENTIAL.

D.O.No.C-39.

POLITICAL AGENCY,

KUWAIT.

The 1st February 1936.

My dear Fowle,

With reference to Walton's D.O. P.Z.249/36, dated the 24th January 1936 to me and enclosure (Foreign Office letter No.43, dated 22nd January 1936 to Sir Archibald Clark Kerr) copies of which, I see, were sent to you.

2. If you have not already forwarded to London my Express Letter No.C-351 of 13th December 1935, in which I laid stress on the fact that the Hulaiba wells fell just inside the Iraq boundary, and that the Northern frontier of Kuwait west of Safwan to the Batin, should, I thought, properly go in a due east and west line till it intersected the centre line of the Batin, I think that now a suitable opportunity for doing so has presented itself. In this connection see also my

Confidential Memorandum No.C-9, dated the 9th January 1936 to you.

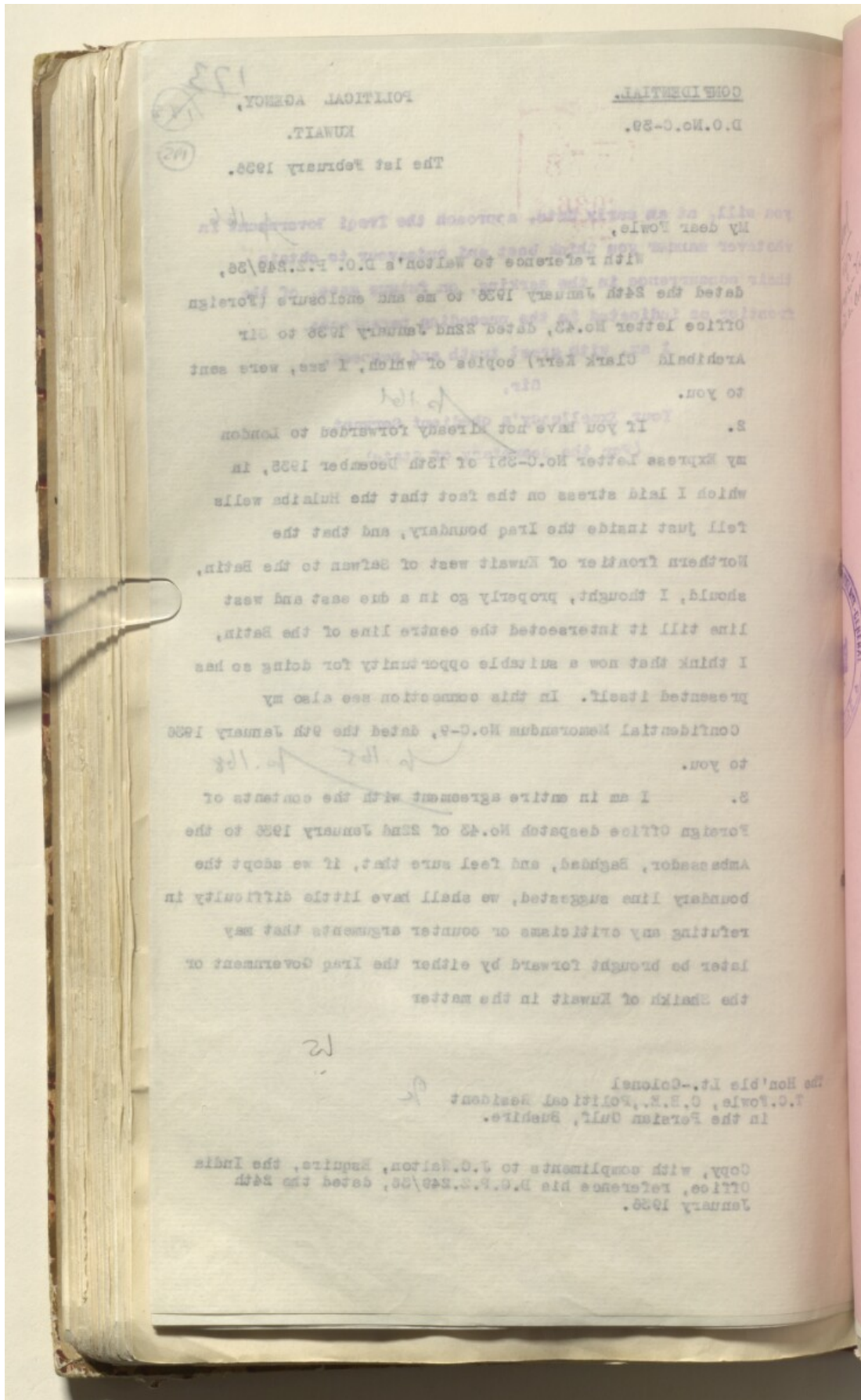
3. I am in entire agreement with the contents of Foreign Office despatch No.43 of 22nd January 1936 to the Ambassador, Baghdad, and feel sure that, if we adopt the boundary line suggested, we shall have little difficulty in refuting any criticisms or counter arguments that may later be brought forward by either the Iraq Government or the Shaikh of Kuwait in the matter

The Hon'ble Lt.-Colonel  
T.C.Fowle, C.B.E., Political Resident  
in the Persian Gulf, Bushire.

Copy, with compliments to J.C.Walton, Esquire, the India Office, reference his D.O.P.Z.249/36, dated the 24th January 1936.



"ملف ٦/٤ | الحدود الكويتية-العراقية" [١٩٥٥] (٧٥١/٤٠٠)







CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 94-S of 1936.

TV/6

The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf presents his compliments to

1. The Hon'ble Sir Aubrey Metcalfe, KCIE., CSI., MVO.,  
Foreign Secretary to the Government of India,  
New Delhi.
2. J.C. Walton Esquire, CB., MC.,  
The India Office, London.
3. Captain G.S.H de Gaury, MC.,  
Political Agent, Kuwait. ✓

and has the honour to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned document (s).

CONFIDENTIAL

Kuwait Receipt

No 71 Date 12.2.36

British Consulate-General, BUSHIRE.

Dated... 7th February.. 1936.

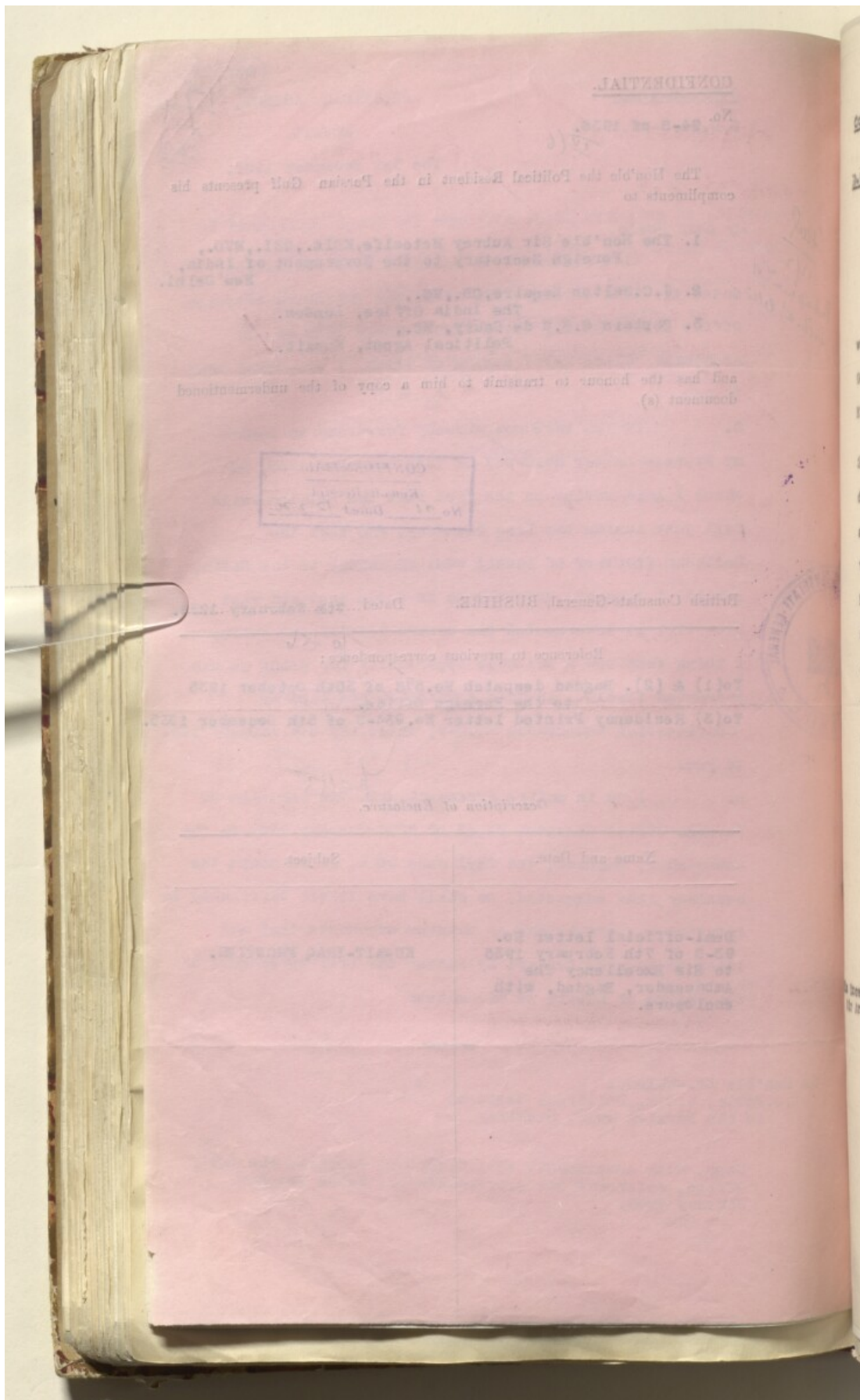
Reference to previous correspondence:

- To (1) & (2). Bagdad despatch No. 578 of 30th October 1935  
to the Foreign Office.  
To (3) Residency Printed letter No. 934-S of 5th December 1935.

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
Demi-official letter No. 93-S of 7th February 1936 to His Excellency The Ambassador, Bagdad, with enclosure.	KUWAIT-IRAQ FRONTIER.







Confidential.

The Residency,

D.O.No.93-E of 1936.

Bushire, the 7th February, 1936.

Could you please refer to correspondence ending with your Printed Letter No.377/9/35, dated the 30th October last, with enclosure, on the subject of the Kuwait-Iraq Frontier.

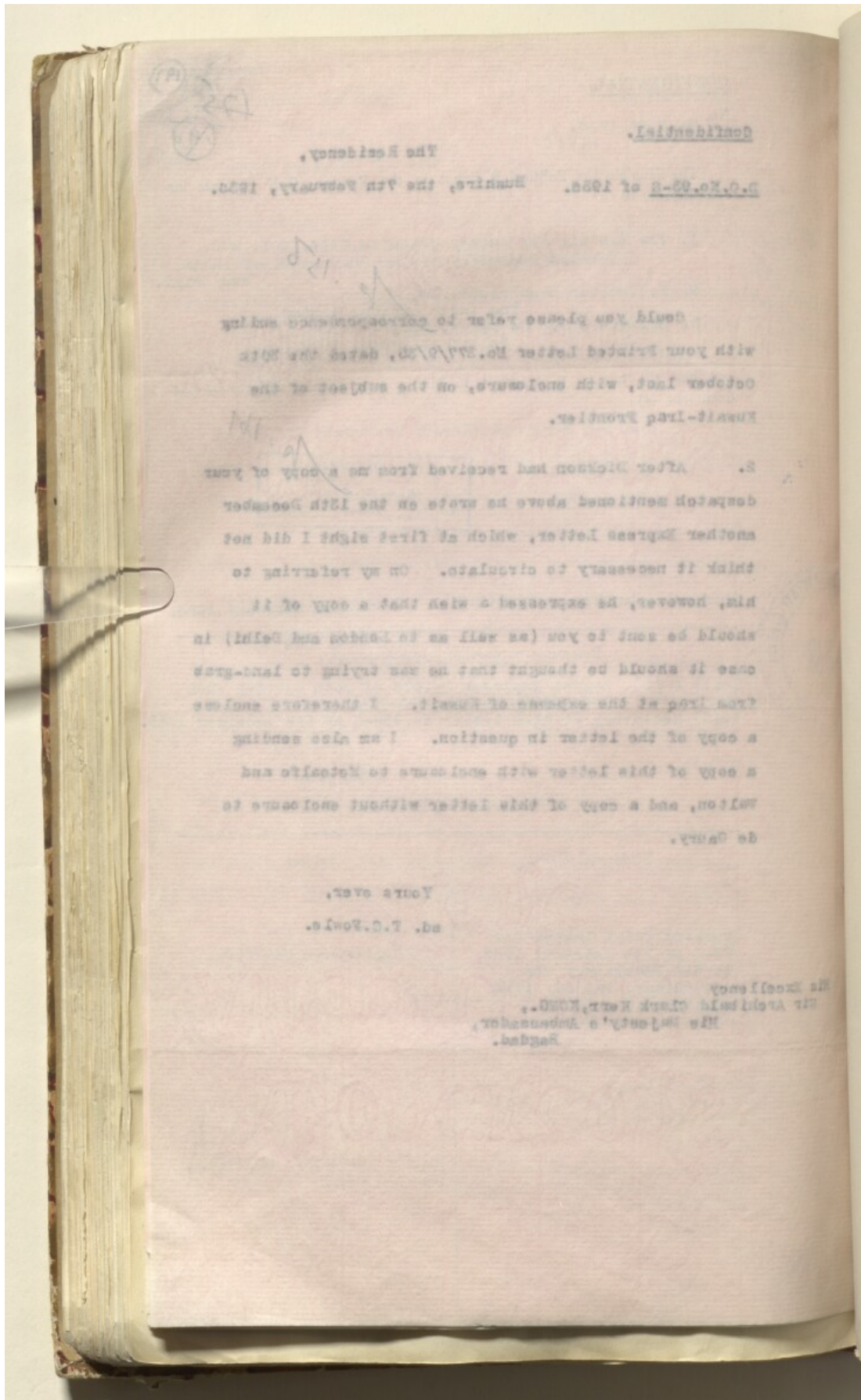
2. After Dickson had received from me a copy of your despatch mentioned above he wrote on the 13th December another Express Letter, which at first sight I did not think it necessary to circulate. On my referring to him, however, he expressed a wish that a copy of it should be sent to you (as well as to London and Delhi) in case it should be thought that he was trying to land-grab from Iraq at the expense of Kuwait. I therefore enclose a copy of the letter in question. I am also sending a copy of this letter with enclosure to Metcalfe and Walton, and a copy of this letter without enclosure to de Saury.

Yours ever,

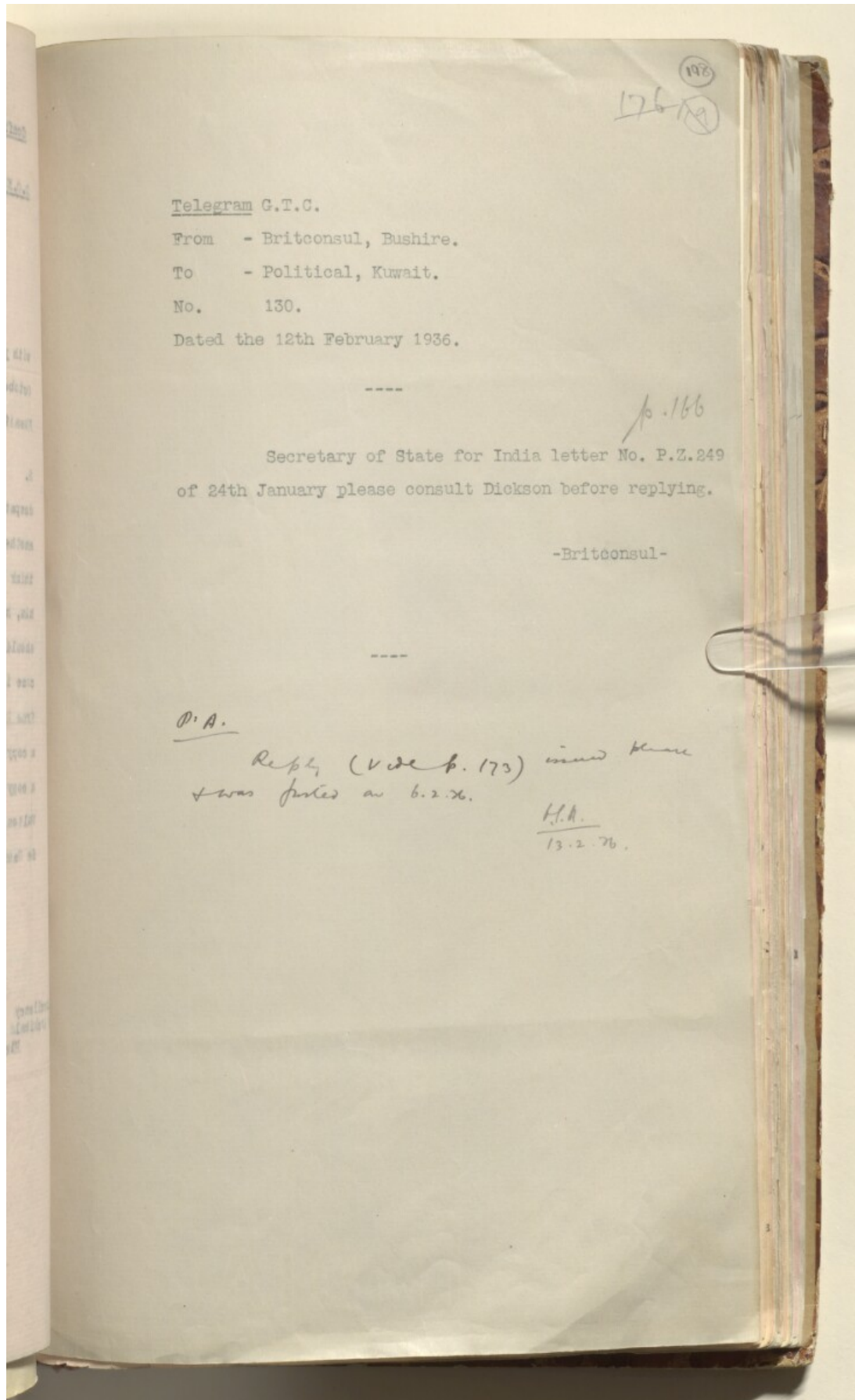
ad. T.C.Fowle.

His Excellency  
Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, KCMG.,  
His Majesty's Ambassador,  
Bagdad.









Telegram G.T.C.

From - Britconsul, Bushire.

To - Political, Kuwait.

No. 130.

Dated the 12th February 1936.

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Secretary of State for India letter No. P.Z.249  
of 24th January please consult Dickson before replying.

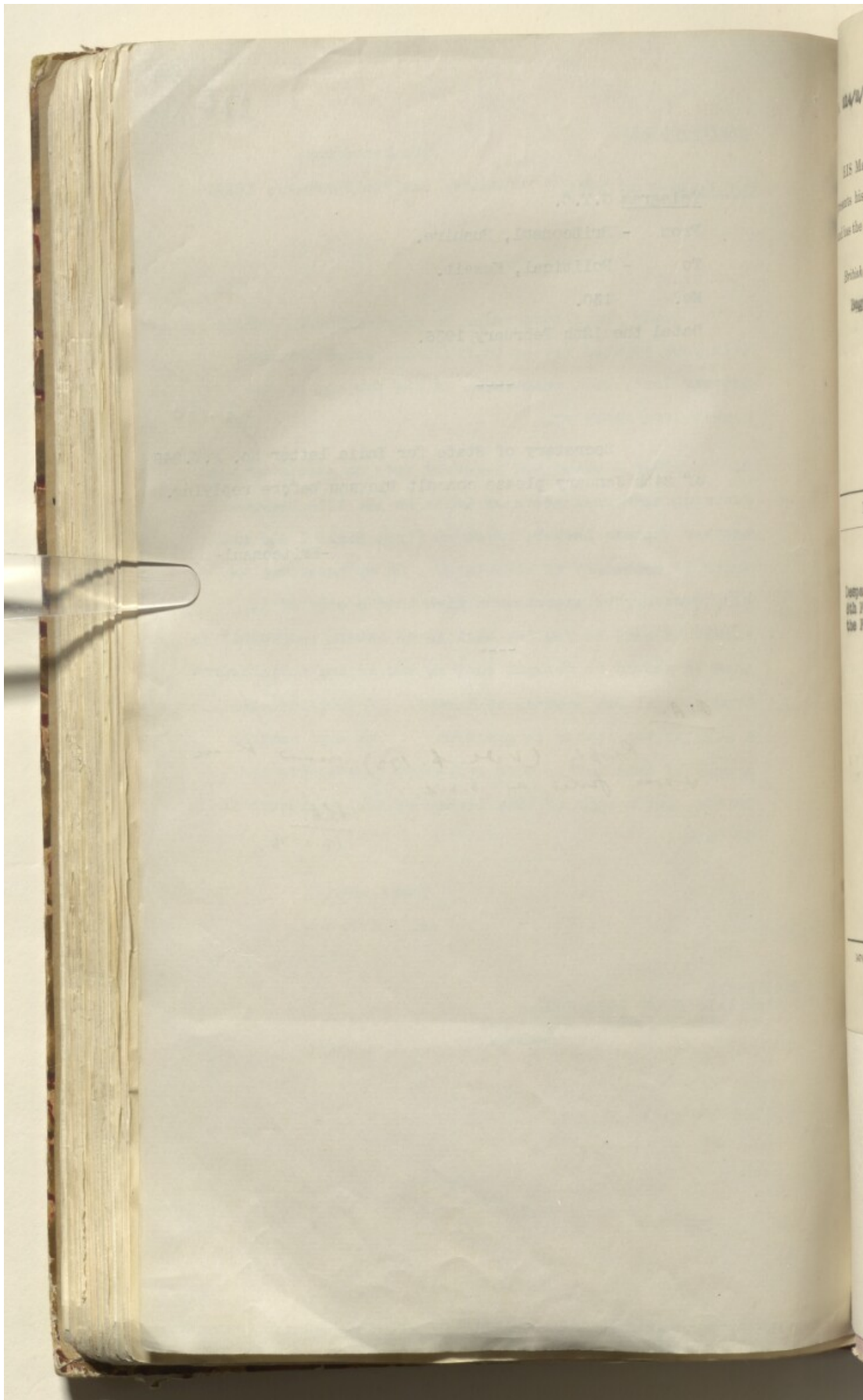
-Britconsul-

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D.A.

Reply (vide p. 173) issued  
& was filed on 6.2.76.

H.A.  
13.2.76.





No. 214/2/36. 199 177 192

IV/6

CONFIDENTIAL  
Kuwait Receipt  
No. 120 Dated 19.2.36.

HIS Majesty's Ambassador at Bagdad  
presents his compliments to the Political Agent, Kuwait,  
and has the honour to transmit to him the under-mentioned documents.

British Embassy,.....  
Bagdad.....

8th February, 1936.

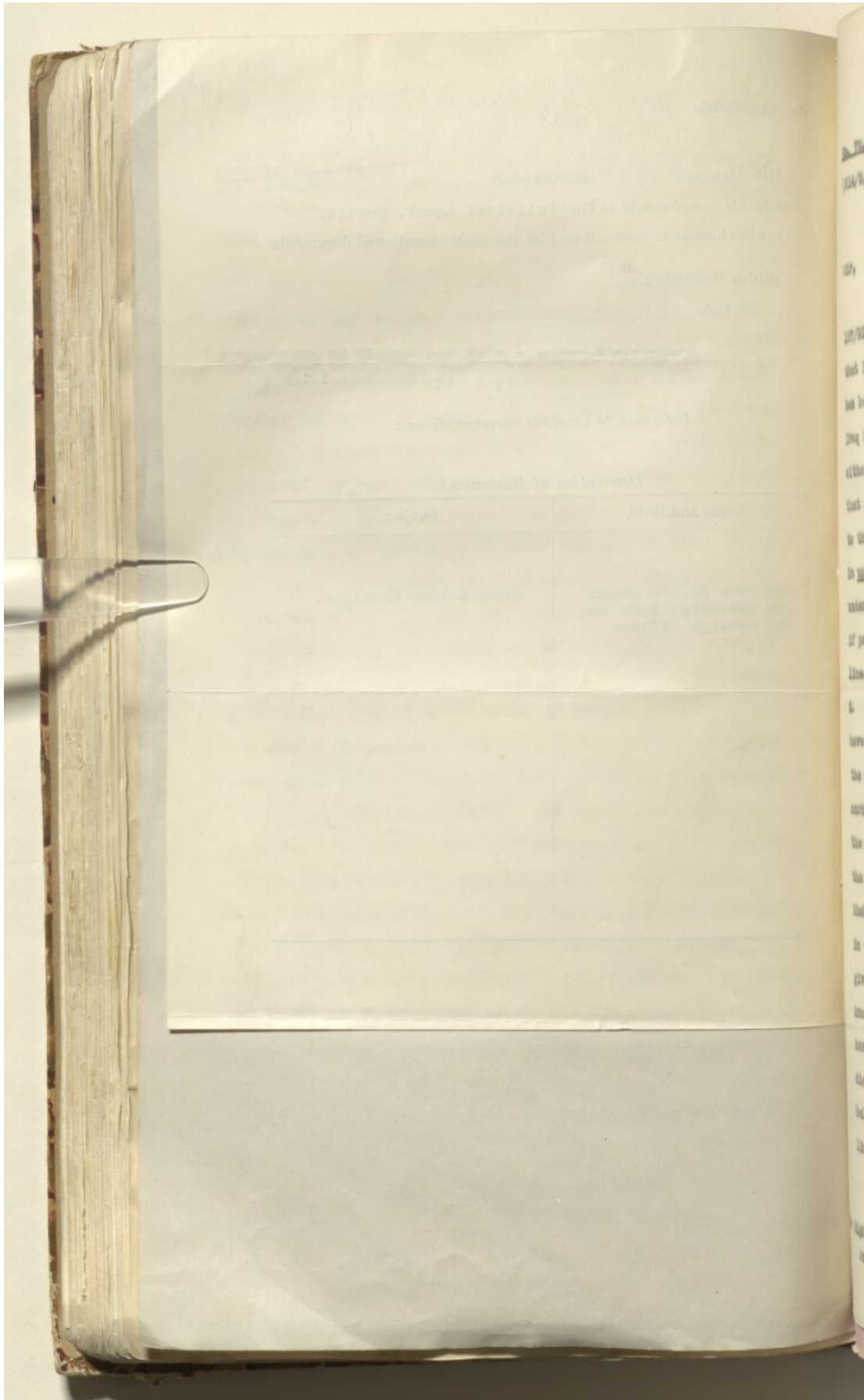
Reference to previous correspondence :

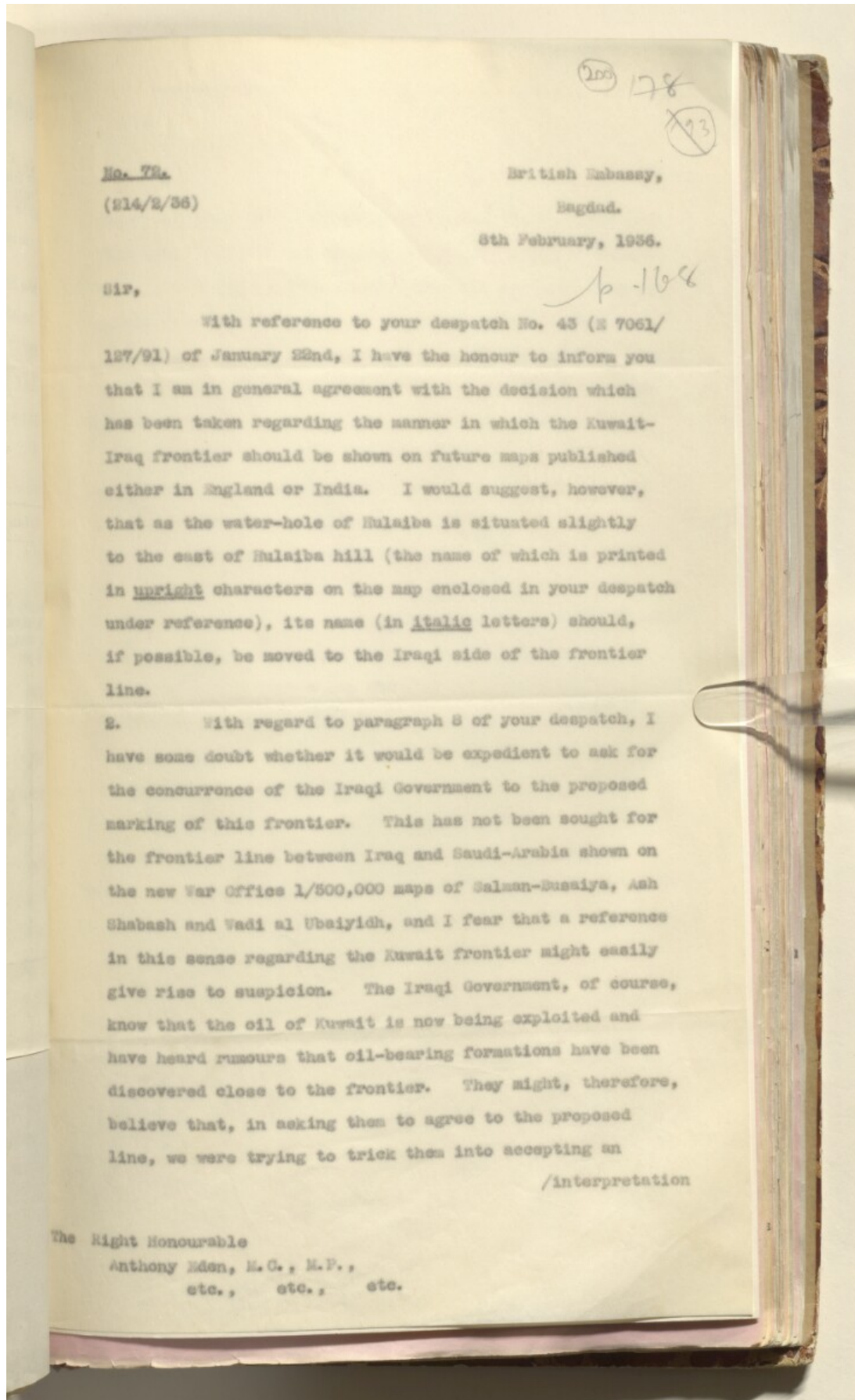
Description of Enclosure.

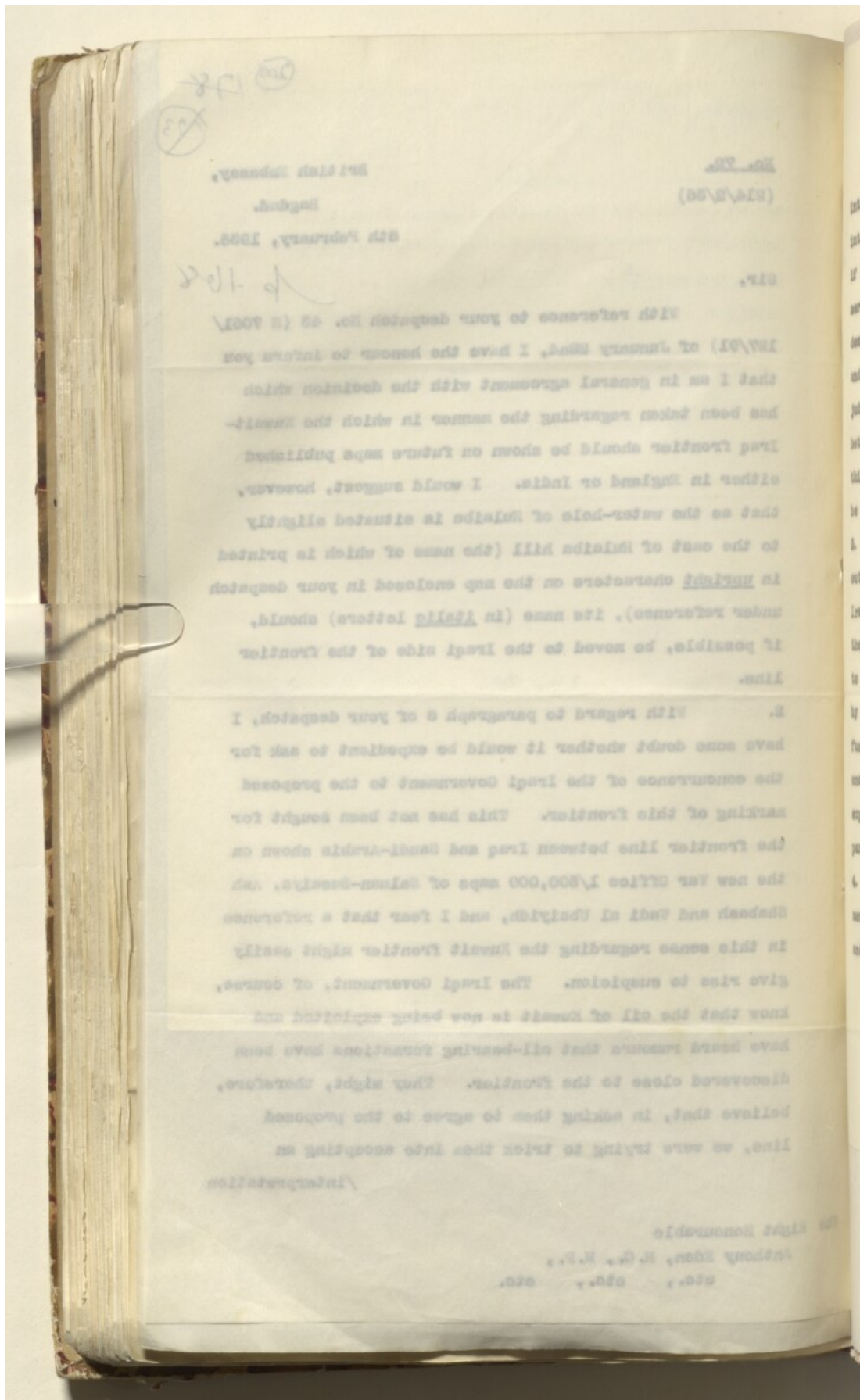
Name and Date.	Subject.
Despatch No. 72 dated 8th February, 1936 to the Foreign Office.	Kuwait-Iraq Frontier.

3479 7388 (2)

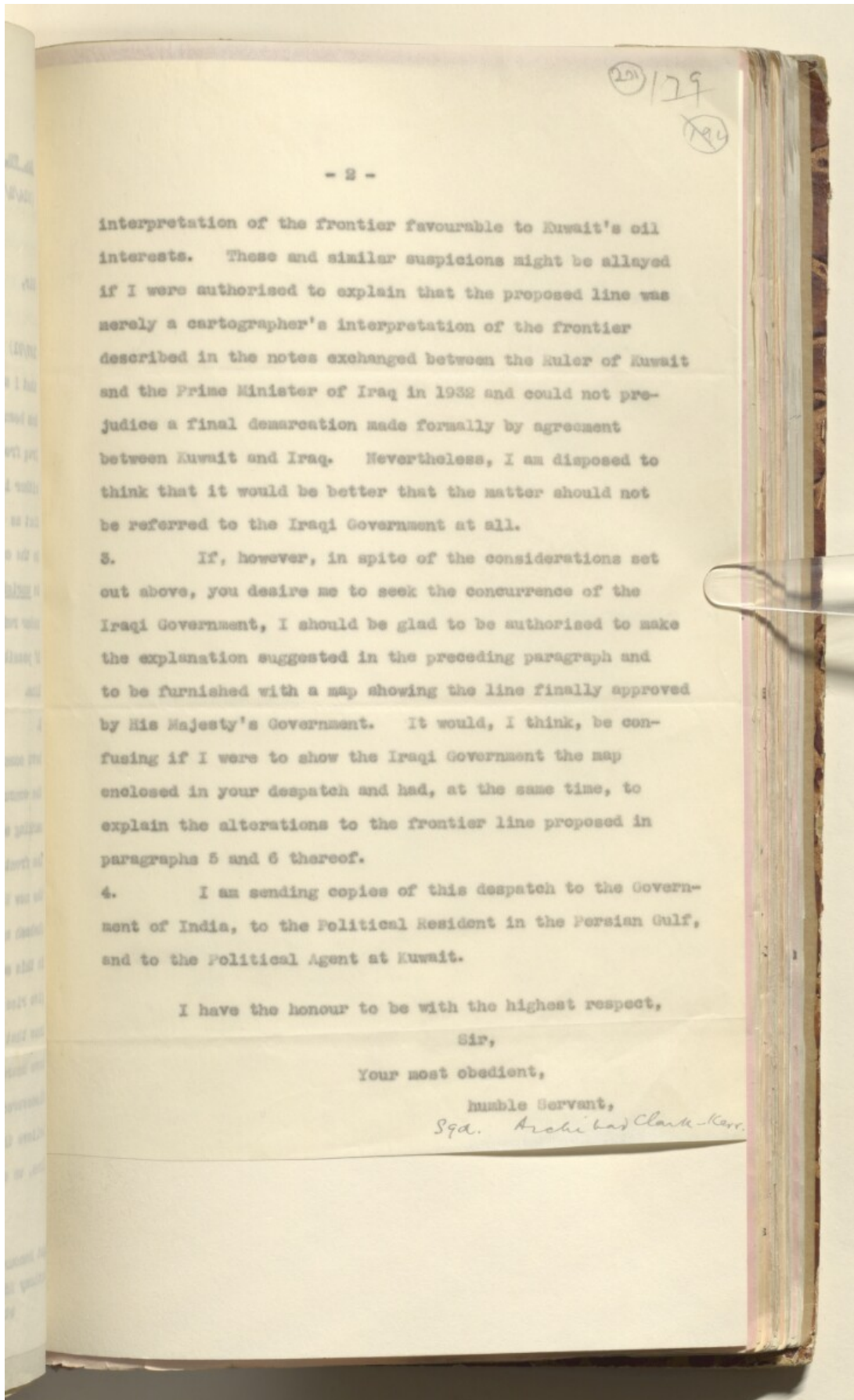












- 2 -

interpretation of the frontier favourable to Kuwait's oil interests. These and similar suspicions might be allayed if I were authorised to explain that the proposed line was merely a cartographer's interpretation of the frontier described in the notes exchanged between the Ruler of Kuwait and the Prime Minister of Iraq in 1932 and could not prejudice a final demarcation made formally by agreement between Kuwait and Iraq. Nevertheless, I am disposed to think that it would be better that the matter should not be referred to the Iraqi Government at all.

3. If, however, in spite of the considerations set out above, you desire me to seek the concurrence of the Iraqi Government, I should be glad to be authorised to make the explanation suggested in the preceding paragraph and to be furnished with a map showing the line finally approved by His Majesty's Government. It would, I think, be confusing if I were to show the Iraqi Government the map enclosed in your despatch and had, at the same time, to explain the alterations to the frontier line proposed in paragraphs 5 and 6 thereof.

4. I am sending copies of this despatch to the Government of India, to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, and to the Political Agent at Kuwait.

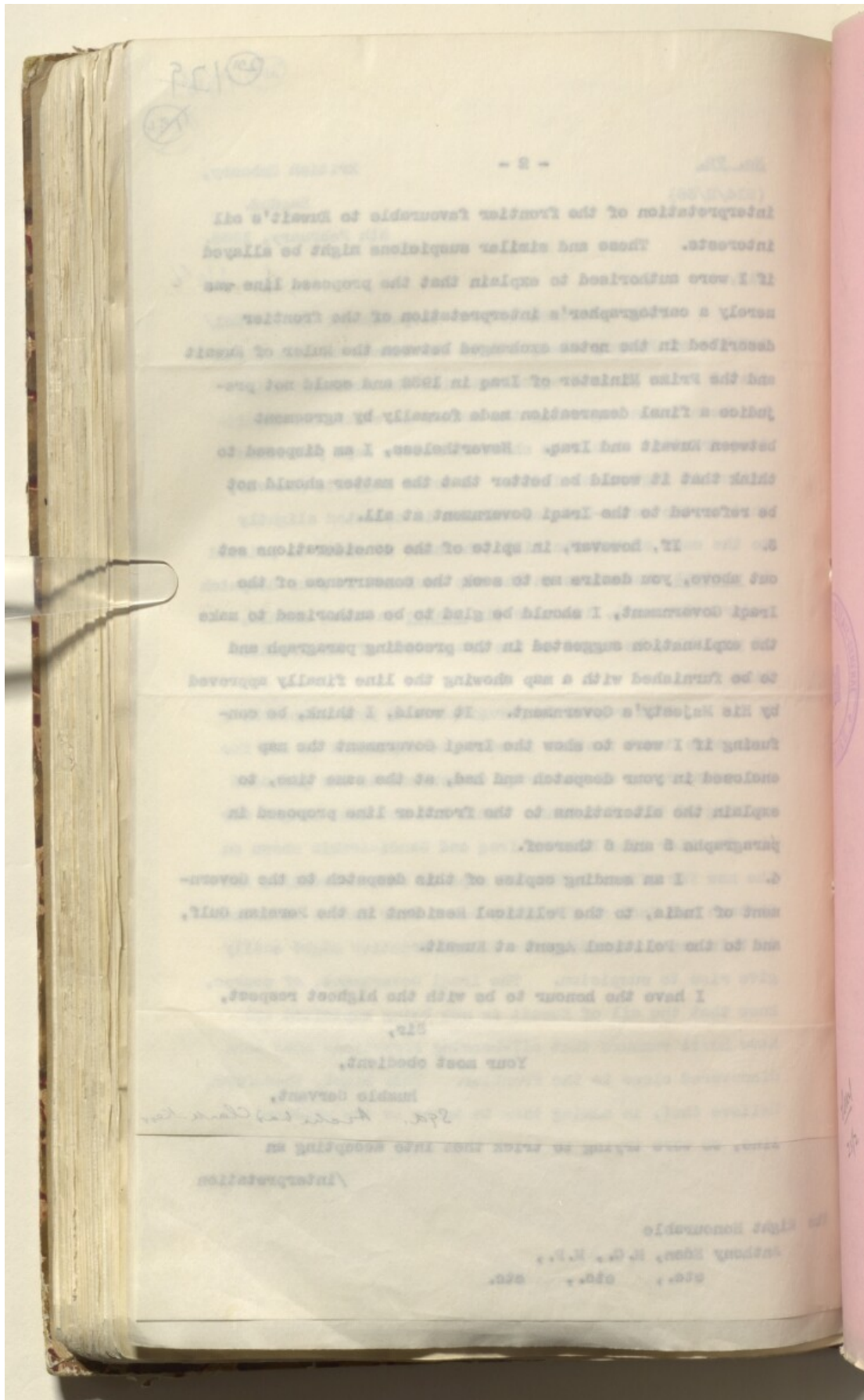
I have the honour to be with the highest respect,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble Servant,

Sgd. Archibald Clarke Kerr.





CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 111-S of 1936.

IX/6

CONFIDENTIAL  
Kuwait Receipt  
No 109 Date 25-2-36

The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf presents his compliments to

1. O.K. Caroe Esquire, CIE.,  
Deputy Secretary (Foreign) to the  
Government of India, New Delhi.
2. Captain G.S.H. de Gaury, MC.,  
Political Agent, Kuwait. ✓

and has the honour to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned document (9)

British Consulate-General, BUSHIRE. Dated.. 12th February 1936.

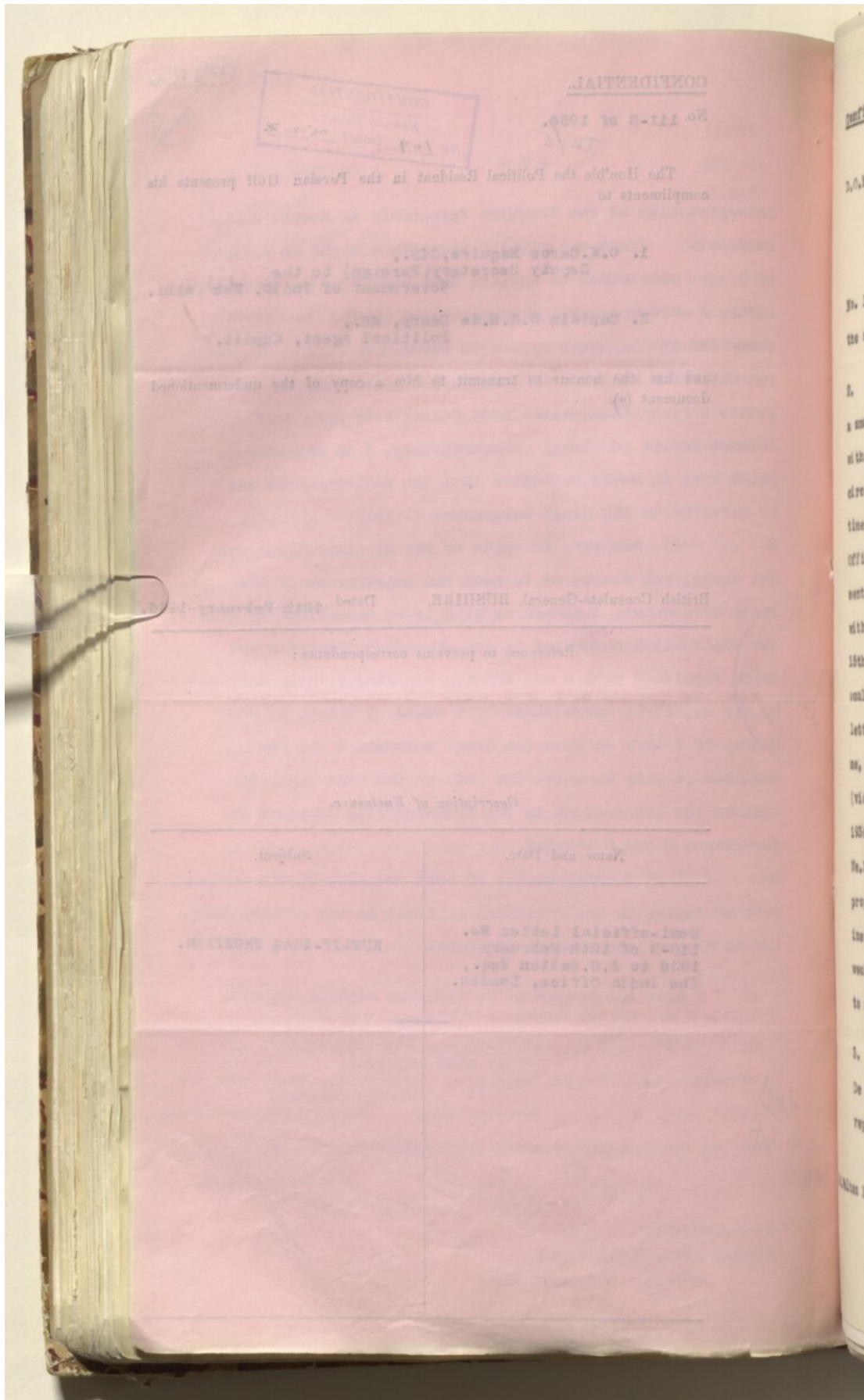
Reference to previous correspondence:

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
Demi-official letter No. 110-S of 12th February 1936 to J.C. Walton Esq., The India Office, London.	KUWAIT-IRAQ FRONTIER.

Lead  
25/2







Confidential.

The Residency,

Bushire, the 12th February 1936.

D.O.No.110-S of 1936.

Could you please refer to your demi-official letter No. P.2.249/36, dated the 24th January 1936, to Dickson, on the subject of the Kuwait-Iraq Frontier.

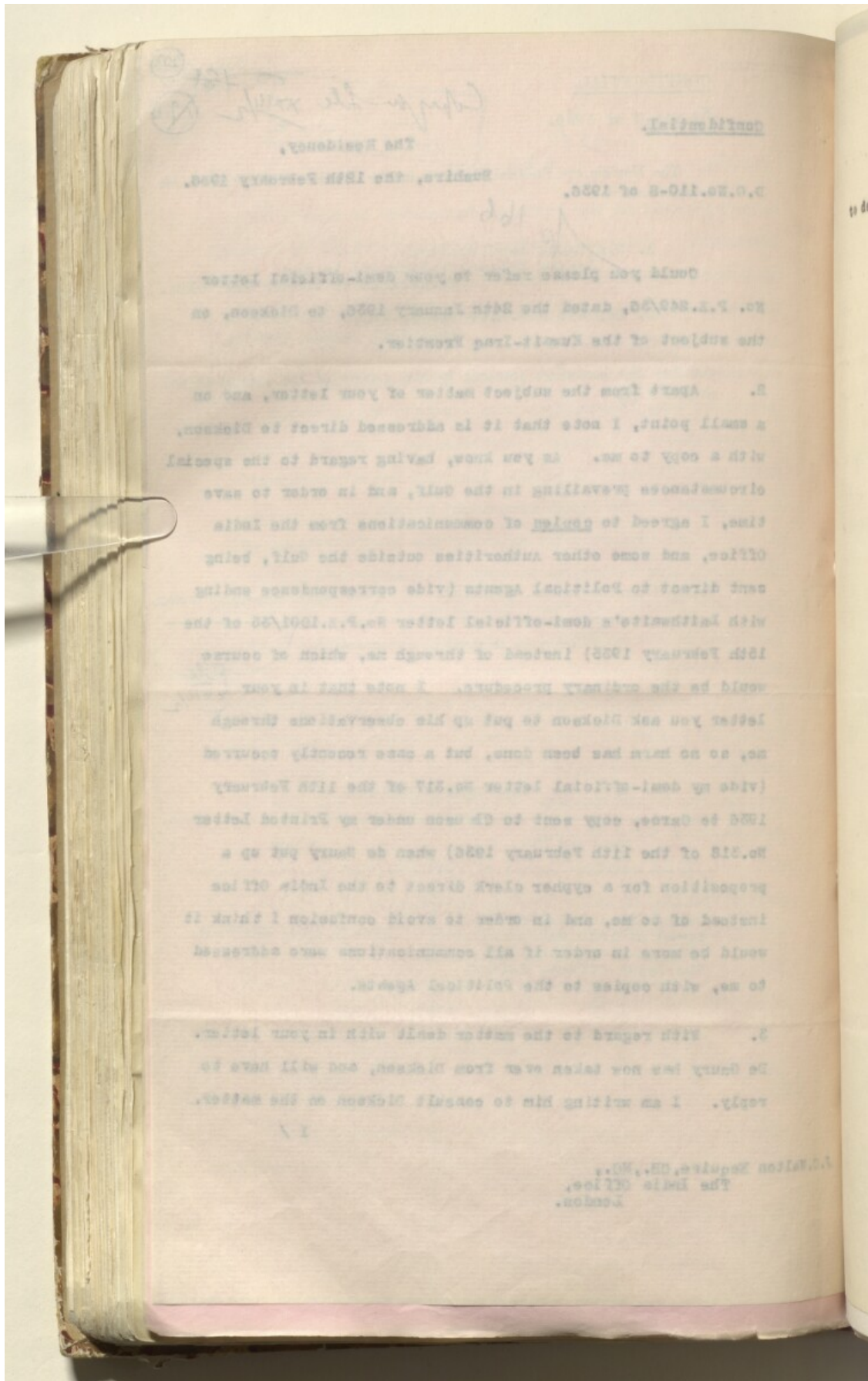
2. Apart from the subject matter of your letter, and on a small point, I note that it is addressed direct to Dickson, with a copy to me. As you know, having regard to the special circumstances prevailing in the Gulf, and in order to save time, I agreed to copies of communications from the India Office, and some other Authorities outside the Gulf, being sent direct to Political Agents (vide correspondence ending with Laithwaite's demi-official letter No.P.2.1001/35 of the 15th February 1935) instead of through me, which of course would be the ordinary procedure. I note that in your letter you ask Dickson to put up his observations through me, so no harm has been done, but a case recently occurred (vide my demi-official letter No.317 of the 11th February 1936 to Caroe, copy sent to Chauson under my Printed Letter No.318 of the 11th February 1936) when de Gaury put up a proposition for a cypher clerk direct to the India Office instead of to me, and in order to avoid confusion I think it would be more in order if all communications were addressed to me, with copies to the Political Agents.

3. With regard to the matter dealt with in your letter. De Gaury has now taken over from Dickson, and will have to reply. I am writing him to consult Dickson on the matter.

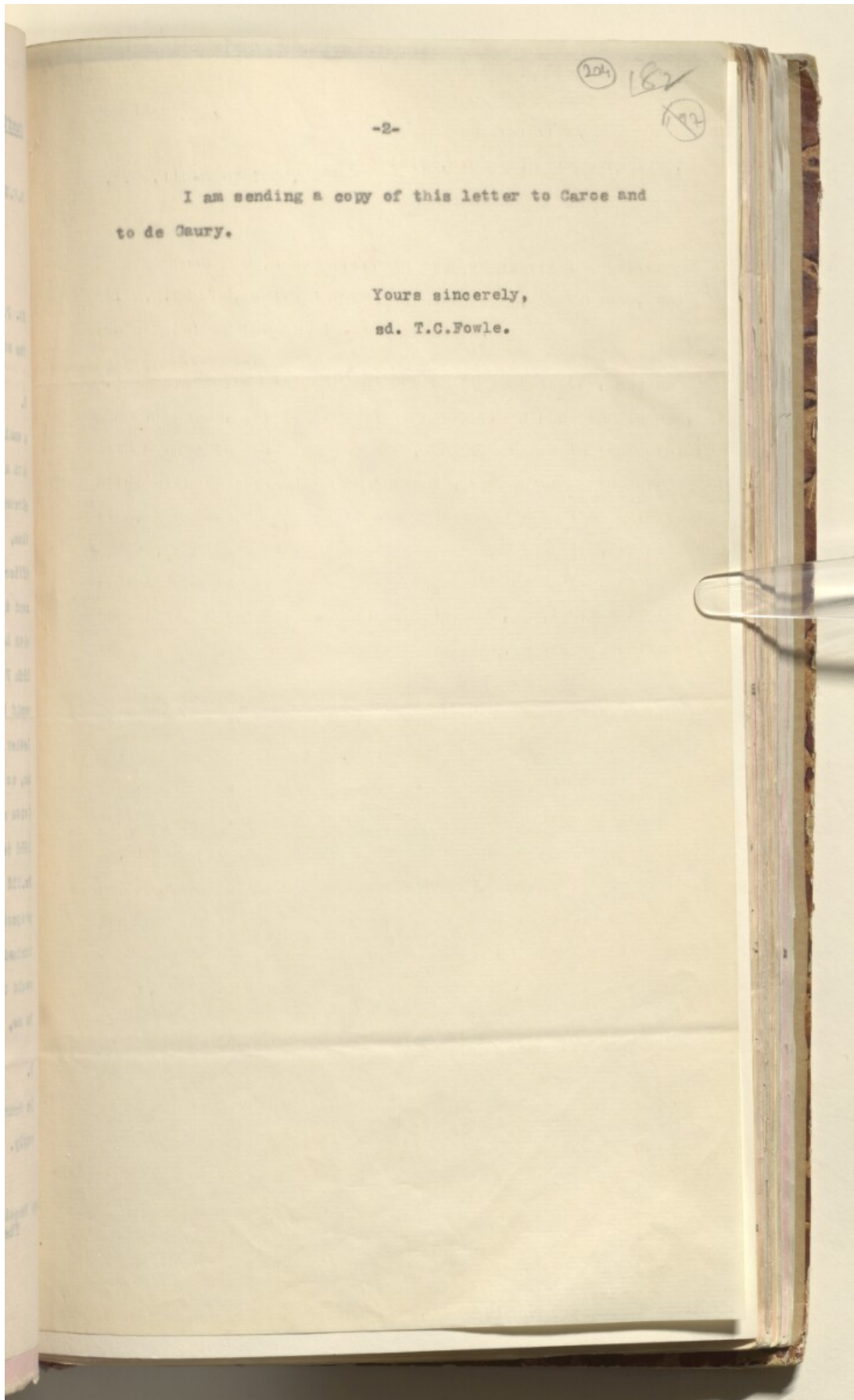
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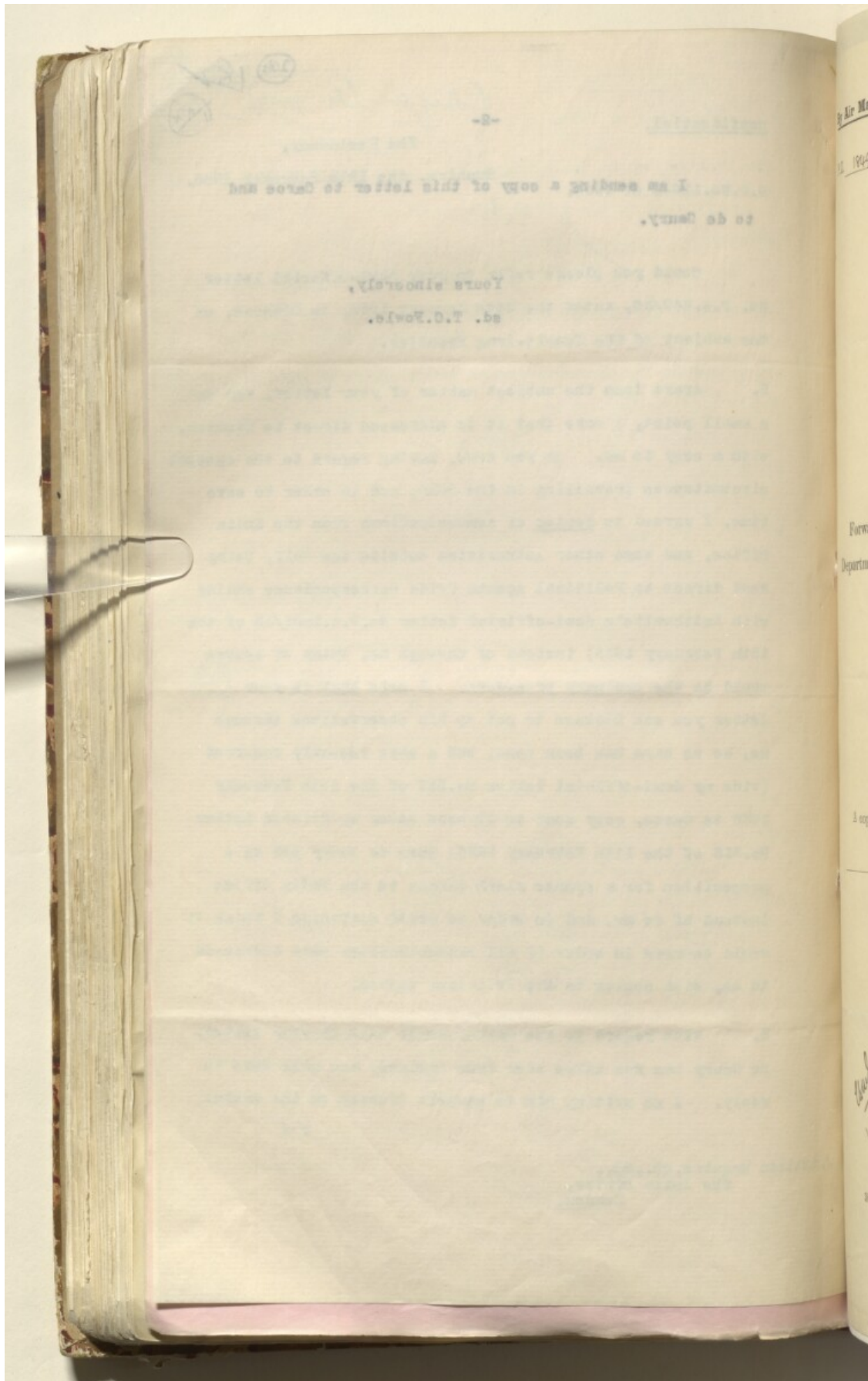
J.C.Walton Esquire, CB., MC.,  
The India Office,  
London.

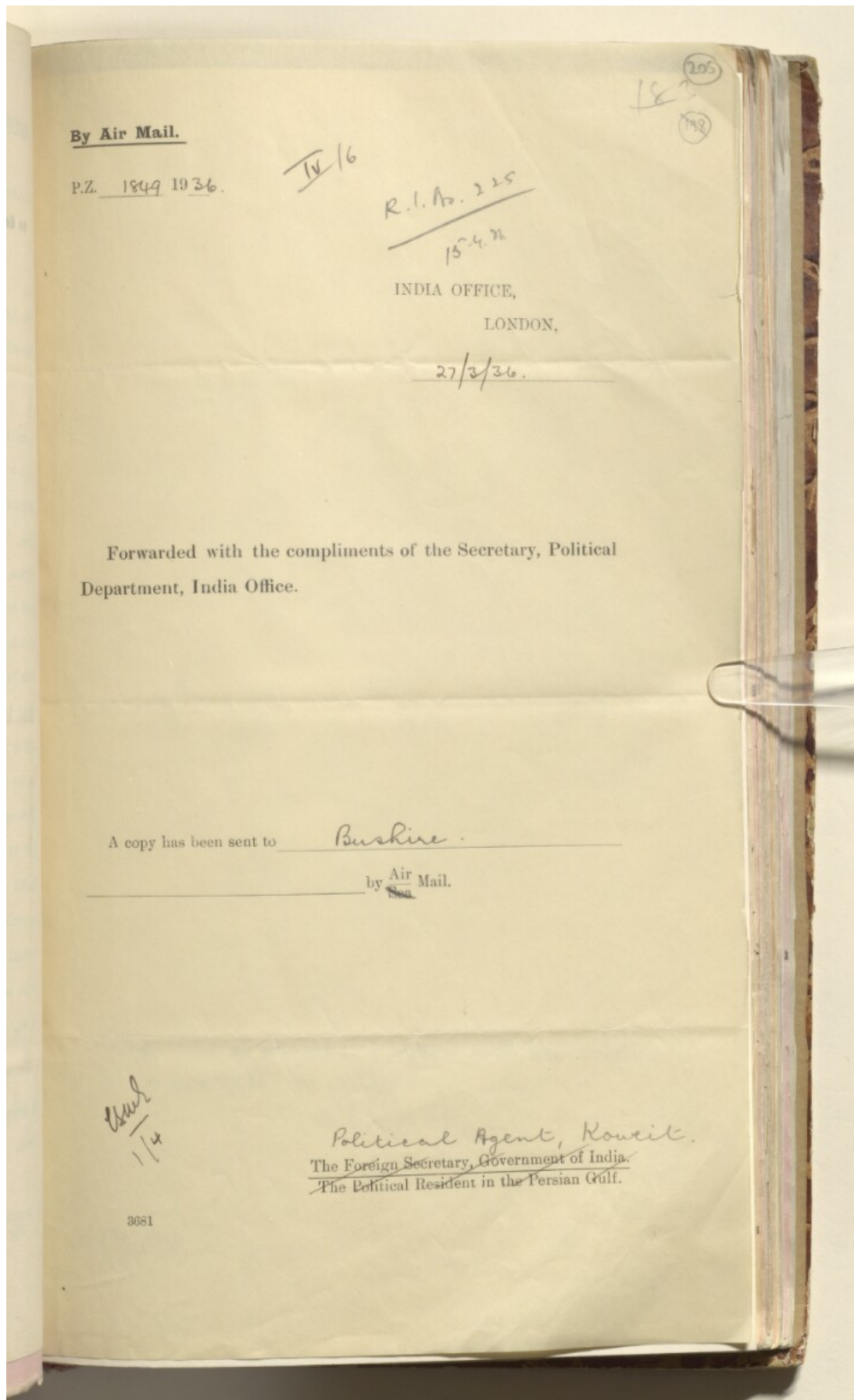








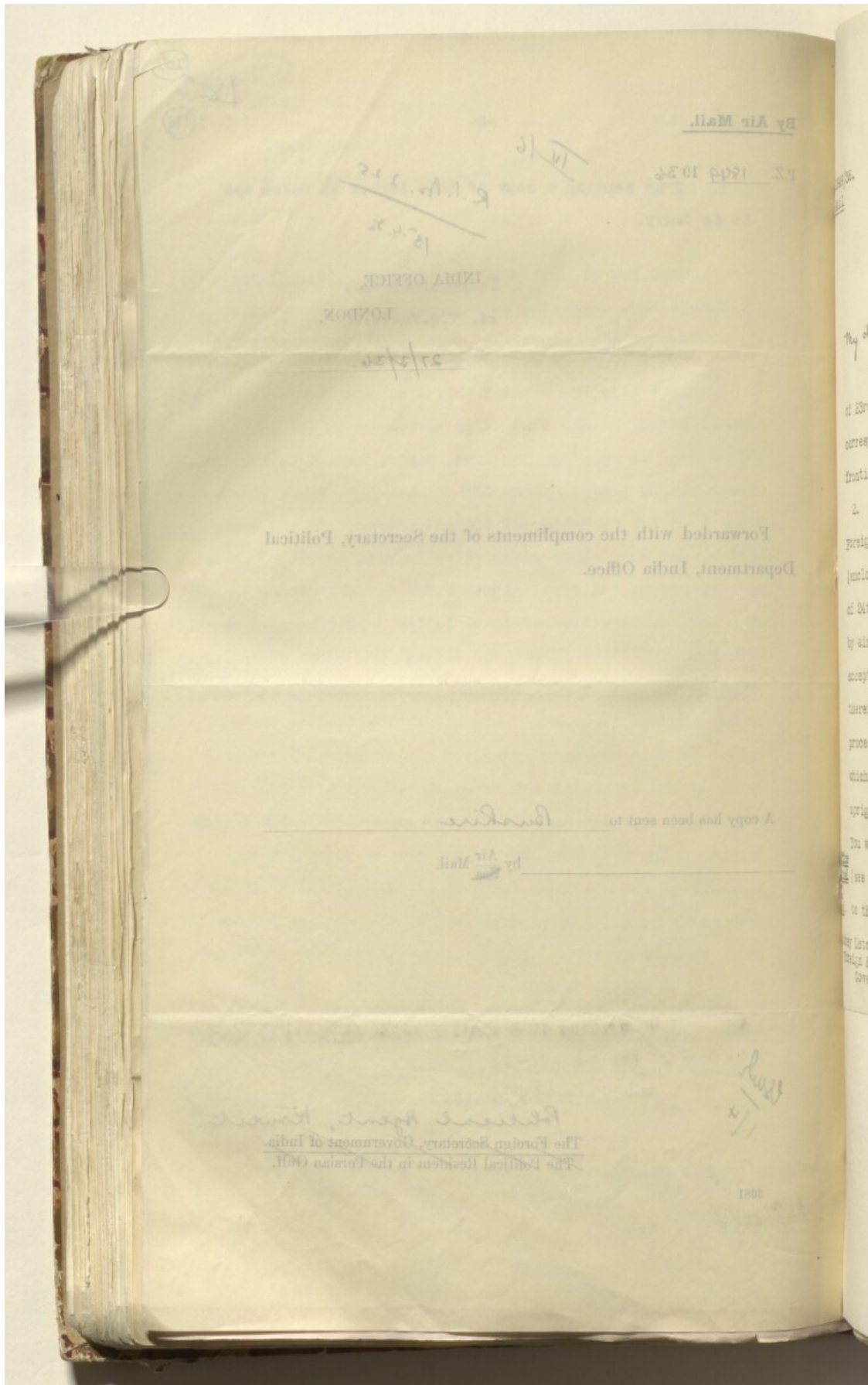


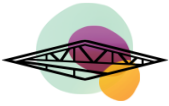






"ملف ٦/٤ | الحدود الكويتية-العراقية" [٢٠٥ ظ] (٧٥١/٤٢٠)





P.Z.1849/36.

Air Mail

INDIA OFFICE,

WHITEHALL, S.W.1.

27th March, 1936.

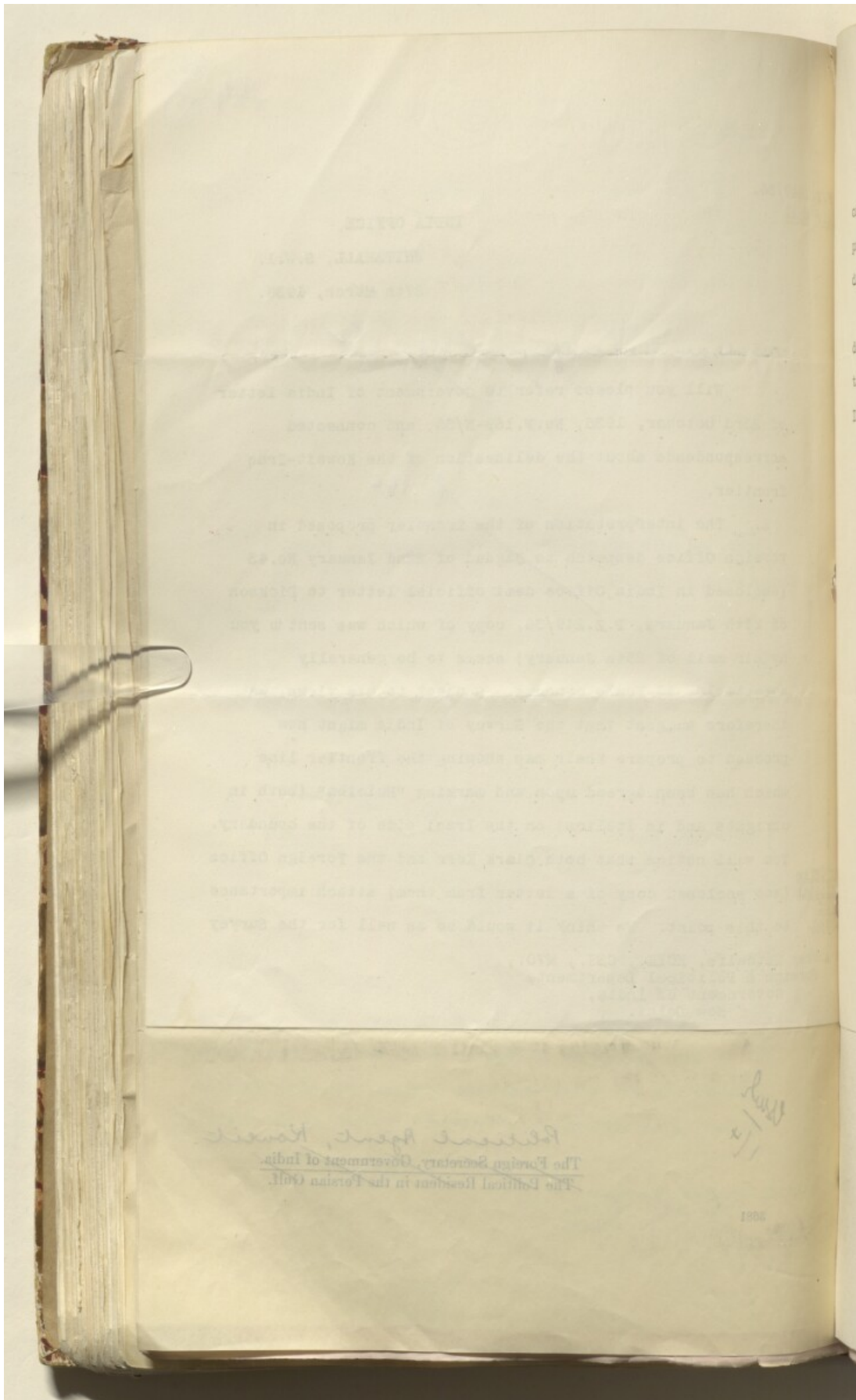
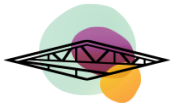
my dear Metcalfe,

Will you please refer to government of India letter of 23rd October, 1935, No.F.169-N/35, and connected correspondence about the delineation of the Koweit-Iraq frontier.

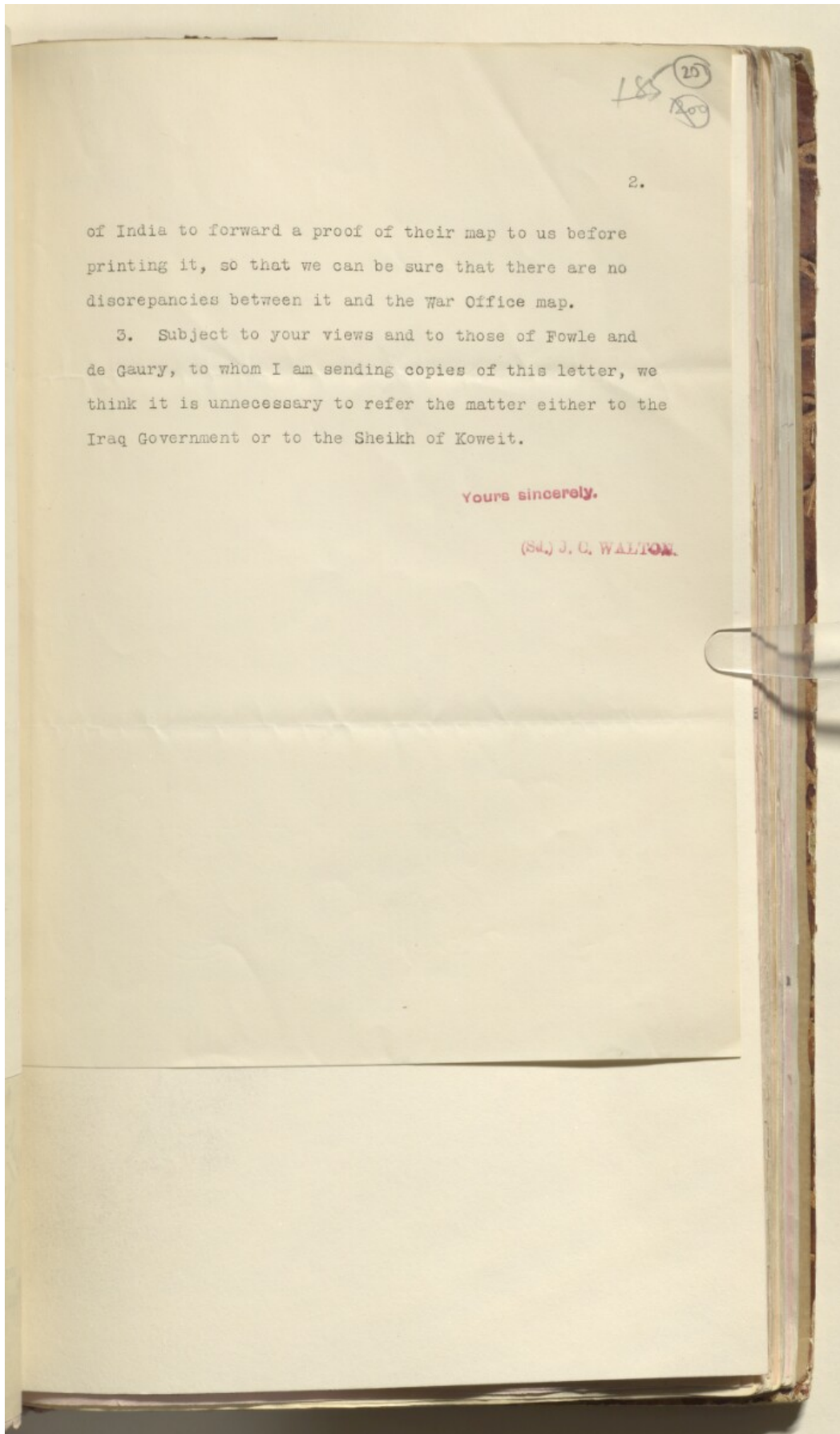
2. The interpretation of the frontier proposed in Foreign Office despatch to Bagdad of 22nd January No.43 (enclosed in India Office demi official letter to Dickson of 24th January, P.Z.249/36, copy of which was sent to you by air mail of 25th January) seems to be generally acceptable, if Fowle concurs. Subject to his views, we therefore suggest that the Survey of India might now proceed to prepare their map showing the frontier line which has been agreed upon and marking "Hulaiba" (both in uprights and in italics) on the Iraqi side of the boundary.

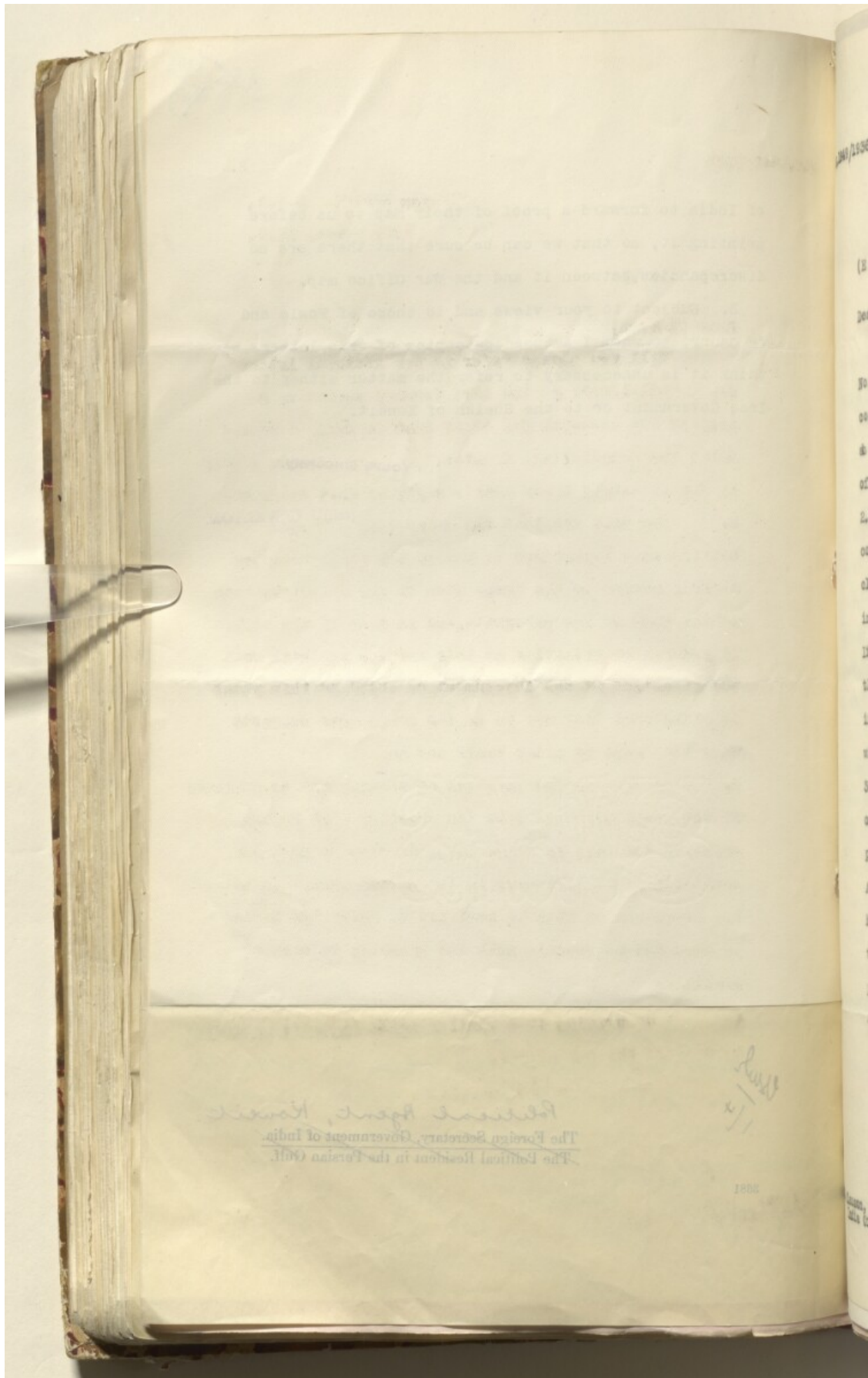
You will notice that both Clark Kerr and the Foreign Office Official (see enclosed copy of a letter from them) attach importance of March to this point. We think it would be as well for the Survey

Mr Aubrey Metcalfe, KCIE., CSI., MVO.,  
Foreign & Political Department,  
Government of India,  
New Delhi.











P.Z.1849/1936

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.I.

13th March, 1936.

(E 974/38/91)

Dear Clauson,

Will you please refer to our official letter No. E 7061/127/91 of the 23rd January enclosing a copy of our despatch No. 43 of 22nd January to Bagdad about the Koweit-Iraqi frontier? I now enclose a copy of Sir Archibald Clark Kerr's reply to this despatch.

2. You will see that the Ambassador attaches considerable importance to having the word "hulaiba" clearly marked on the Iraqi side of the frontier, both in the case of the waterhole and in that of the hill. If you see no objection to this perhaps you will call the attention of the Government of India to this point in order that they may do as the Ambassador suggests when they come to print their new map.

3. As regards the question of seeking the concurrence of the Iraqi Government in the frontier line before printing the map, we think that, in view of what Sir Archibald Clark Kerr says in the second paragraph of his despatch, it will be best not to refer the matter to them but to proceed with the printing as soon as possible.

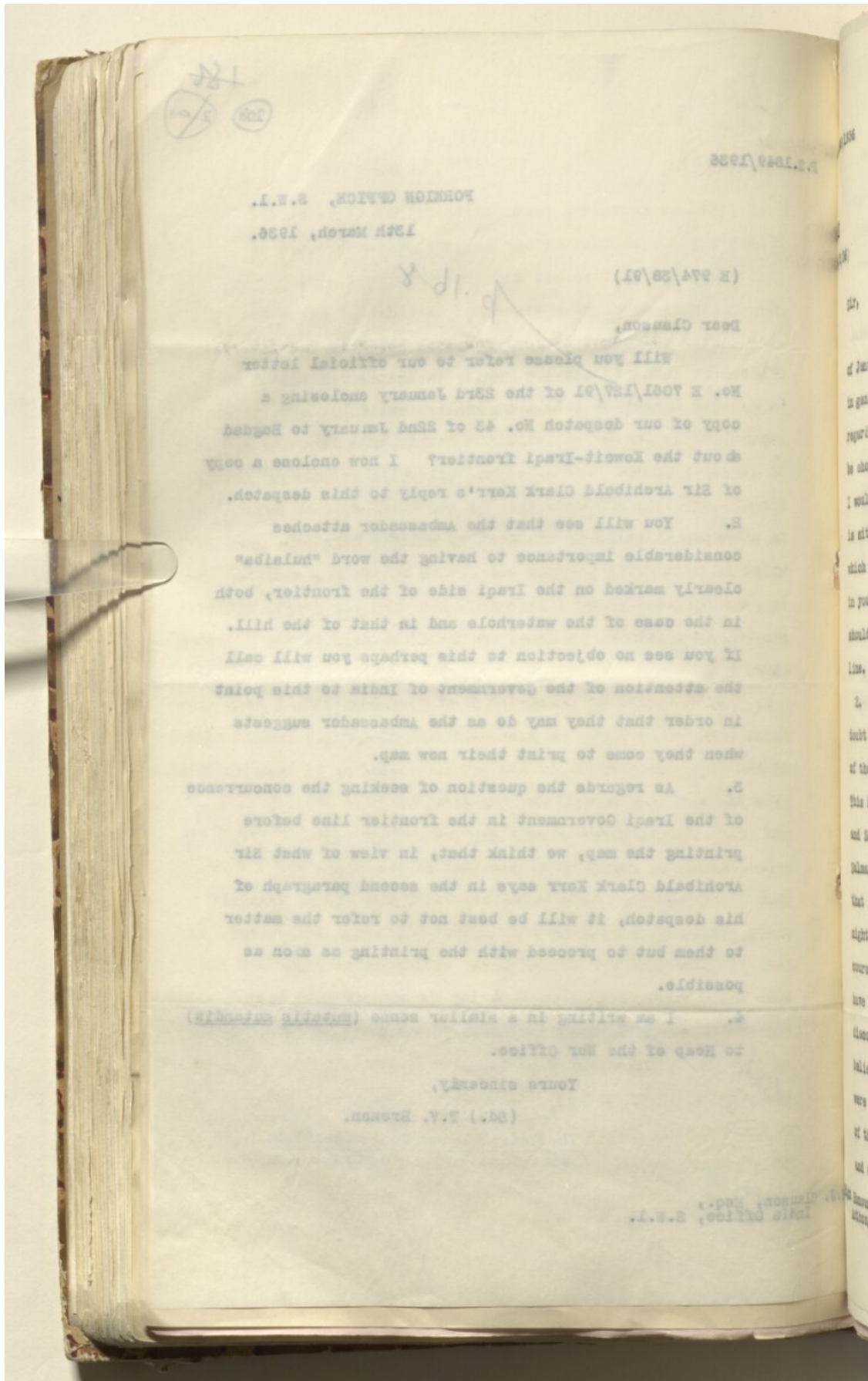
4. I am writing in a similar sense (mutatis mutandis) to Head of the War Office.

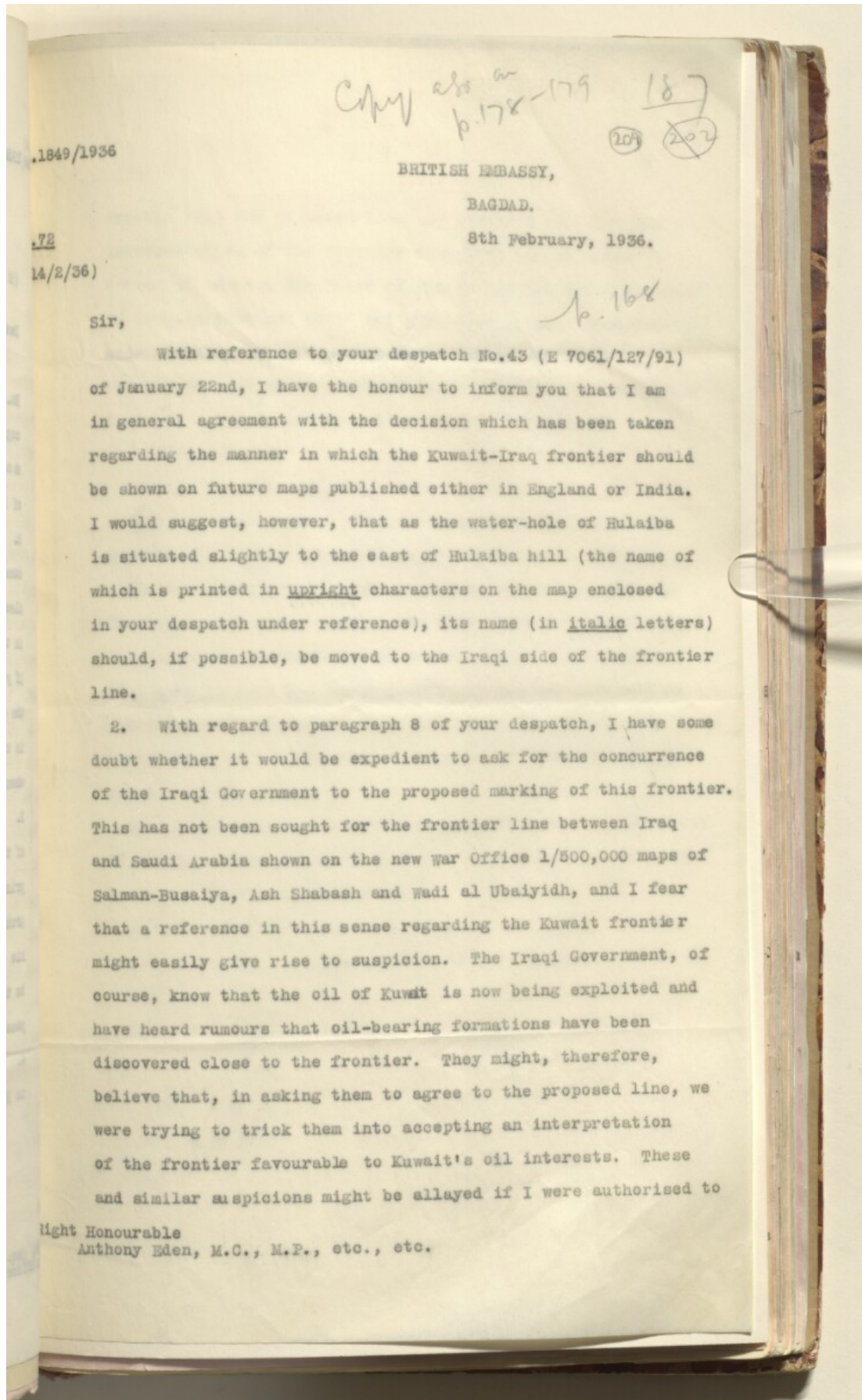
Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) T.V. Brennan.

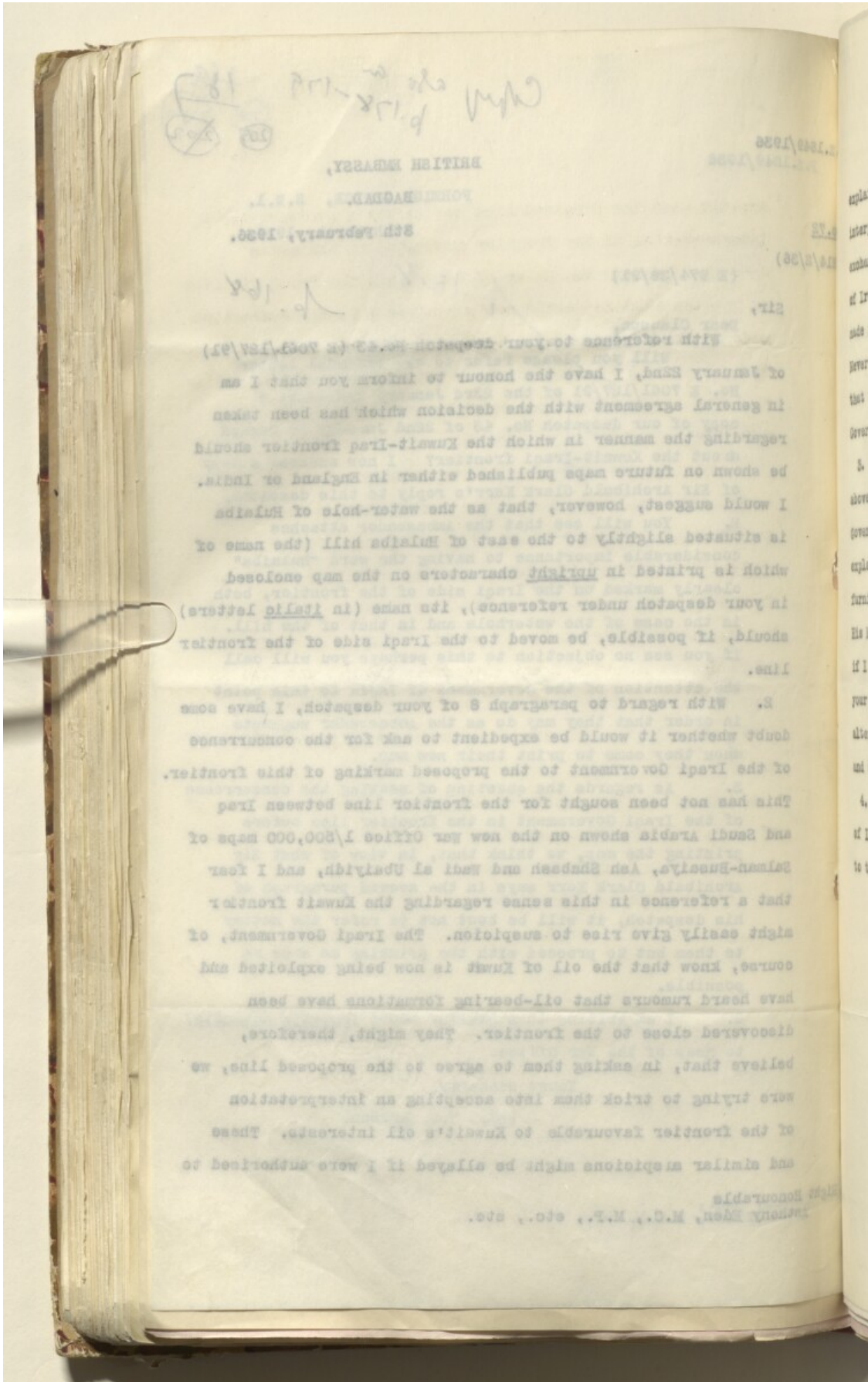
J. Clauson, Esq.,  
India Office, S.W.I.



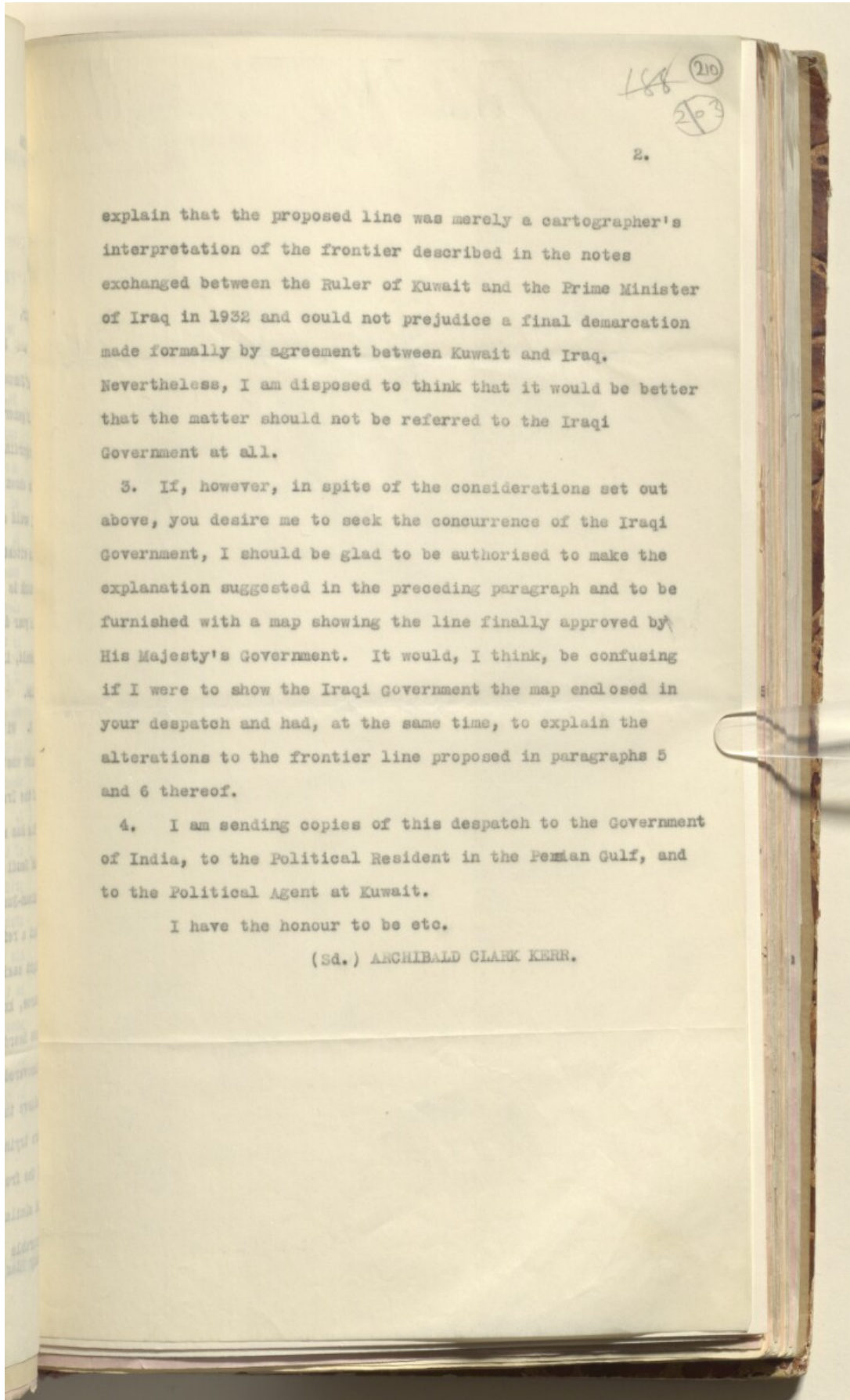












2.

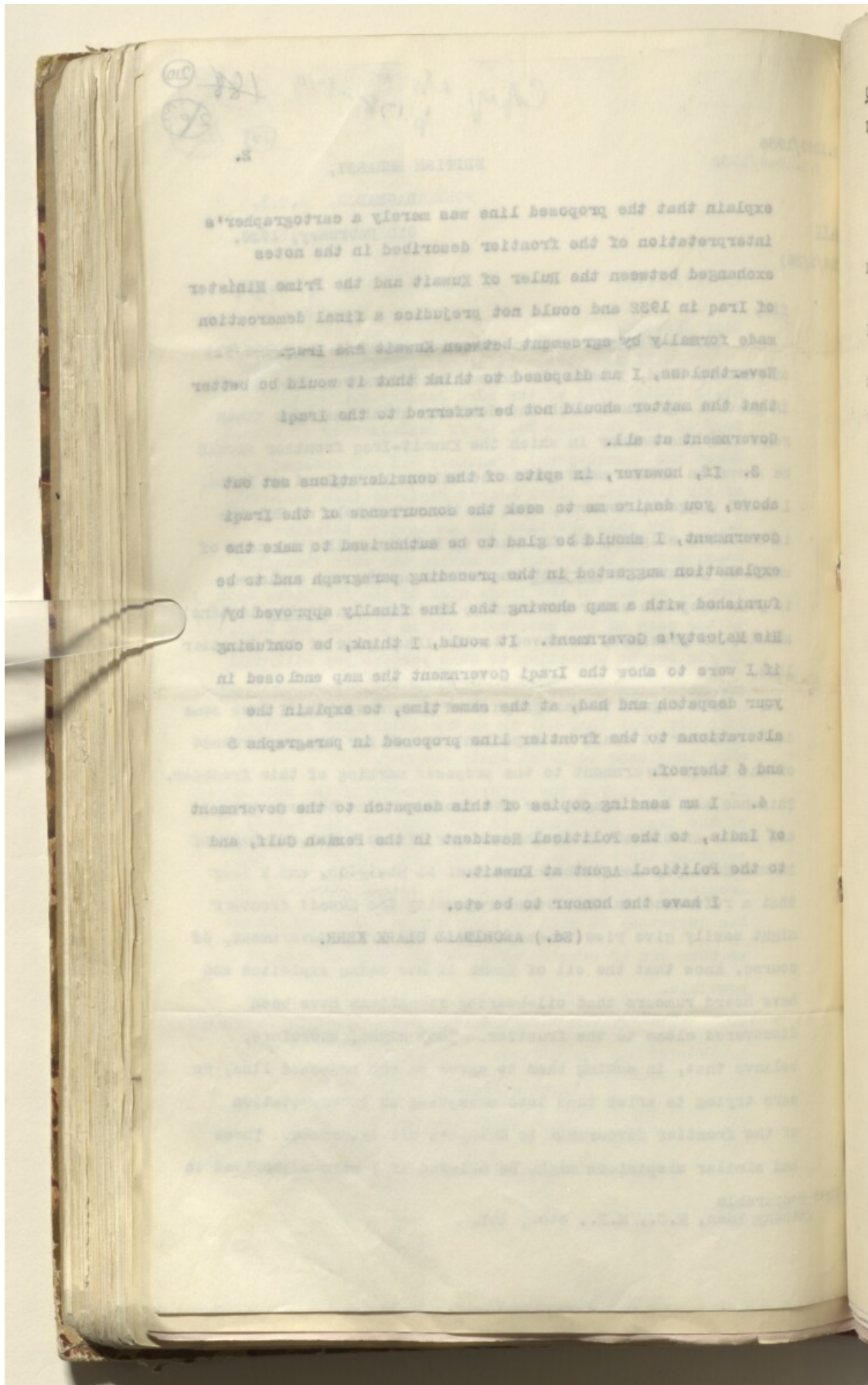
explain that the proposed line was merely a cartographer's interpretation of the frontier described in the notes exchanged between the Ruler of Kuwait and the Prime Minister of Iraq in 1932 and could not prejudice a final demarcation made formally by agreement between Kuwait and Iraq. Nevertheless, I am disposed to think that it would be better that the matter should not be referred to the Iraqi Government at all.

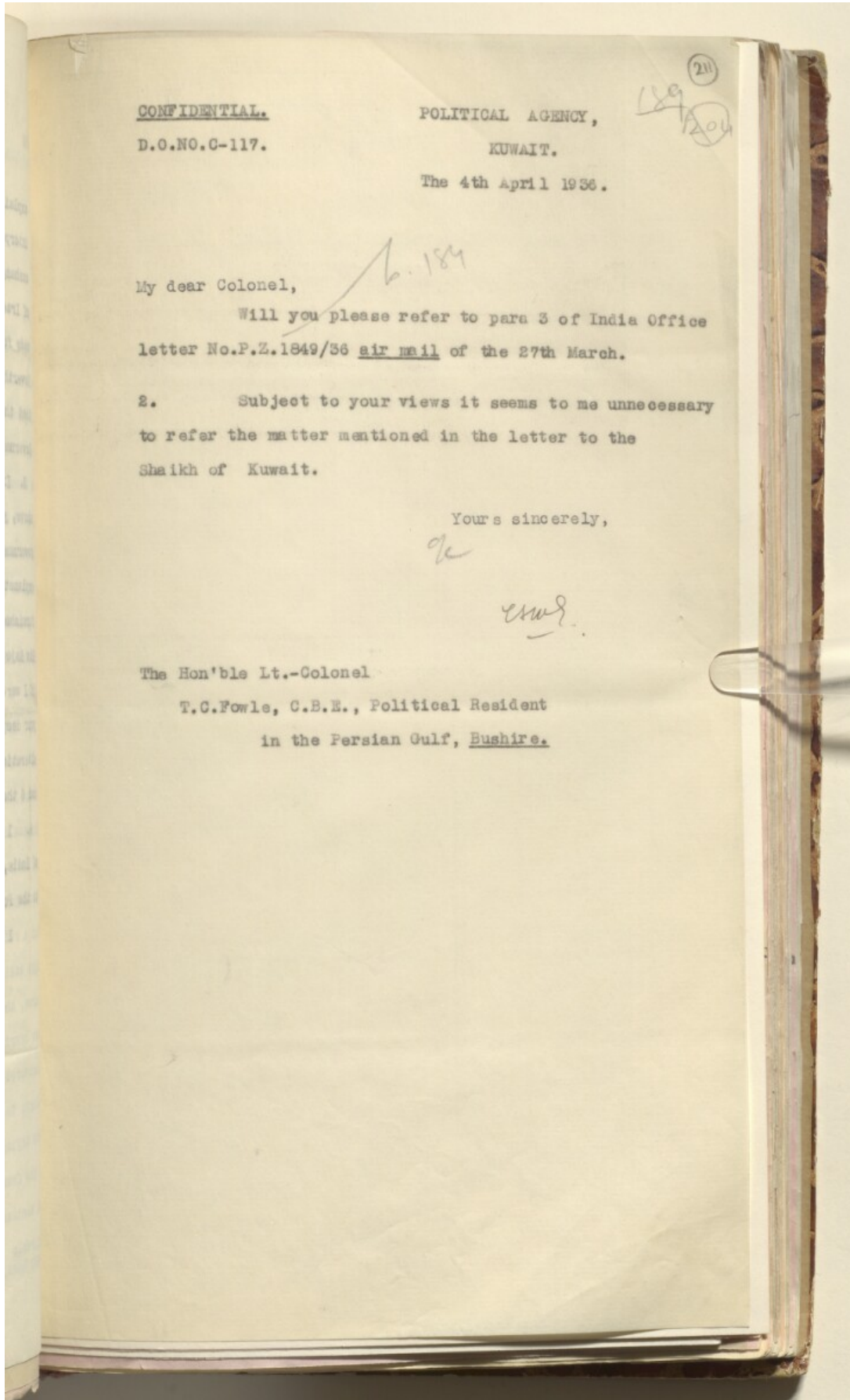
3. If, however, in spite of the considerations set out above, you desire me to seek the concurrence of the Iraqi Government, I should be glad to be authorised to make the explanation suggested in the preceding paragraph and to be furnished with a map showing the line finally approved by His Majesty's Government. It would, I think, be confusing if I were to show the Iraqi government the map enclosed in your despatch and had, at the same time, to explain the alterations to the frontier line proposed in paragraphs 5 and 6 thereof.

4. I am sending copies of this despatch to the Government of India, to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, and to the Political Agent at Kuwait.

I have the honour to be etc.

(Sd.) ARCHIBALD CLARK KERR.





CONFIDENTIAL.

D.O.NO.C-117.

POLITICAL AGENCY,  
KUWAIT.

The 4th April 1936.

My dear Colonel,

Will you please refer to para 3 of India Office  
letter No.P.Z.1849/36 air mail of the 27th March.

2. Subject to your views it seems to me unnecessary  
to refer the matter mentioned in the letter to the  
Shaikh of Kuwait.

Yours sincerely,

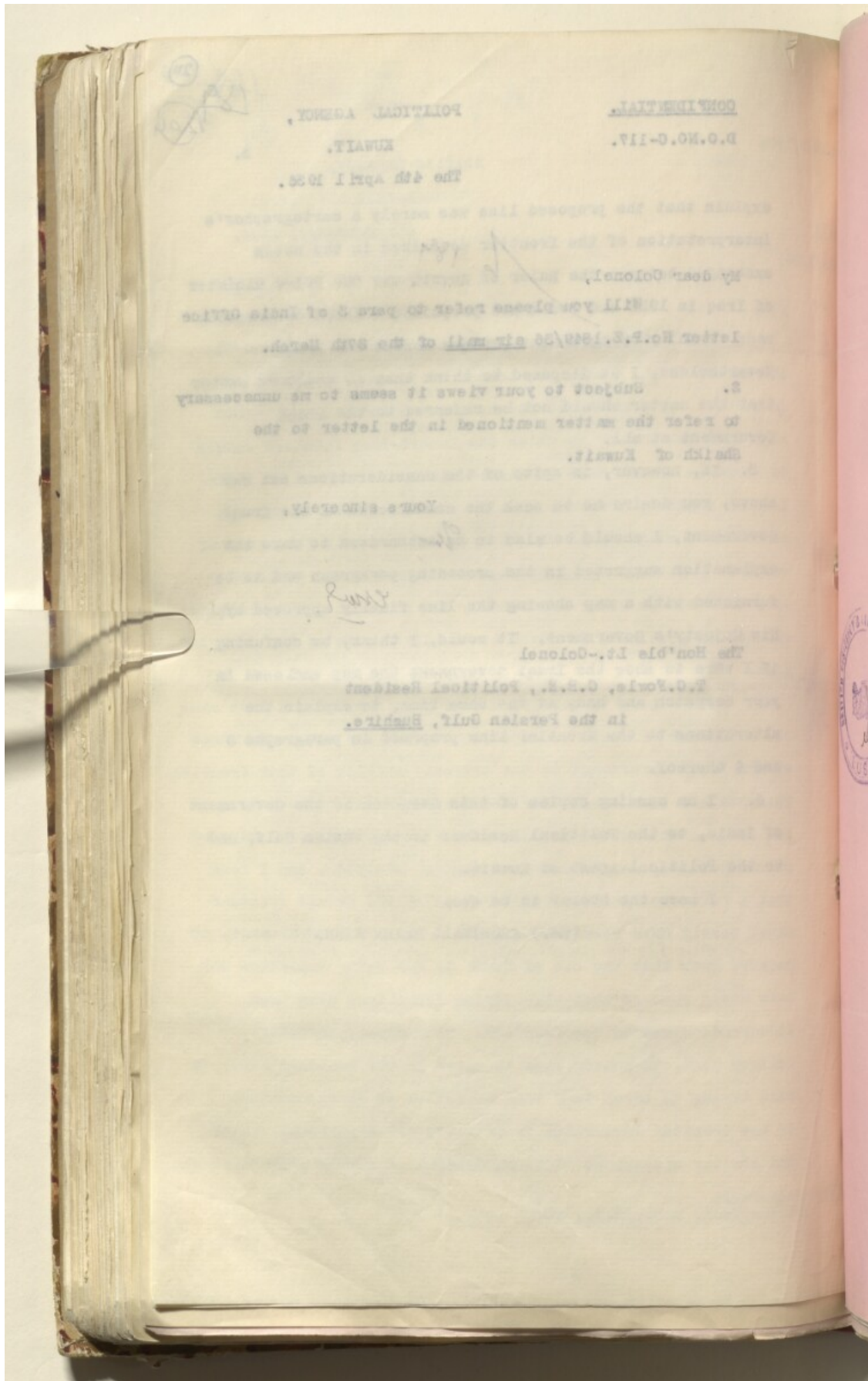
*Handwritten signature*

*Handwritten signature*

The Hon'ble Lt.-Colonel

T.C.Fowle, C.B.E., Political Resident  
in the Persian Gulf, Bushire.







CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 247-S of 1936.

The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf presents his compliments to

1. The Political Agent, Bahrain.
2. The Political Agent, Kuwait. ✓

and has the honour to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned document ~~(s)~~/ for information.

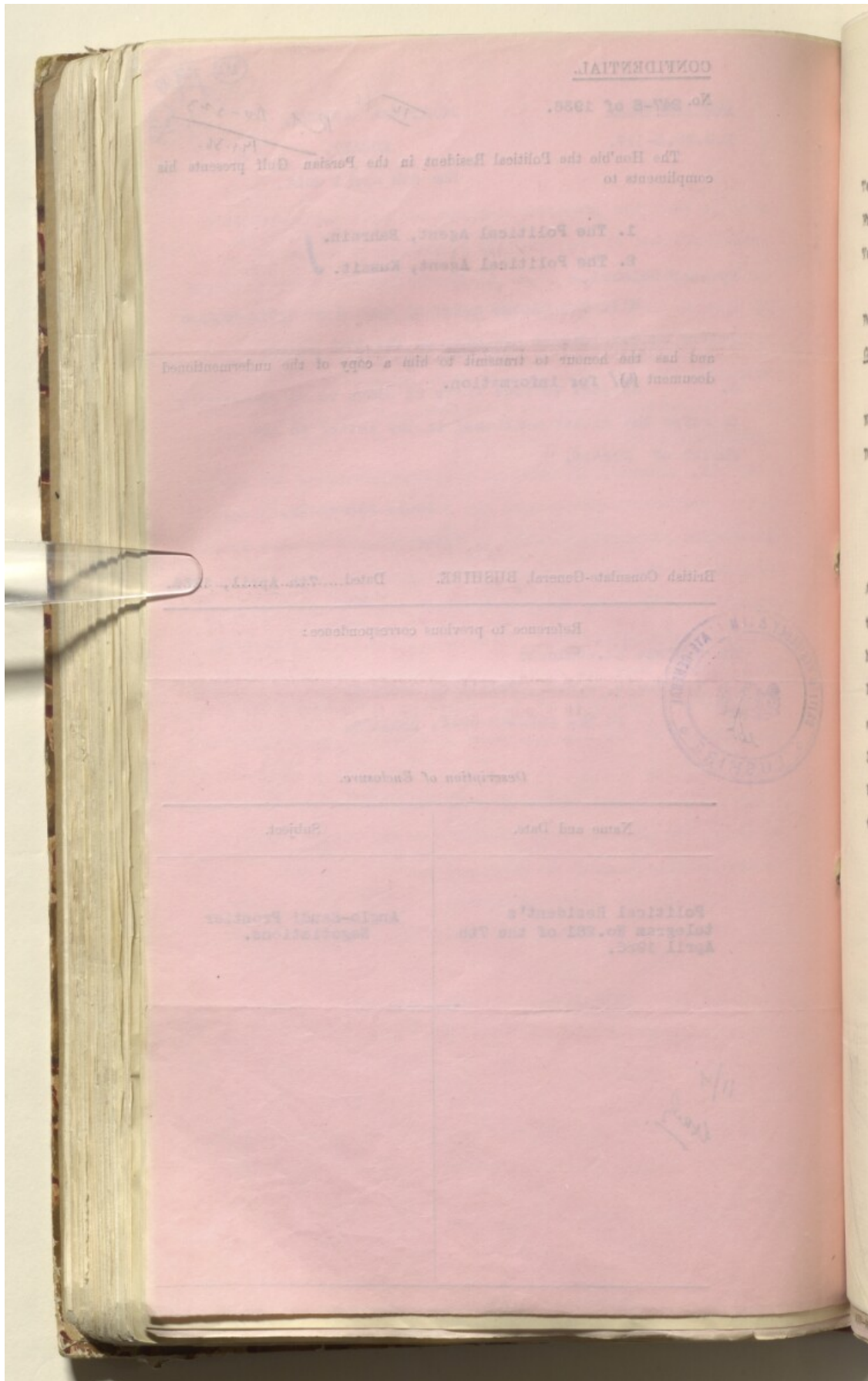
British Consulate-General, BUSHIRE. Dated.....7th April, 1936.

Reference to previous correspondence:

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
Political Resident's telegram No. 281 of the 7th April 1936.	Anglo-Saudi Frontier Negotiations.

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Haw.





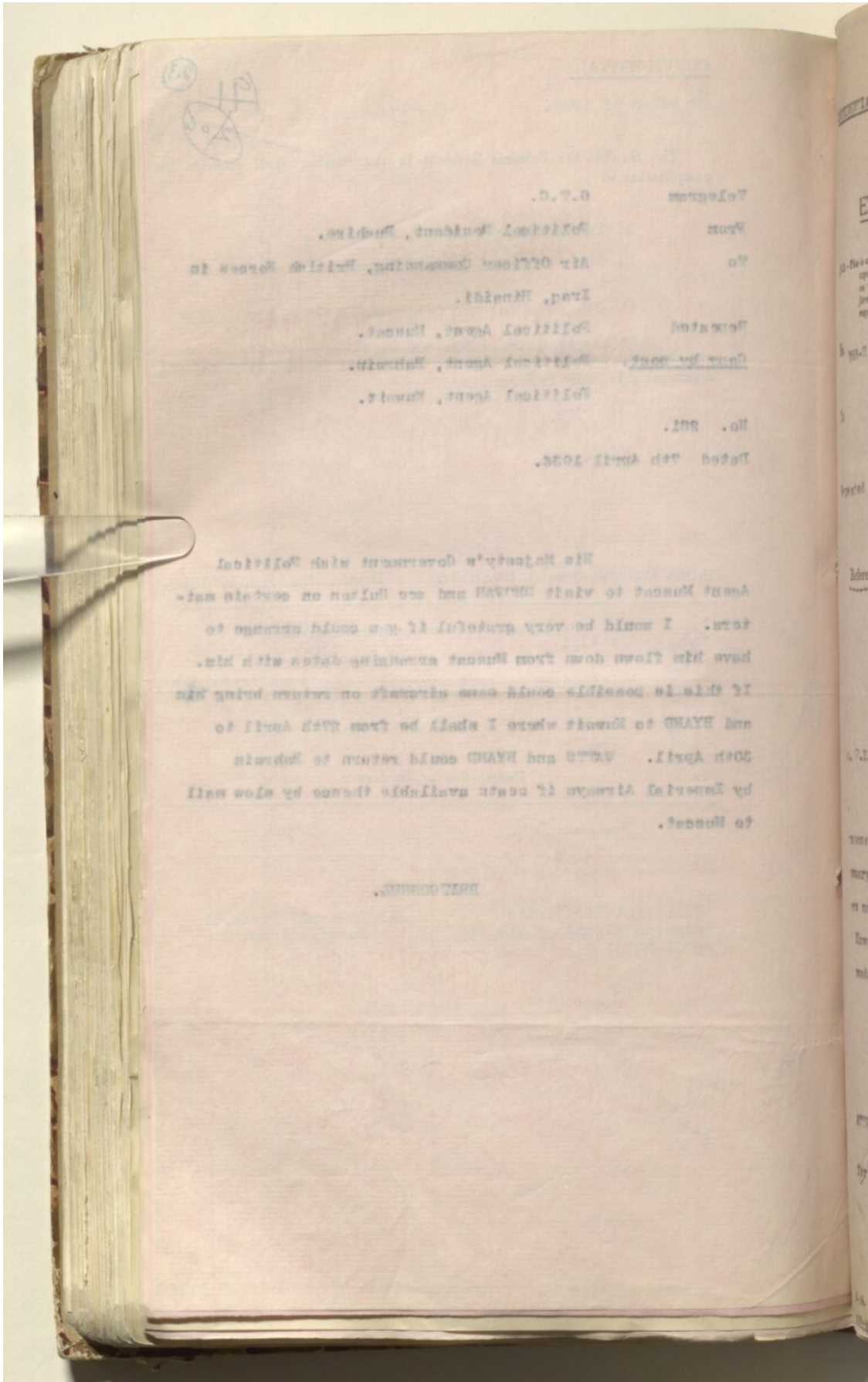


(213)  
91  
206

Telegram G.F.G.  
From Political Resident, Bushire.  
To Air Officer Commanding, British Forces in  
Iraq, Hinnadi.  
Reputed Political Agent, Muscat.  
Copy by post. Political Agent, Bahrain.  
Political Agent, Kuwait.  
No. 221.  
Dated 7th April 1936.

His Majesty's Government wish Political Agent Muscat to visit DHOVAN and see Sultan on certain matters. I would be very grateful if you could arrange to have him flown down from Muscat arranging dates with him. If this is possible could same aircraft on return bring him and BYARD to Kuwait where I shall be from 27th April to 30th April. WATTS and BYARD could return to Bahrain by Imperial Airways if seats available thence by slow mail to Muscat.

BRIT CONSUL.







TV/c

CONFIDENTIAL. GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Department.

CONFIDENTIAL  
Kuwait Receipt  
No. 234 Date: 28.4.36

**EXPRESS LETTER (AIR MAIL).**

[N.B.—This is an ORIGINAL message sent by AIR MAIL which provides a means of communication more expeditious than the ordinary mail and is cheaper than the telegraph. It is intended to be treated, on receipt, with the same expedition as if it had been telegraphed. To save time and to obviate formalities it is drafted in the form of a telegram. It is authenticated by the signature of a responsible officer of the Department.]

No. 268-3 of 1936 Dated <sup>New Delhi</sup> the 10th April 1936. 19

To  
Government of India, New Delhi.

Repeated  
Secretary of State for India, London.

Political Agent, Kuwait.

Reference <sup>your</sup> <sub>my</sub>

DELIMITATION OF THE KUWAIT - IRAQ FRONTIER.

Reference correspondence ending with India Office letter  
o. P.Z. 1849/36 dated 27th March 1936 to you.

I concur that the interpretation of the frontier  
proposed in Foreign Office despatch to Baghdad No. 43 of 22nd  
January 1936 is generally acceptable. Political Agent, Kuwait,  
does not think it necessary to refer the matter to the Shaikh  
Kuwait. I agree, and am of opinion that no reference need  
be made to the Iraq Government either.

Sd/- F.C. FOWLER.  
Lieut.-Colonel,  
Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

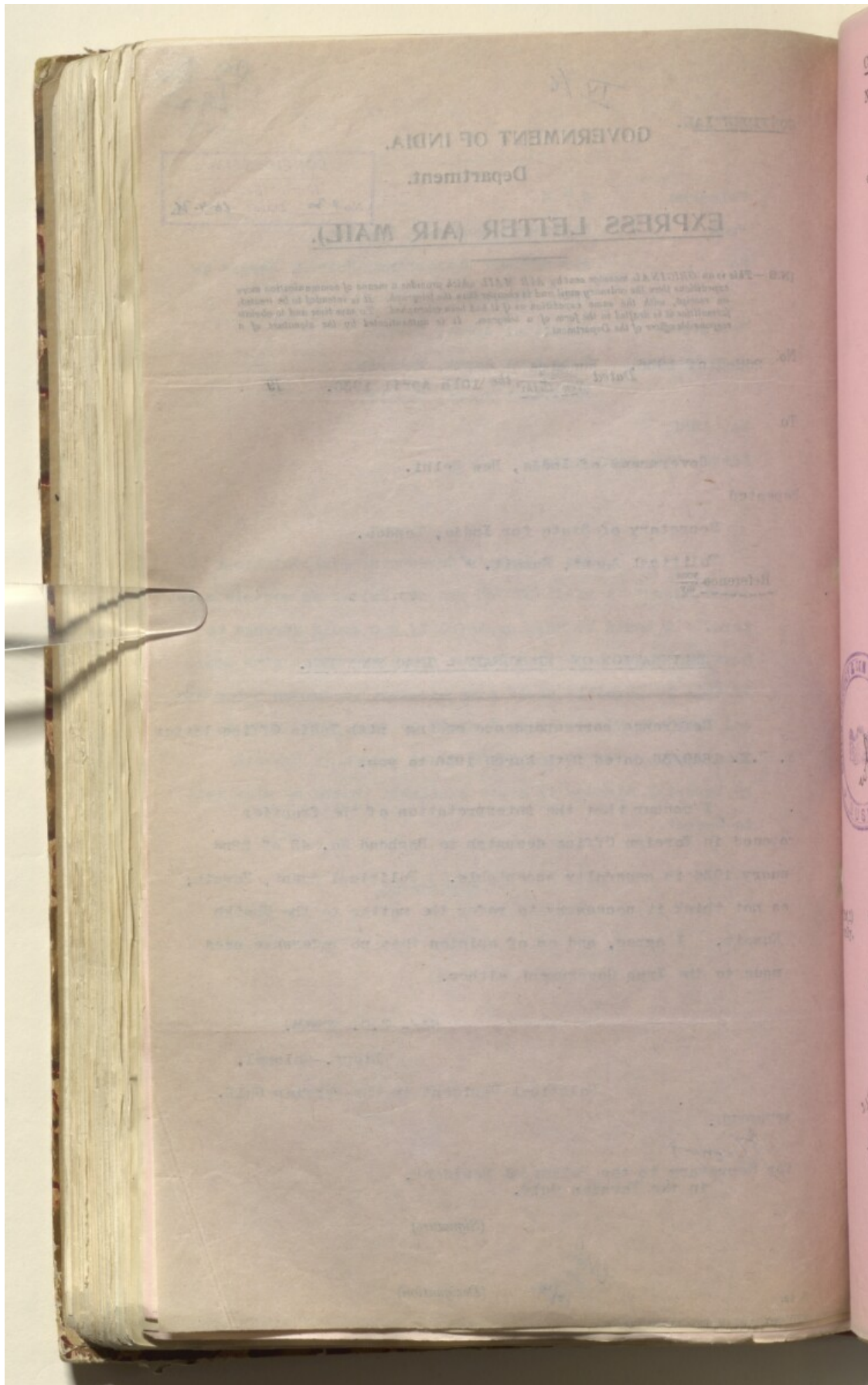
ATTESTED.  
for Secretary to the Political Resident,  
in the Persian Gulf.

(Signature)

(Designation)

S. 44.  
MFP-387 S&P-(N-508)-15-2-35-10 000







**CONFIDENTIAL.**

No. 303-S of 1936. *12/16*  
*XX(11) 1/2,*  
*X10/14*

**CONFIDENTIAL**  
Kunali Receipt  
No. 255 Dated 26.4.36.

The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf presents his compliments to

1. Captain G.S.H. de Gaury, MC.,  
Political Agent,  
Kuwait. ✓

2. O.K. Caroe Esquire, CIE.,  
Deputy Secretary (Foreign) to  
the Government of India, New Delhi.

and has the honour to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned document (s).

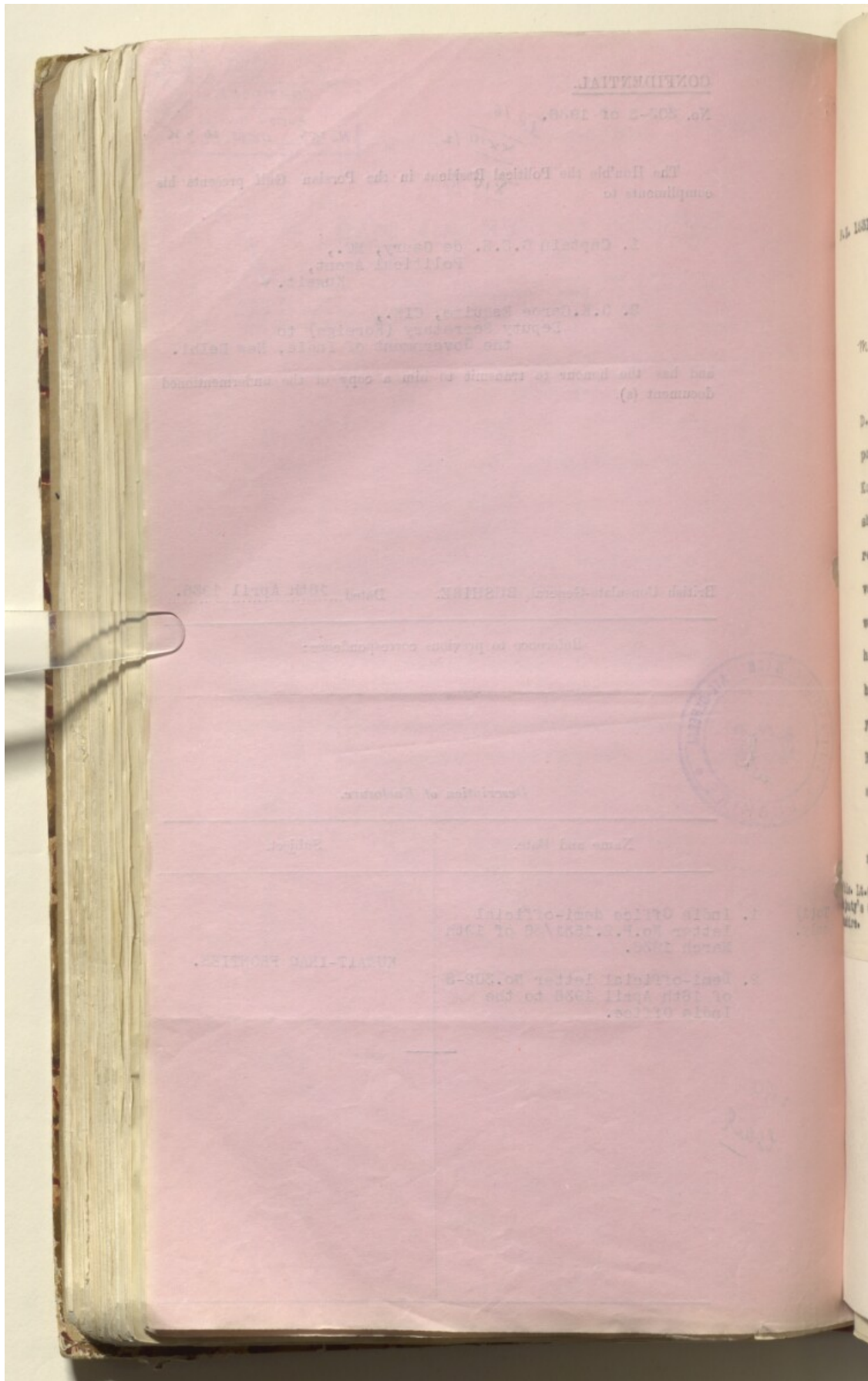
British Consulate-General, BUSHIRE. Dated... 16th April 1936.

Reference to previous correspondence:

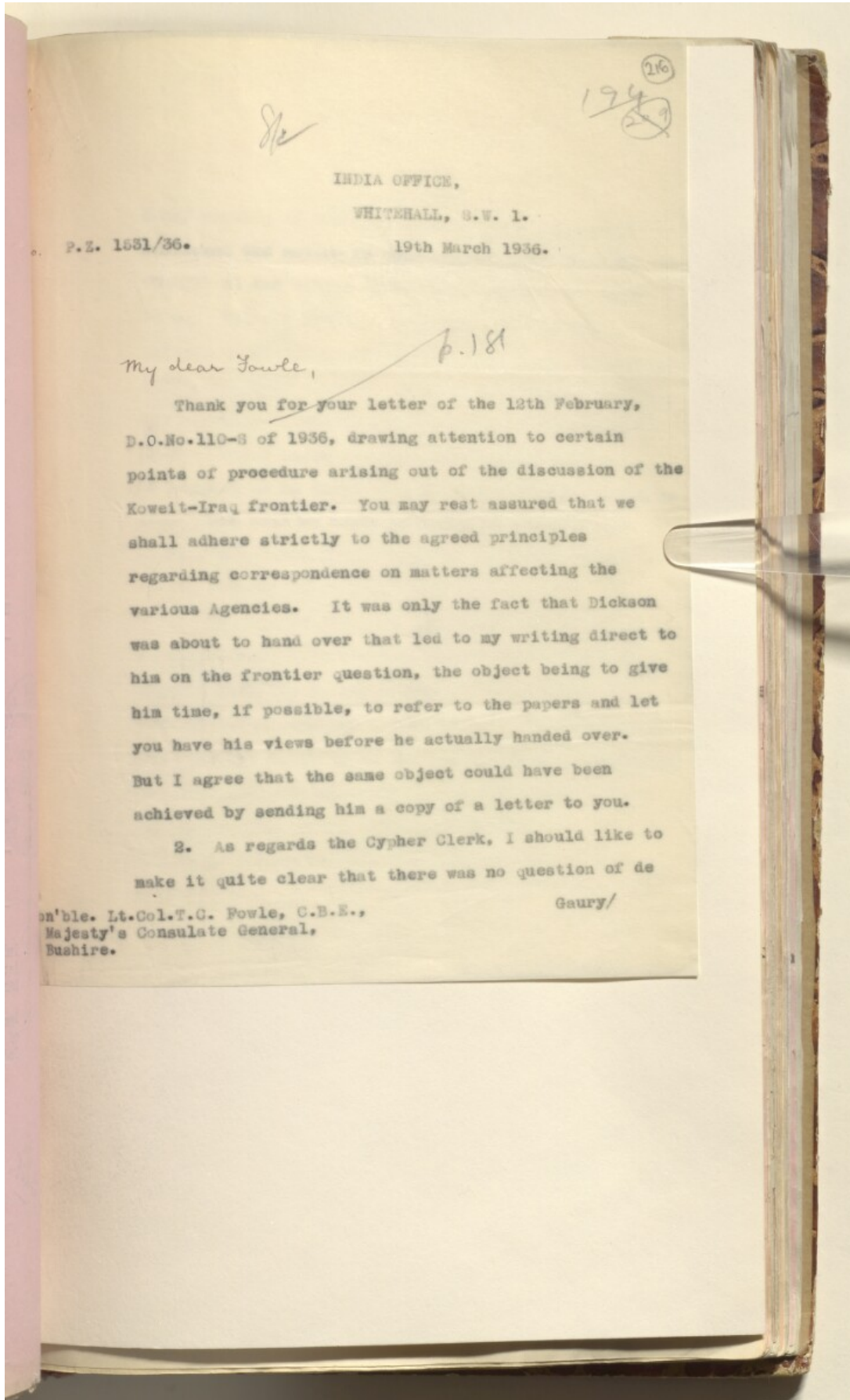
**DESCRIPTION OF ENCLOSURE.**

Name and Date.	Subject.
To(1) only. 1. India Office demi-official letter No.P.Z.1531/36 of 19th March 1936. 2. Demi-official letter No.302-S of 16th April 1936 to the India Office.	KUWAIT-IRAQ FRONTIER.

*25/4.*  
*CSH*







INDIA OFFICE,

WHITEHALL, S.W. 1.

P.Z. 1531/36.

19th March 1936.

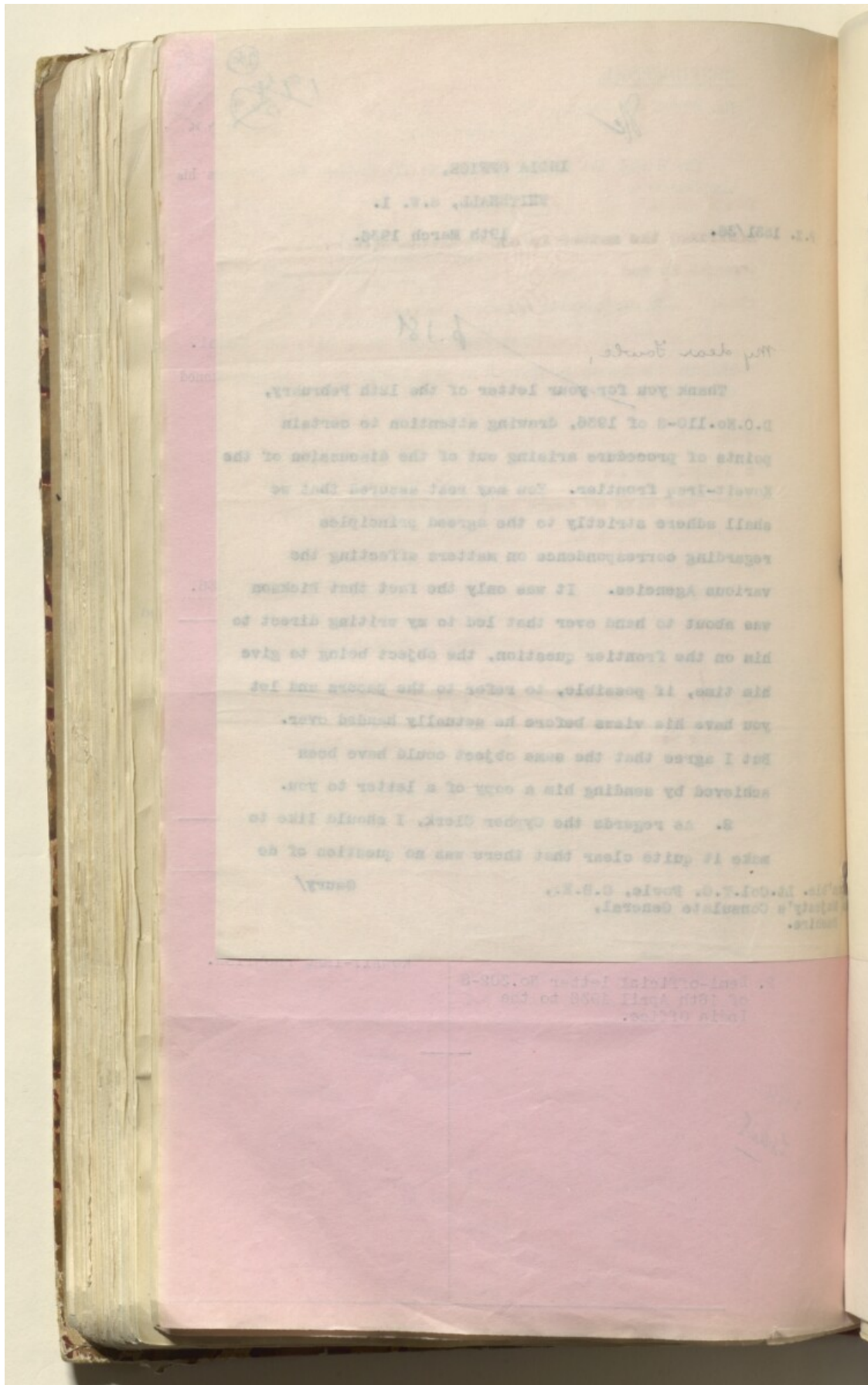
My dear Fowle,

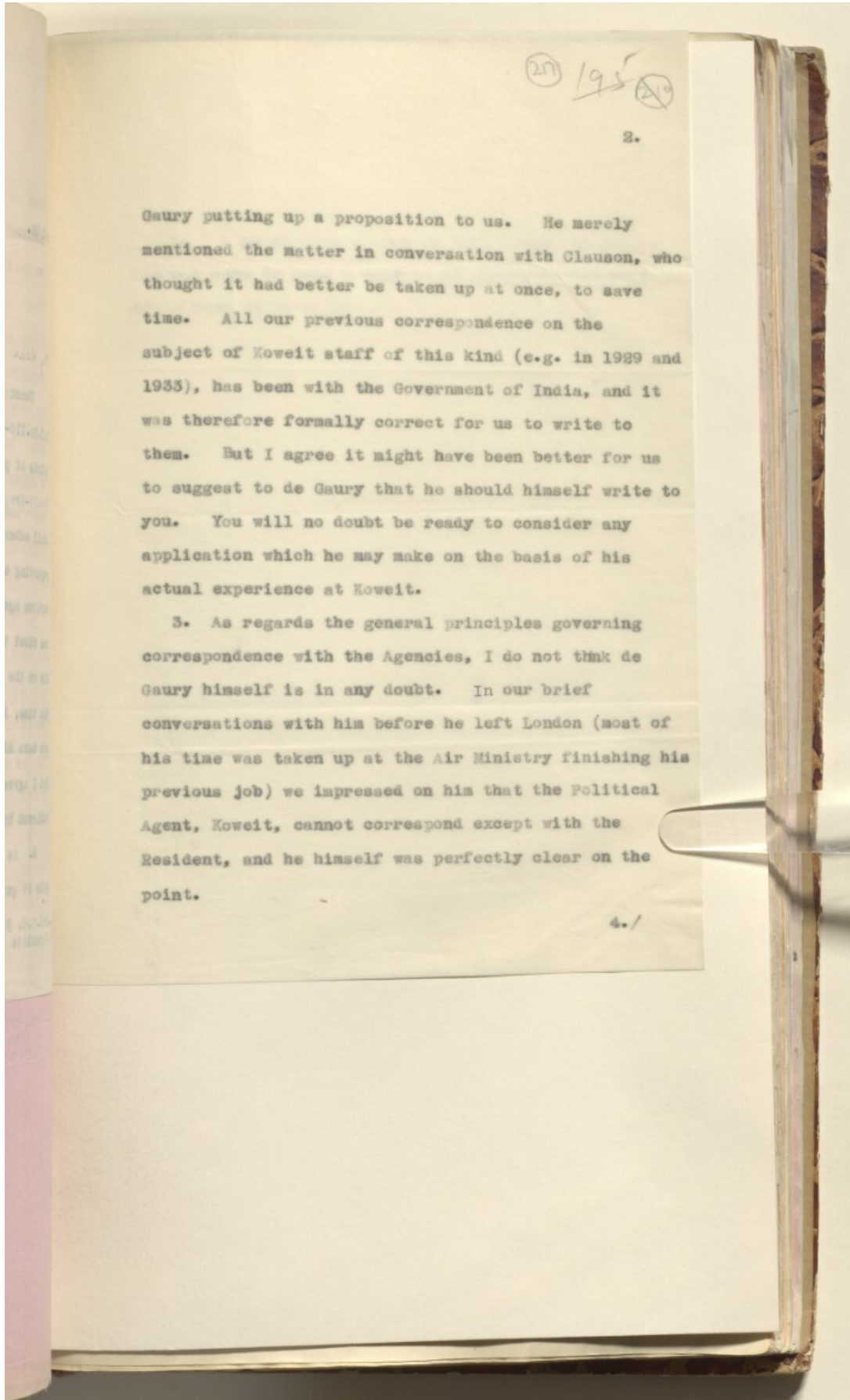
Thank you for your letter of the 12th February, D.O.No.110-S of 1936, drawing attention to certain points of procedure arising out of the discussion of the Koweit-Iraq frontier. You may rest assured that we shall adhere strictly to the agreed principles regarding correspondence on matters affecting the various Agencies. It was only the fact that Dickson was about to hand over that led to my writing direct to him on the frontier question, the object being to give him time, if possible, to refer to the papers and let you have his views before he actually handed over. But I agree that the same object could have been achieved by sending him a copy of a letter to you.

2. As regards the Cypher Clerk, I should like to make it quite clear that there was no question of de

Gaury/

on'ble. Lt.Col.T.C. Fowle, C.B.E.,  
Majesty's Consulate General,  
Bushire.





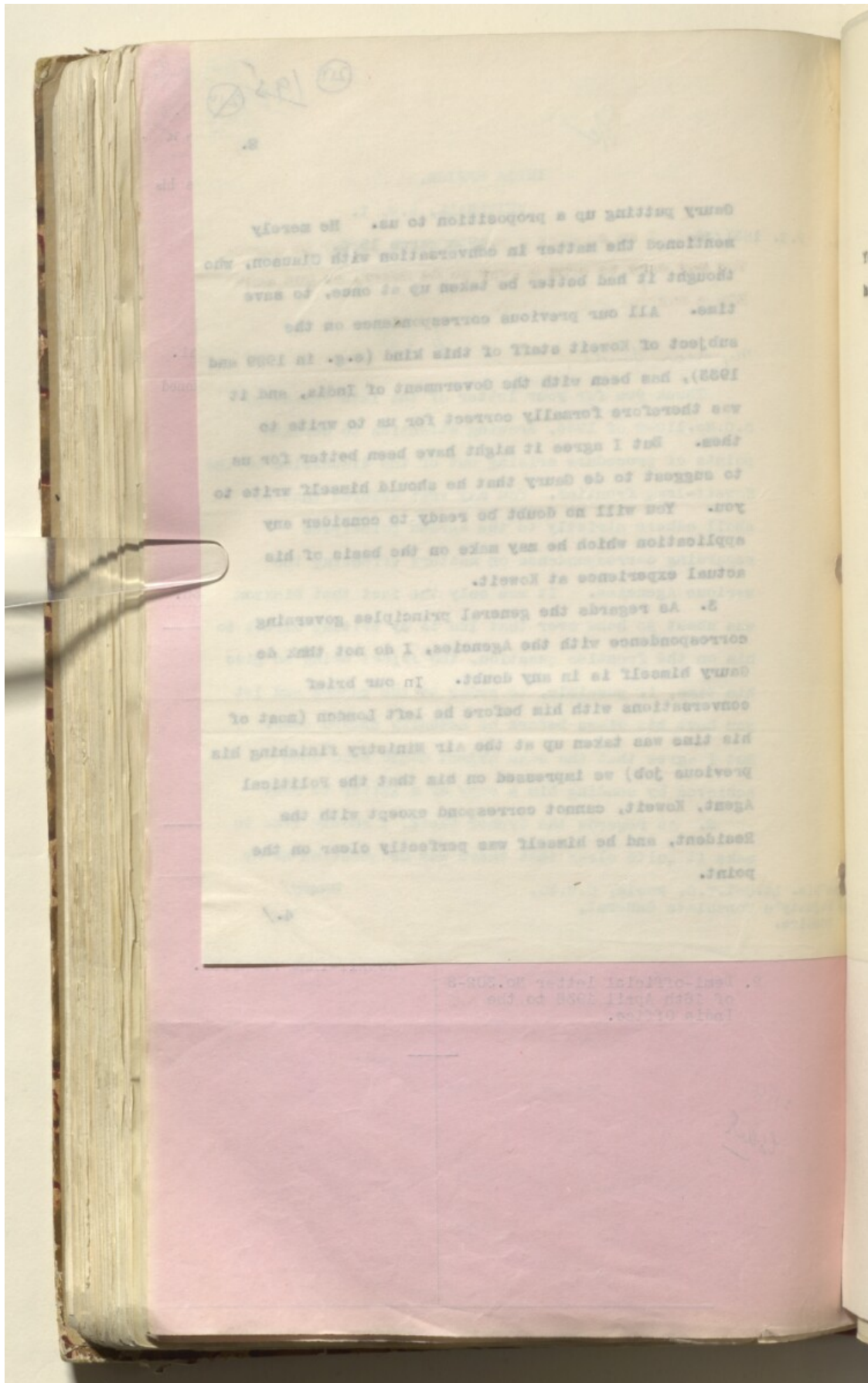
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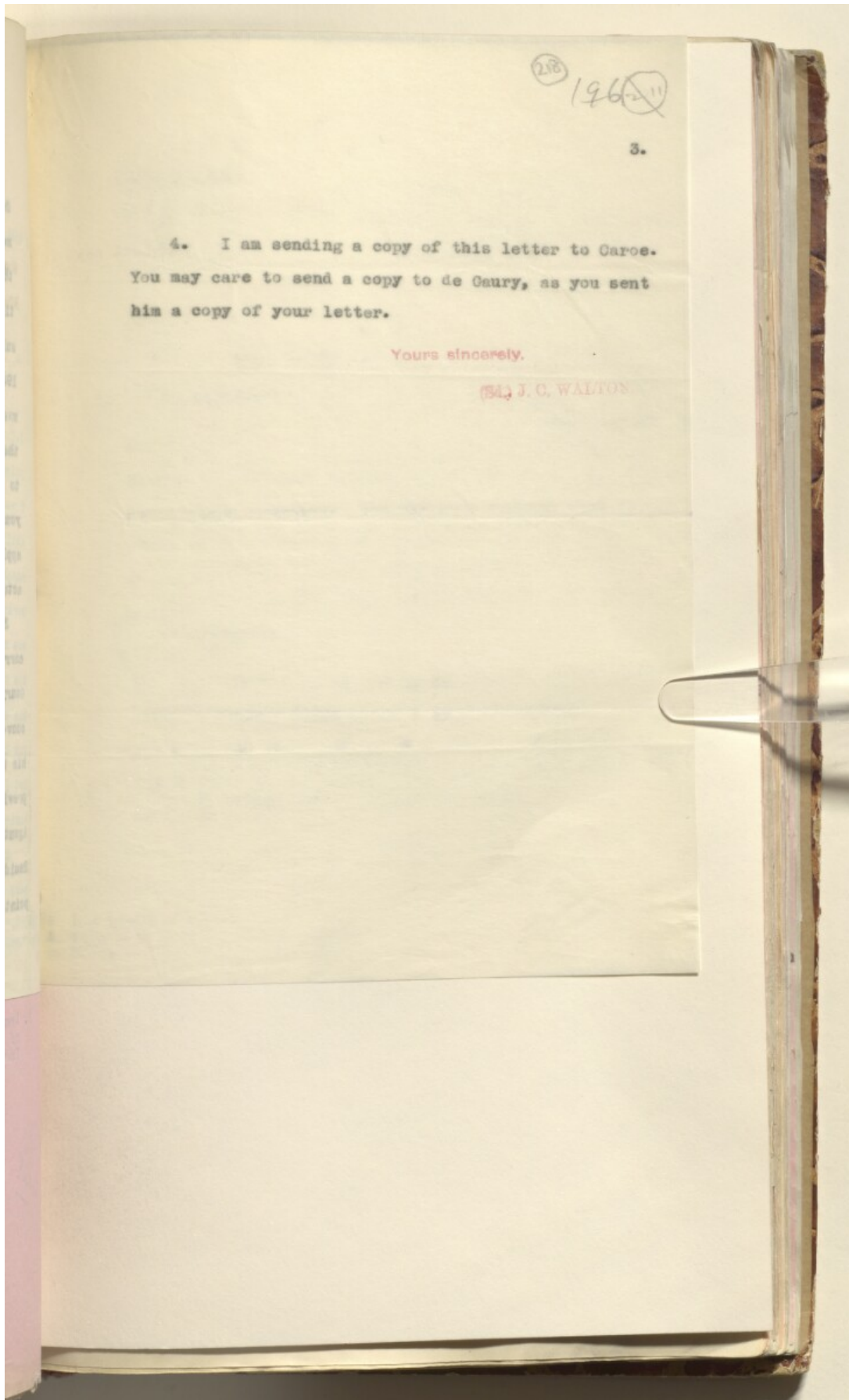
Gaury putting up a proposition to us. He merely mentioned the matter in conversation with Clauson, who thought it had better be taken up at once, to save time. All our previous correspondence on the subject of Koweit staff of this kind (e.g. in 1929 and 1933), has been with the Government of India, and it was therefore formally correct for us to write to them. But I agree it might have been better for us to suggest to de Gaury that he should himself write to you. You will no doubt be ready to consider any application which he may make on the basis of his actual experience at Koweit.

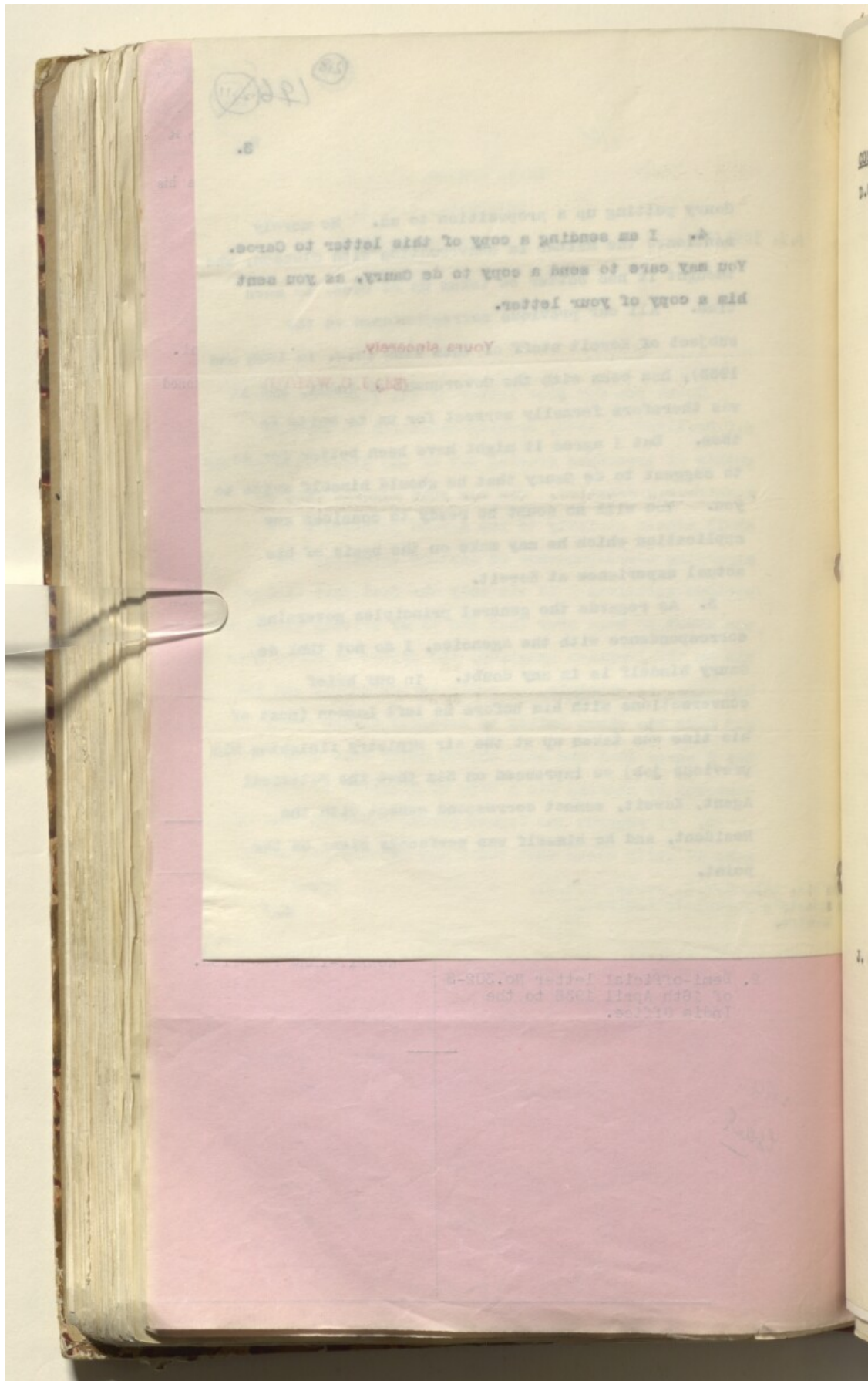
3. As regards the general principles governing correspondence with the Agencies, I do not think de Gaury himself is in any doubt. In our brief conversations with him before he left London (most of his time was taken up at the Air Ministry finishing his previous job) we impressed on him that the Political Agent, Koweit, cannot correspond except with the Resident, and he himself was perfectly clear on the point.

4./













CONFIDENTIAL.

D.O.No.302.S of 1936.

The Residency,  
Bushire, the 16th April, 1936.

197 (219)  
b.

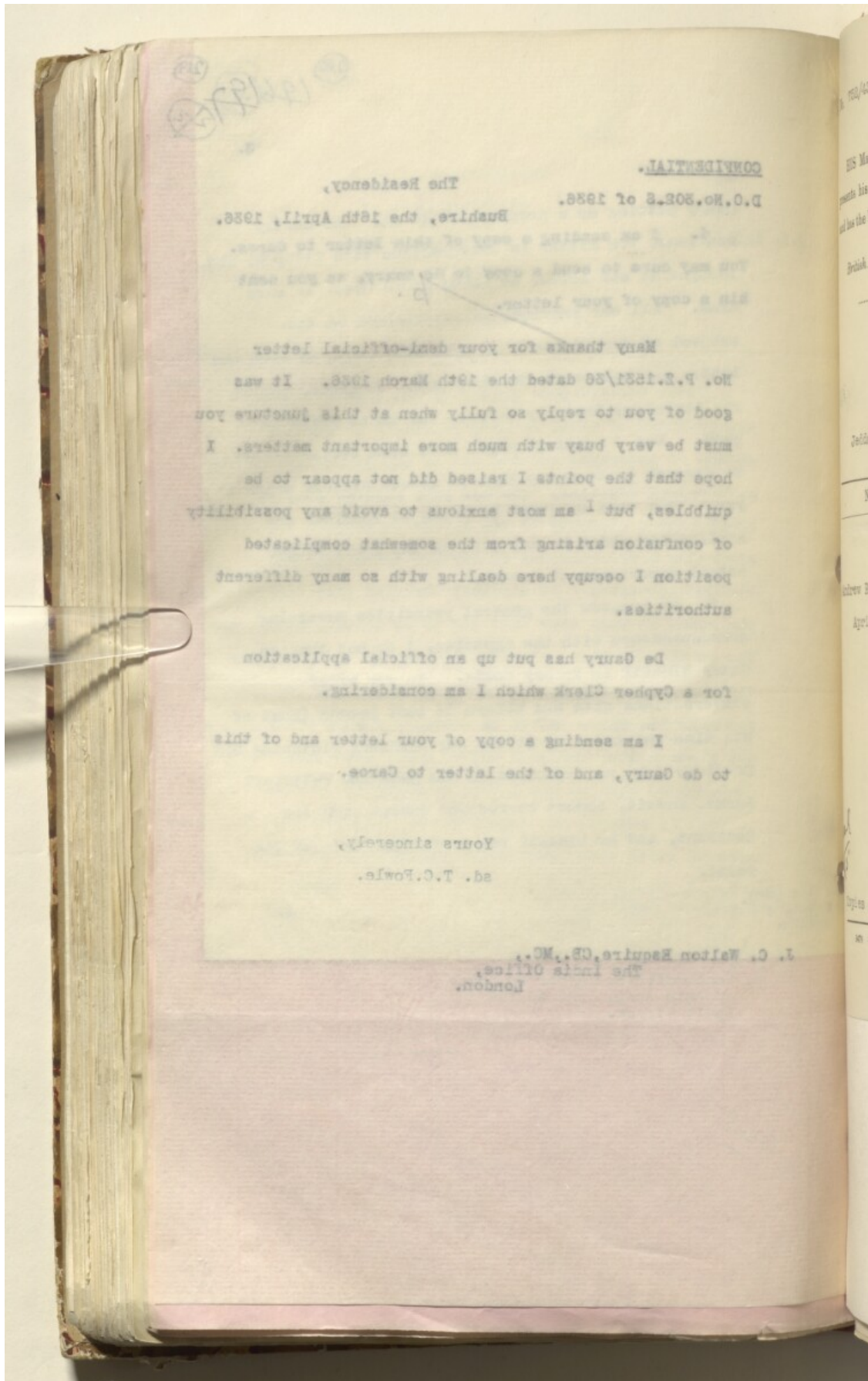
Many thanks for your demi-official letter No. P.Z.1531/36 dated the 19th March 1936. It was good of you to reply so fully when at this juncture you must be very busy with much more important matters. I hope that the points I raised did not appear to be quibbles, but I am most anxious to avoid any possibility of confusion arising from the somewhat complicated position I occupy here dealing with so many different authorities.

De Gaury has put up an official application for a Cypher Clerk which I am considering.

I am sending a copy of your letter and of this to de Gaury, and of the latter to Caroe.

Yours sincerely,  
sd. T.C.Fowle.

J. C. Walton Esquire, CB., MC.,  
The India Office,  
London.





No. 752/430/81.

197-11  
CONFIDENTIAL  
Kuwait Receipt  
No 329 Date 23.5.76  
220

HIS Majesty's Minister at Jedda  
presents his compliments to the Political Agent at Kuwait,  
and has the honour to transmit to him the under-mentioned documents.

British.....Legation,....  
.....Jedda.....  
.....23.4., 1936.

Reference to previous correspondence :  
Jedda telegram No.14 of 23.4.36.

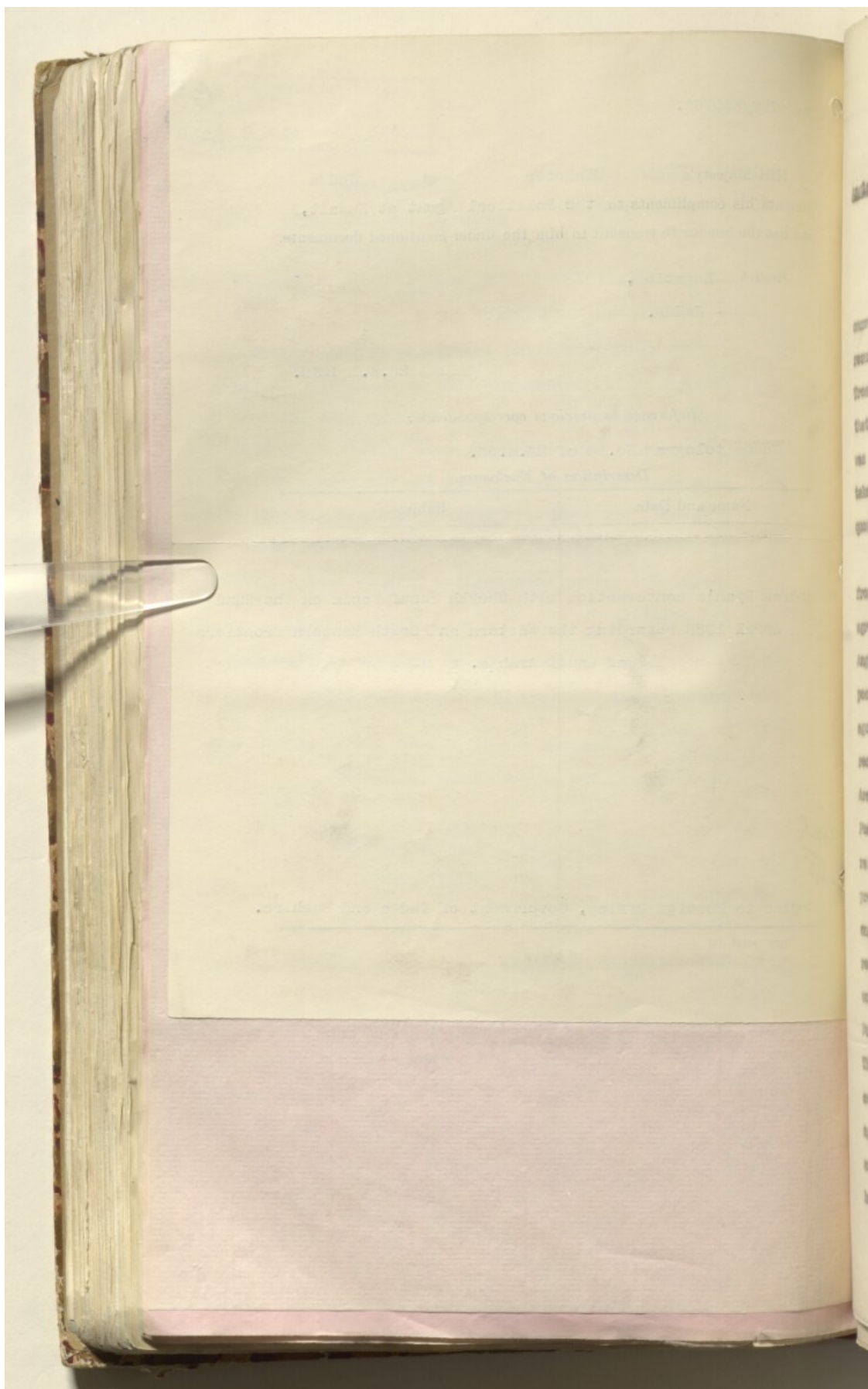
Description of Enclosure.

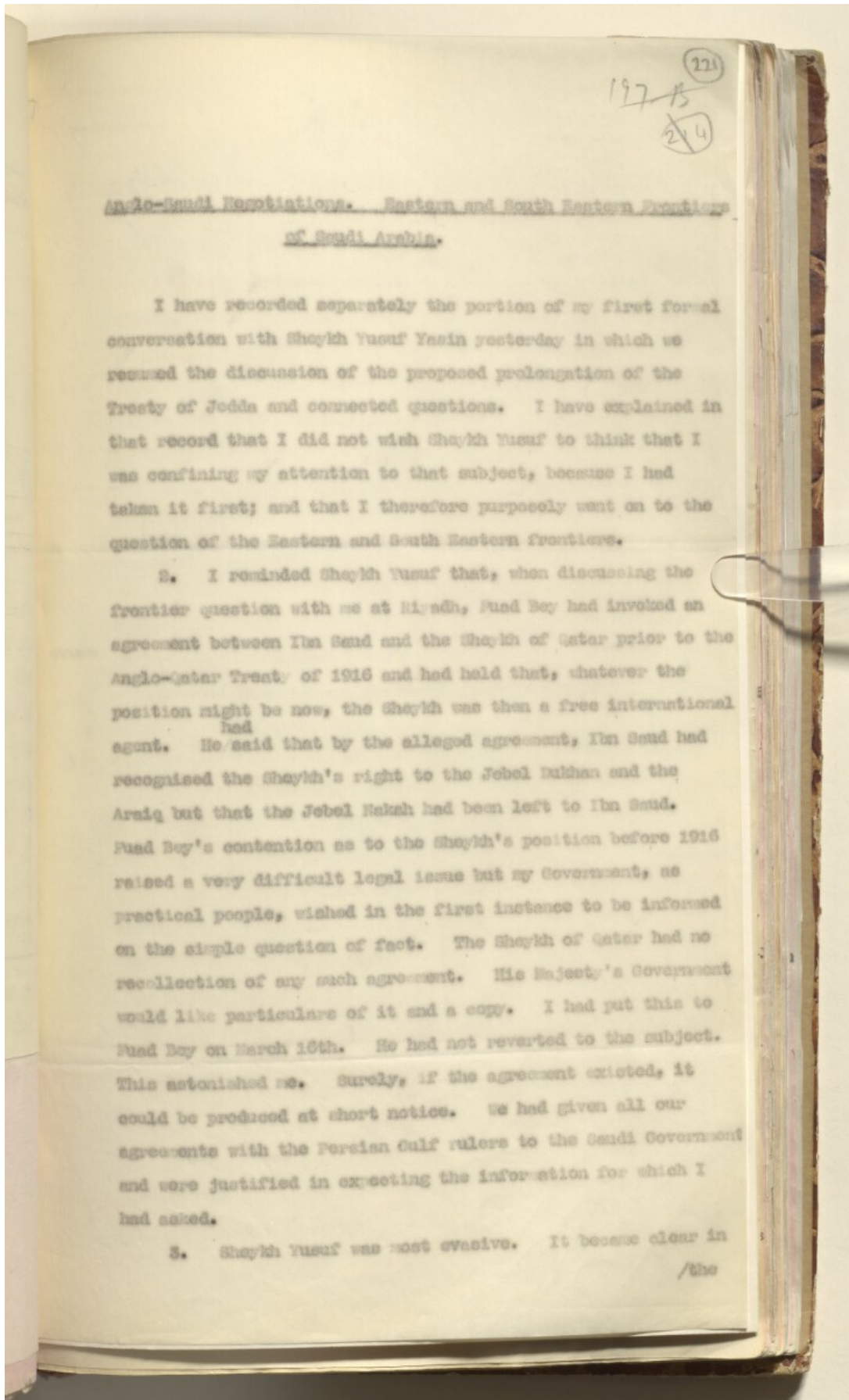
Name and Date.	Subject.
Mr Andrew Ryan's conversation with Sheykh Yusuf Yasin on the 22nd April 1936 regarding the Eastern and South Eastern frontiers of Saudi Arabia.	

Copies to Foreign Office, Government of India and Bushire.

3479 10148 (2)





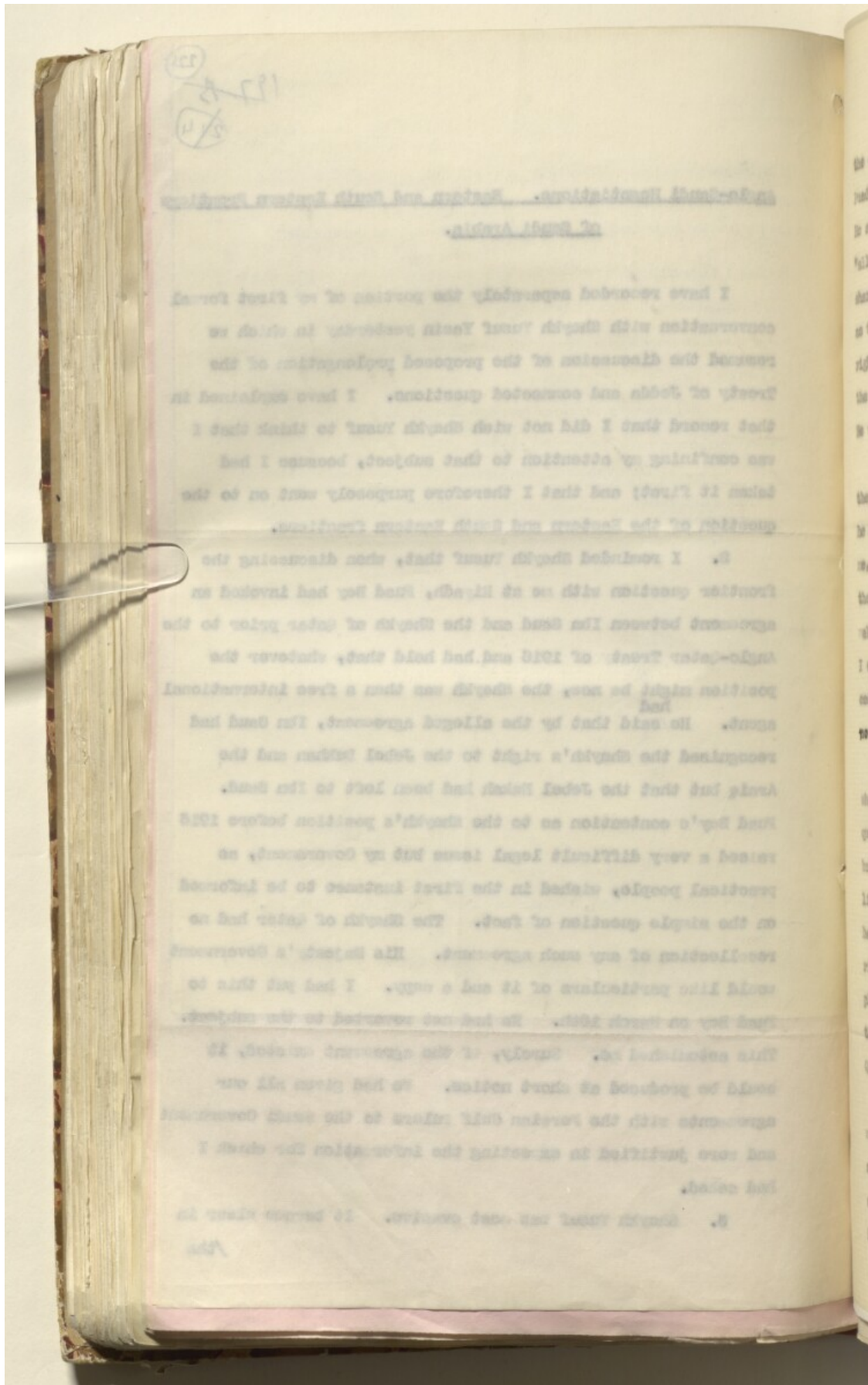
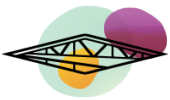


Anglo-Saudi Negotiations. Eastern and South Eastern Frontiers  
of Saudi Arabia.

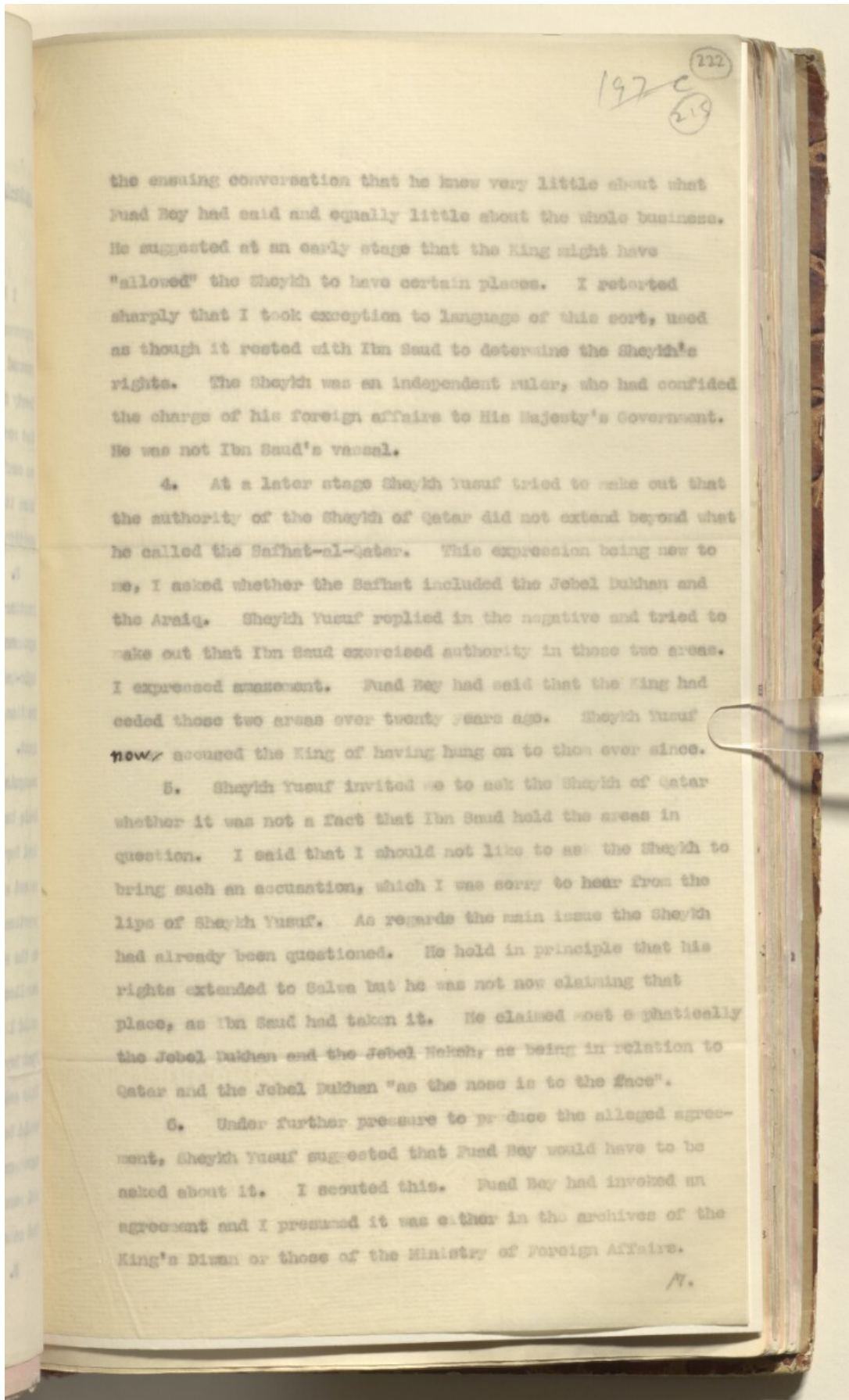
I have recorded separately the portion of my first formal conversation with Shaykh Yusuf Yasin yesterday in which we resumed the discussion of the proposed prolongation of the Treaty of Jeddah and connected questions. I have explained in that record that I did not wish Shaykh Yusuf to think that I was confining my attention to that subject, because I had taken it first; and that I therefore purposely went on to the question of the Eastern and South Eastern frontiers.

2. I reminded Shaykh Yusuf that, when discussing the frontier question with me at Riyadh, Fued Bey had invoked an agreement between Ibn Saud and the Shaykh of Qatar prior to the Anglo-Qatar Treaty of 1916 and had held that, whatever the position might be now, the Shaykh was then a free international agent. He <sup>had</sup> said that by the alleged agreement, Ibn Saud had recognised the Shaykh's right to the Jebel Dukhan and the Araiq but that the Jebel Nakah had been left to Ibn Saud. Fued Bey's contention as to the Shaykh's position before 1916 raised a very difficult legal issue but my Government, as practical people, wished in the first instance to be informed on the simple question of fact. The Shaykh of Qatar had no recollection of any such agreement. His Majesty's Government would like particulars of it and a copy. I had put this to Fued Bey on March 16th. He had not reverted to the subject. This astonished me. Surely, if the agreement existed, it could be produced at short notice. We had given all our agreements with the Persian Gulf rulers to the Saudi Government and were justified in expecting the information for which I had asked.

3. Shaykh Yusuf was most evasive. It became clear in  
/the





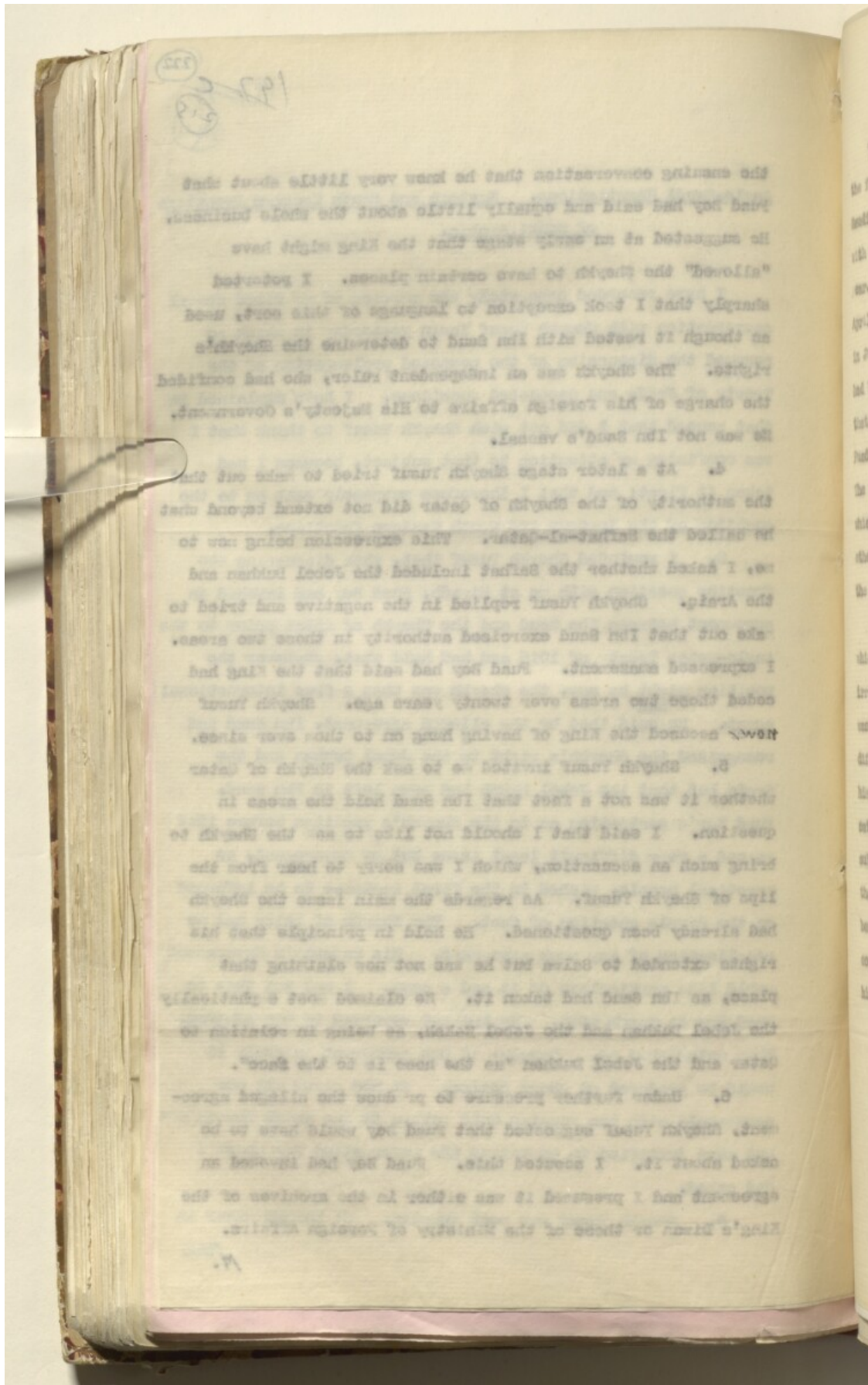
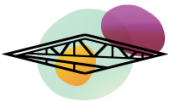


the ensuing conversation that he knew very little about what Fud Bey had said and equally little about the whole business. He suggested at an early stage that the King might have "allowed" the Sheikh to have certain places. I retorted sharply that I took exception to language of this sort, used as though it rested with Ibn Saud to determine the Sheikh's rights. The Sheikh was an independent ruler, who had confided the charge of his foreign affairs to His Majesty's Government. He was not Ibn Saud's vassal.

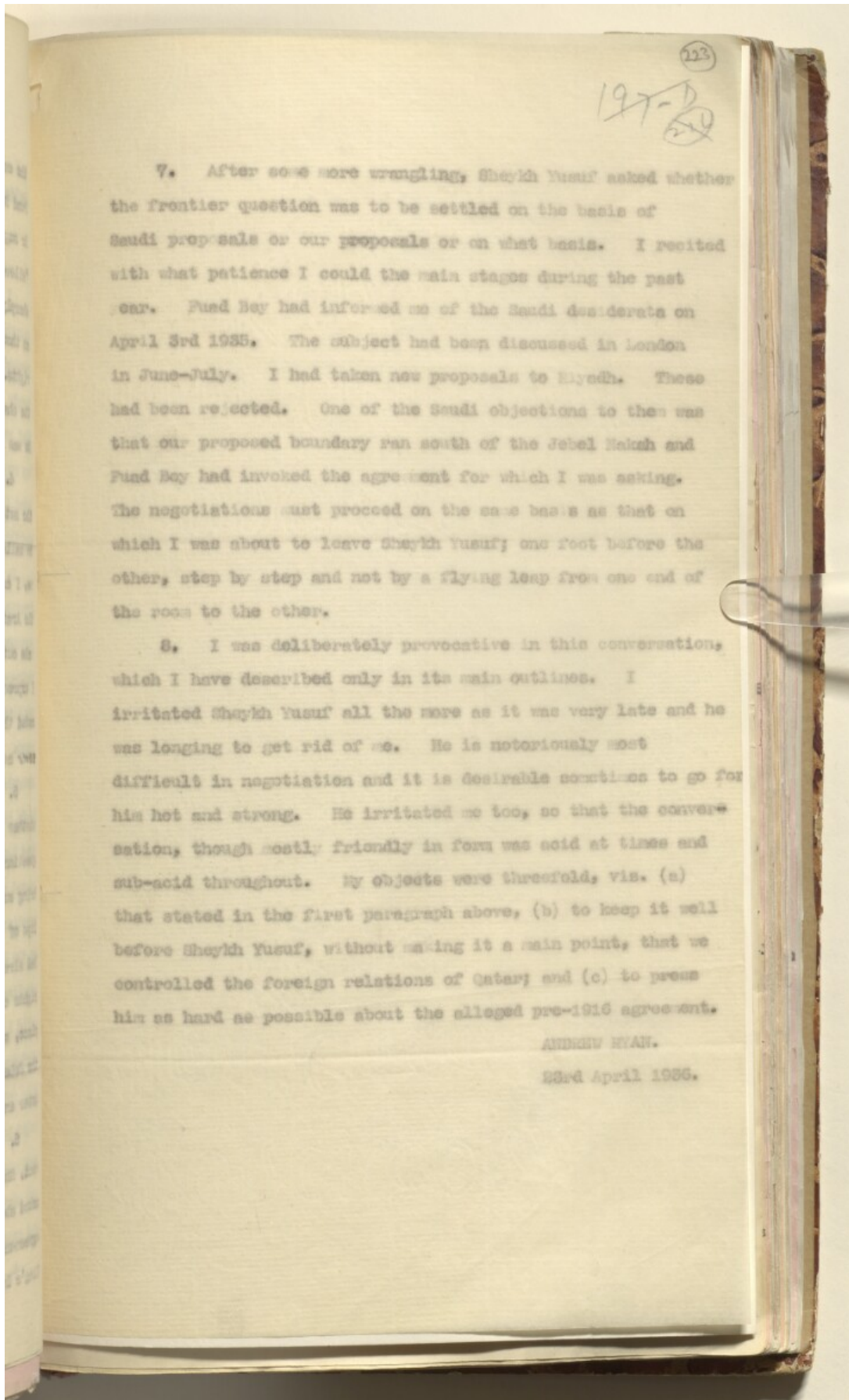
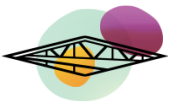
4. At a later stage Sheikh Yusuf tried to make out that the authority of the Sheikh of Qatar did not extend beyond what he called the Safhat-al-Qatar. This expression being new to me, I asked whether the Safhat included the Jebel Dukhan and the Araig. Sheikh Yusuf replied in the negative and tried to make out that Ibn Saud exercised authority in those two areas. I expressed amazement. Fud Bey had said that the King had ceded those two areas over twenty years ago. Sheikh Yusuf now accused the King of having hung on to them ever since.

5. Sheikh Yusuf invited me to ask the Sheikh of Qatar whether it was not a fact that Ibn Saud held the areas in question. I said that I should not like to ask the Sheikh to bring such an accusation, which I was sorry to hear from the lips of Sheikh Yusuf. As regards the main issue the Sheikh had already been questioned. He held in principle that his rights extended to Salva but he was not now claiming that place, as Ibn Saud had taken it. He claimed most emphatically the Jebel Dukhan and the Jebel Nakah, as being in relation to Qatar and the Jebel Dukhan "as the nose is to the face".

6. Under further pressure to produce the alleged agreement, Sheikh Yusuf suggested that Fud Bey would have to be asked about it. I scouted this. Fud Bey had invoked an agreement and I presumed it was either in the archives of the King's Divan or those of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.







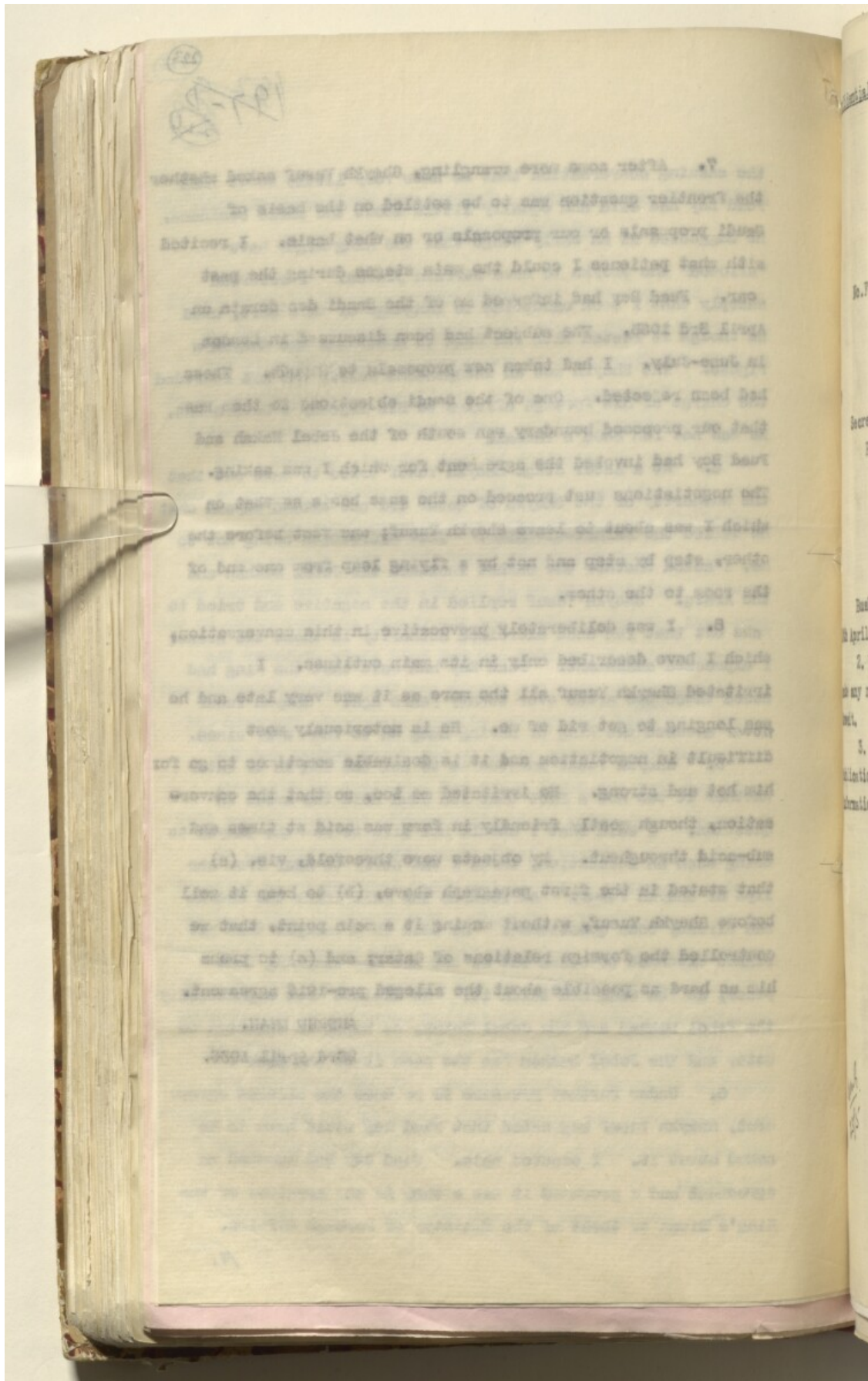
223  
197-2  
7. After some more wrangling, Sheykh Yusuf asked whether the frontier question was to be settled on the basis of Saudi proposals or our proposals or on what basis. I recited with what patience I could the main stages during the past year. Fued Bey had informed me of the Saudi desiderata on April 3rd 1935. The subject had been discussed in London in June-July. I had taken new proposals to Riyadh. These had been rejected. One of the Saudi objections to them was that our proposed boundary ran south of the Jebel Nakuh and Fued Bey had invoked the agreement for which I was asking. The negotiations must proceed on the same basis as that on which I was about to leave Sheykh Yusuf; one foot before the other, step by step and not by a flying leap from one end of the room to the other.

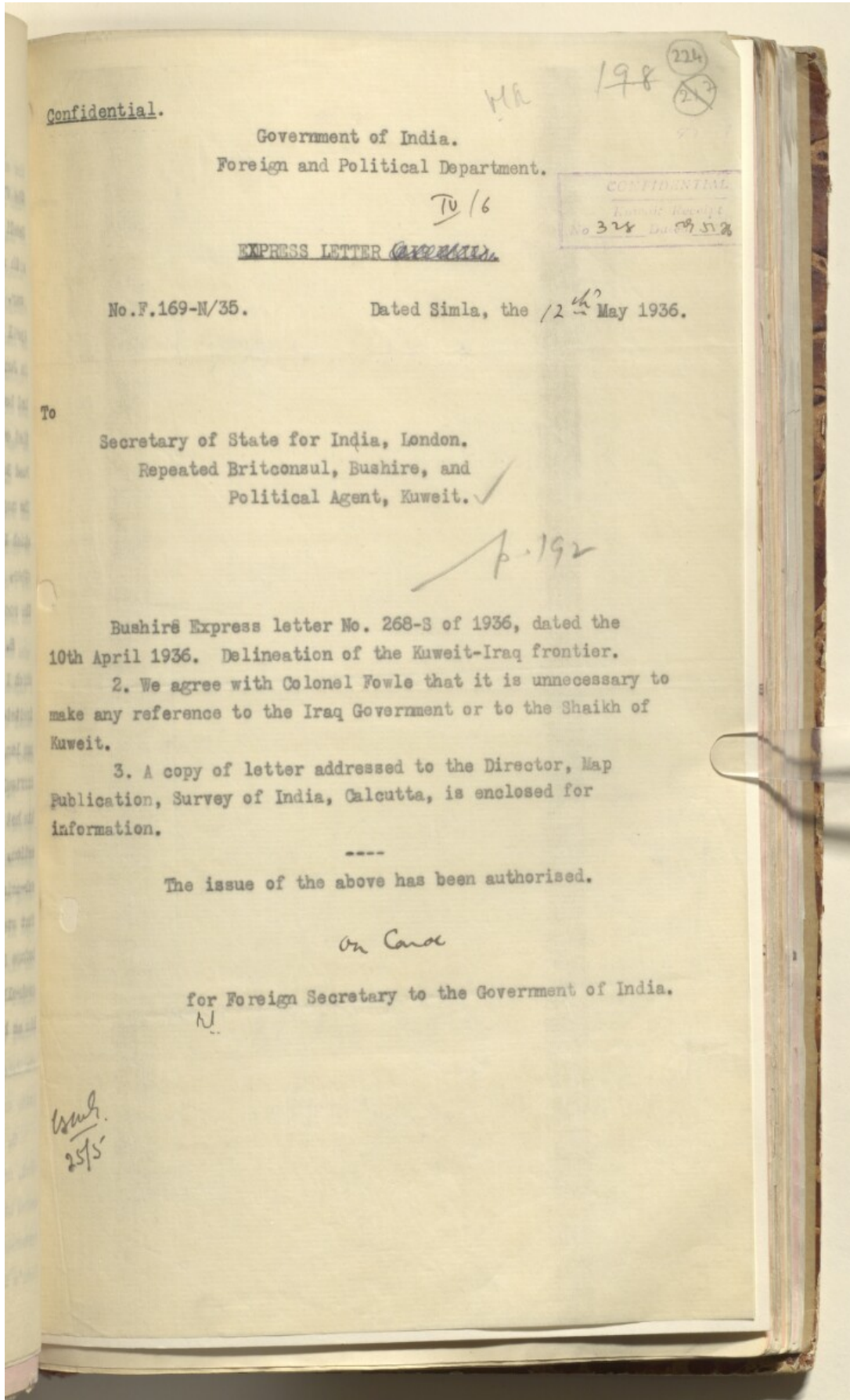
8. I was deliberately provocative in this conversation, which I have described only in its main outlines. I irritated Sheykh Yusuf all the more as it was very late and he was longing to get rid of me. He is notoriously most difficult in negotiation and it is desirable sometimes to go for him hot and strong. He irritated me too, so that the conversation, though mostly friendly in form was acid at times and sub-acid throughout. My objects were threefold, viz. (a) that stated in the first paragraph above, (b) to keep it well before Sheykh Yusuf, without making it a main point, that we controlled the foreign relations of Qatar; and (c) to press him as hard as possible about the alleged pre-1916 agreement.

ANDREW NEAH.

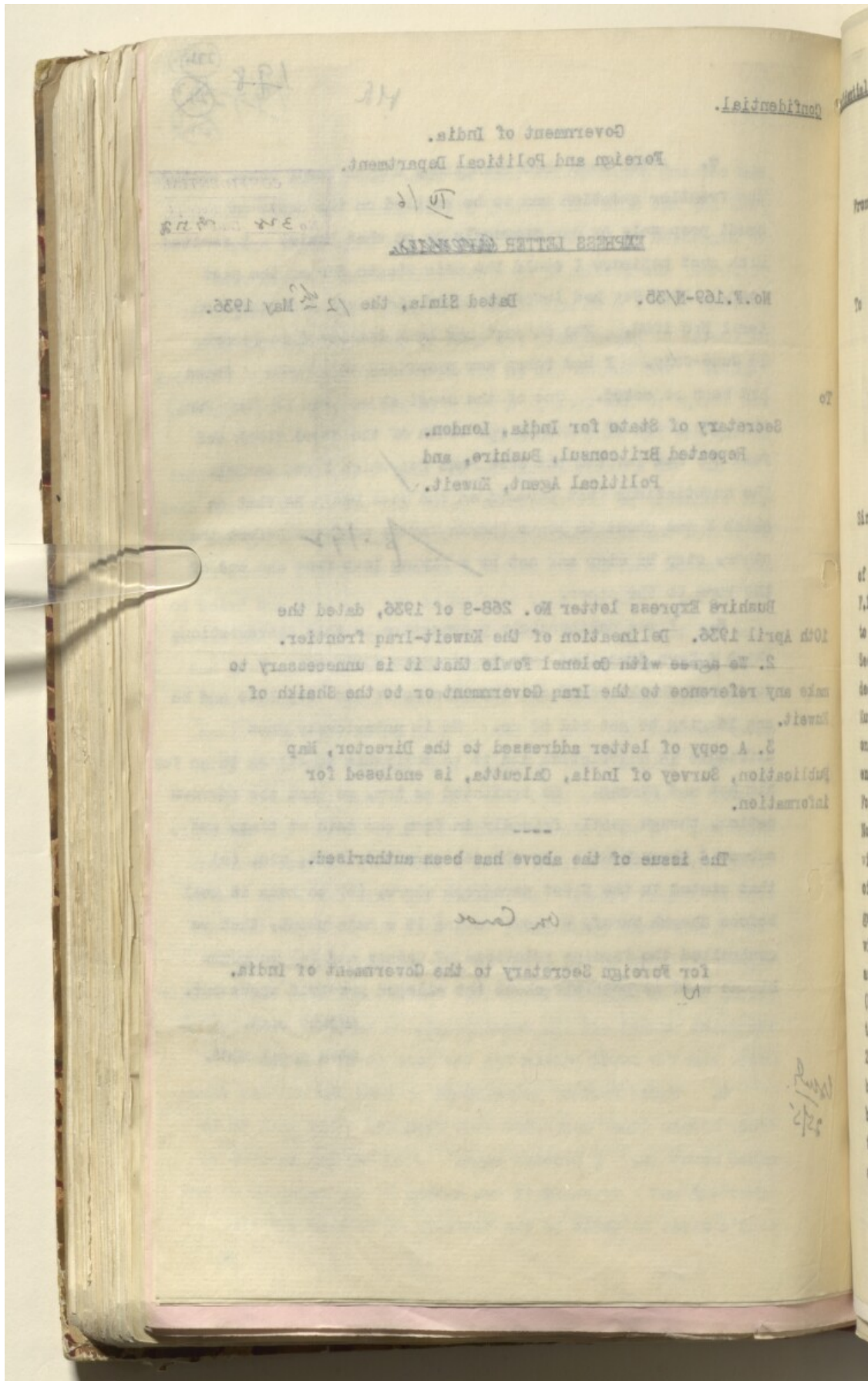
23rd April 1936.



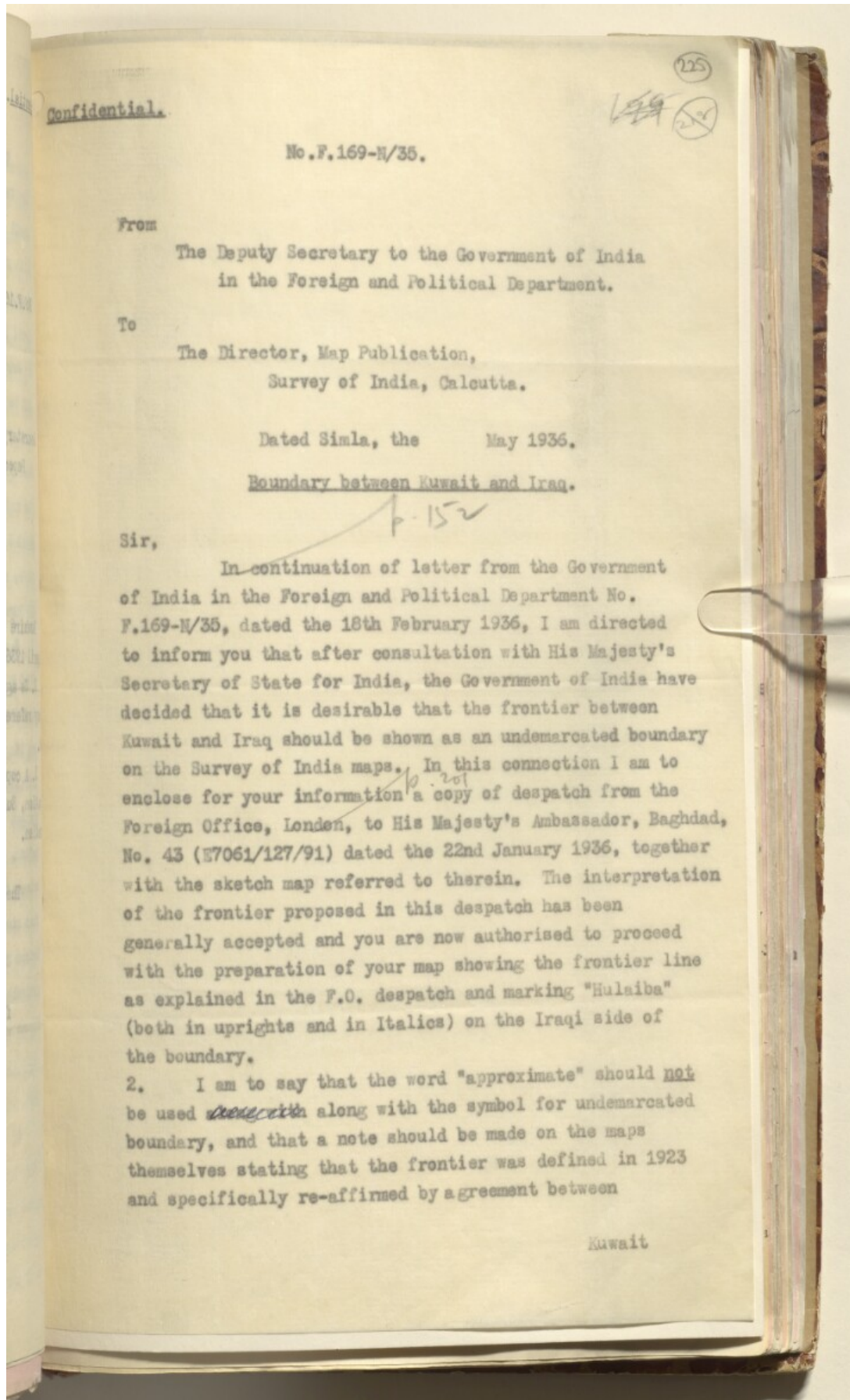


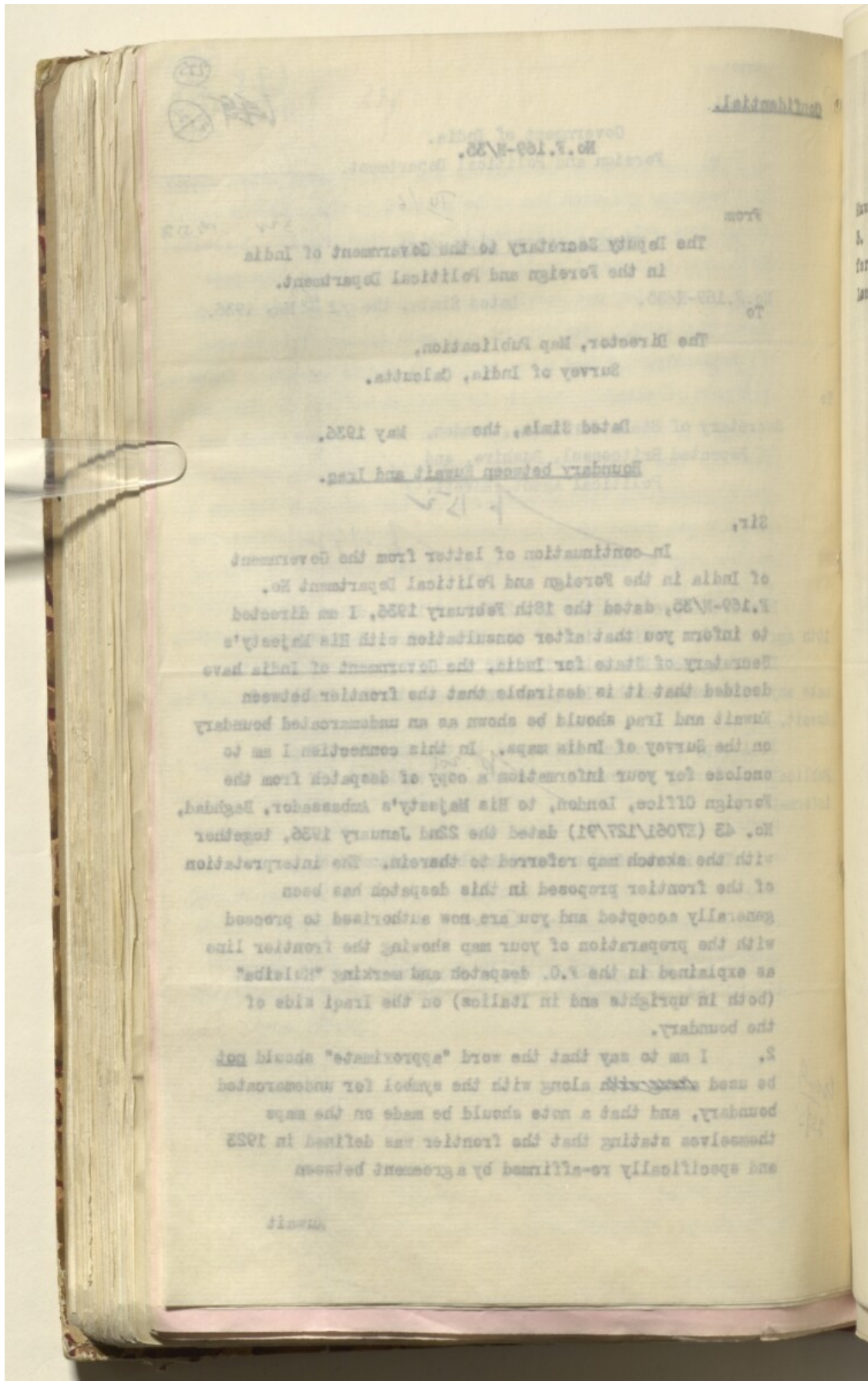




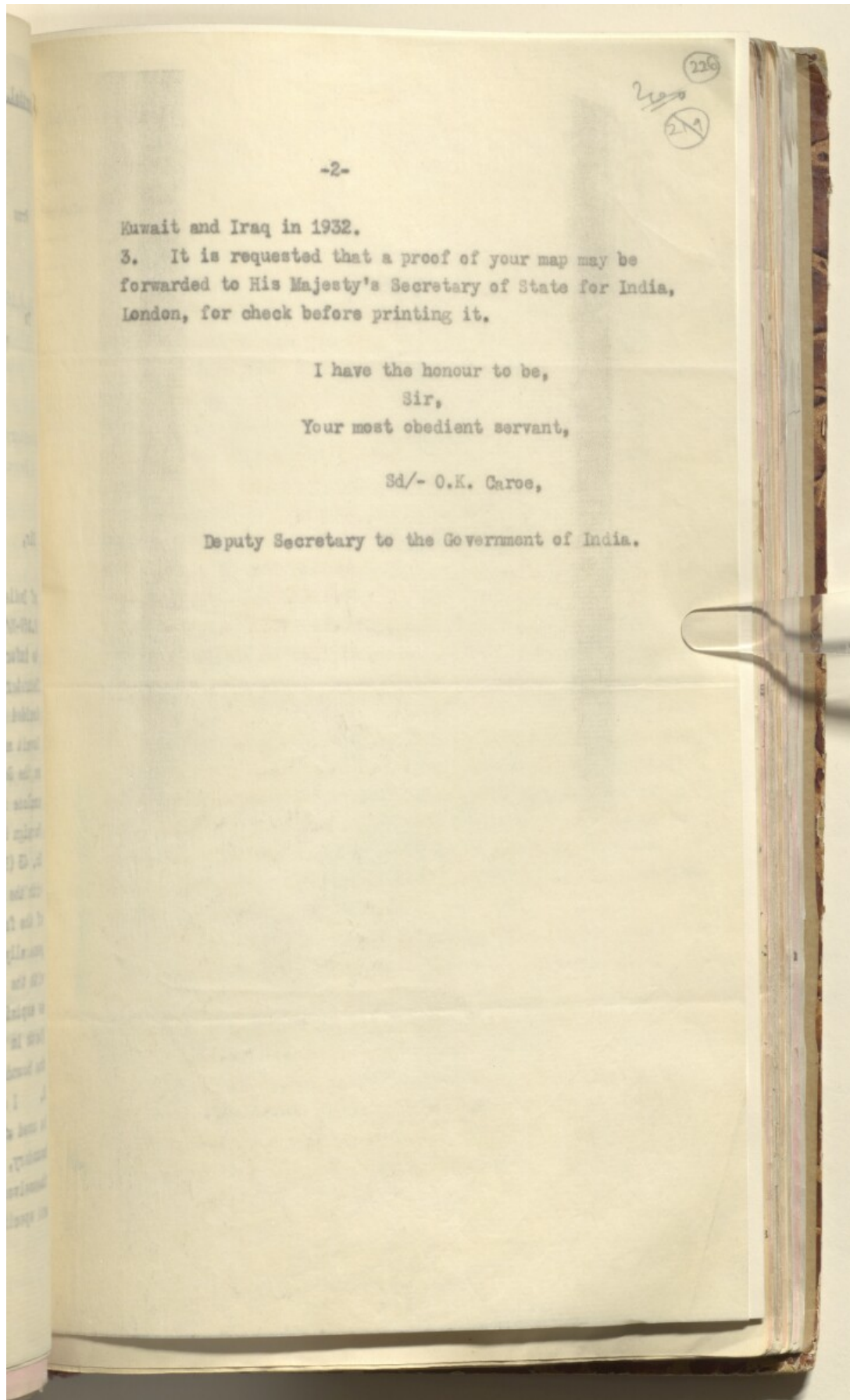




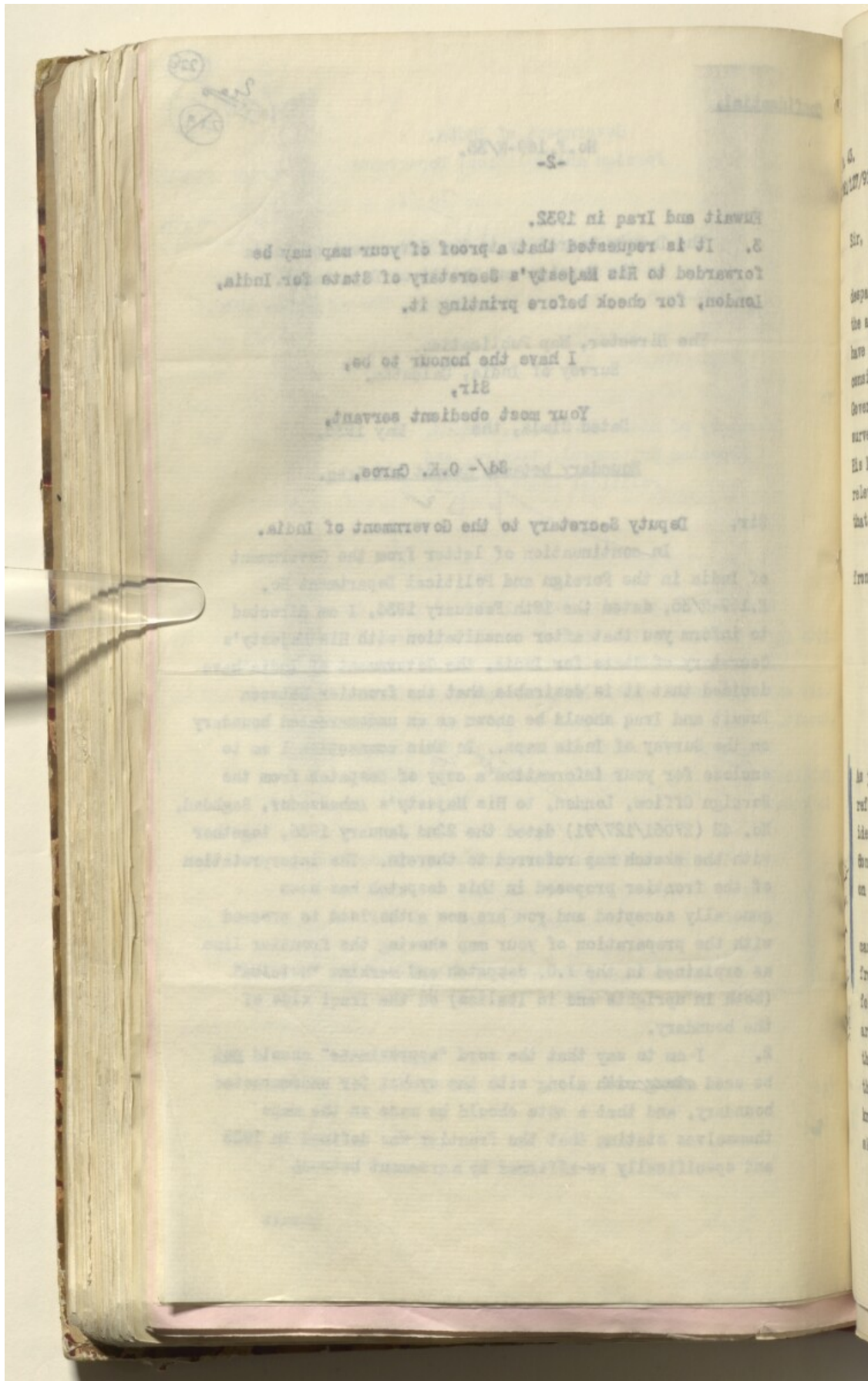
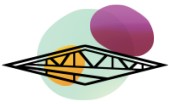














No. 43.  
(7061/127/91).

Foreign Office, S.W.I.  
22nd January, 1936.

Sir,

With reference to correspondence ending with your despatch No. 576 (377/9/35) of the 30th October, regarding the alignment of the frontier between Iraq and Koweit, I have to inform Your Excellency that the matter has now been considered by the interested departments of His Majesty's Government with special reference to the results of the survey recently carried out on that frontier by personnel of His Majesty's Forces. A copy of a sketch map showing the relevant parts of the uncompleted 1/500,000 map based on that survey is enclosed for your information.

2. As you are aware the definition of the Koweit-Iraq frontier reads as follows:-

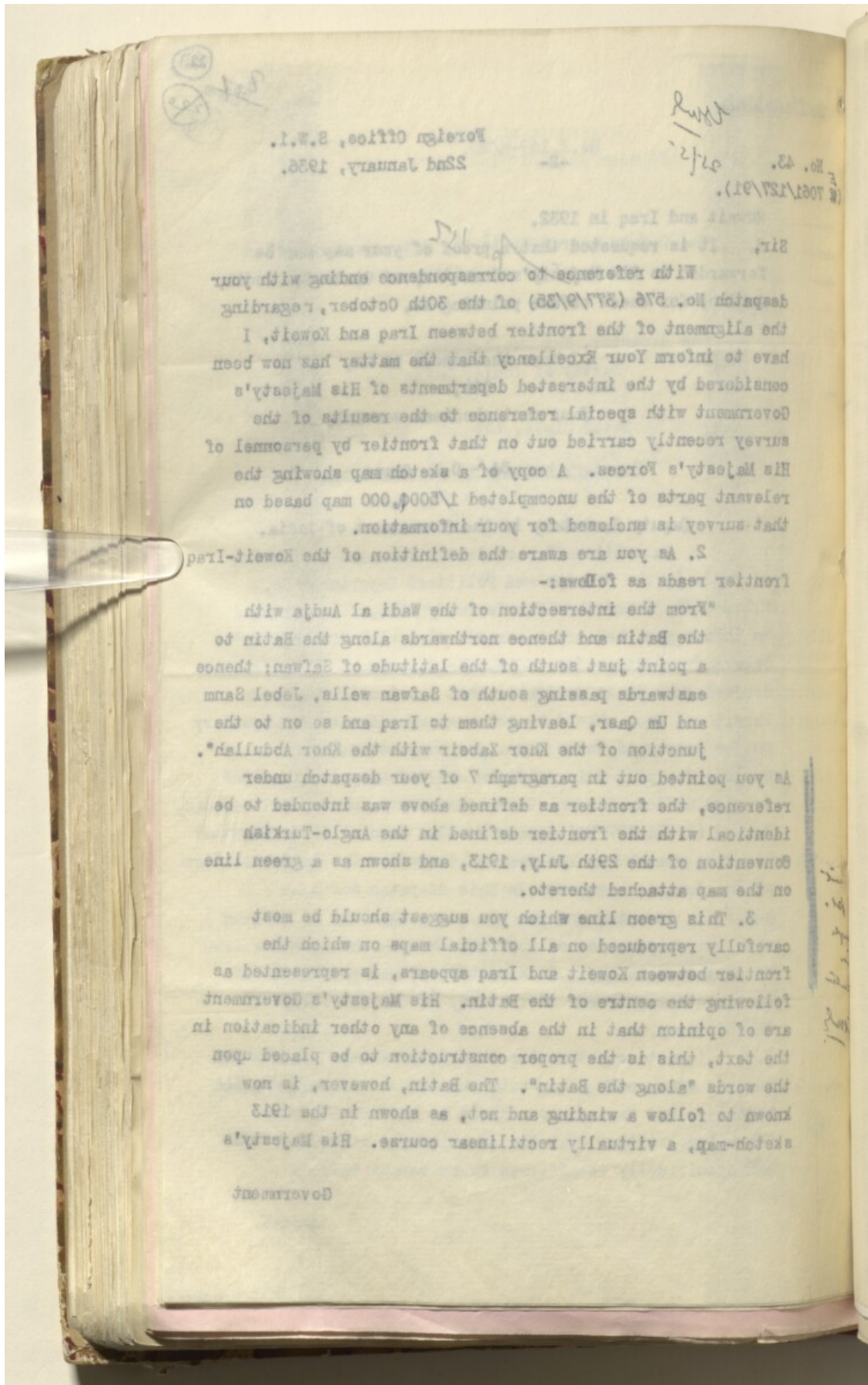
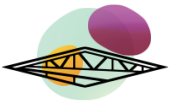
"From the intersection of the Wadi al Audja with the Batin and thence northwards along the Batin to a point just south of the latitude of Safwan; thence eastwards passing south of Safwan wells, Jebel Samm and Um Qasr, leaving them to Iraq and so on to the junction of the Khor Zabeir with the Khor Abdullah".

As you pointed out in paragraph 7 of your despatch under reference, the frontier as defined above was intended to be identical with the frontier defined in the Anglo-Turkish Convention of the 29th July, 1913, and shown as a green line on the map attached thereto.

3. This green line which you suggest should be most carefully reproduced on all official maps on which the frontier between Koweit and Iraq appears, is represented as following the centre of the Batin. His Majesty's Government are of opinion that in the absence of any other indication in the text, this is the proper construction to be placed upon the words "along the Batin". The Batin, however, is now known to follow a winding and not, as shown in the 1913 sketch-map, a virtually rectilinear course. His Majesty's

Government







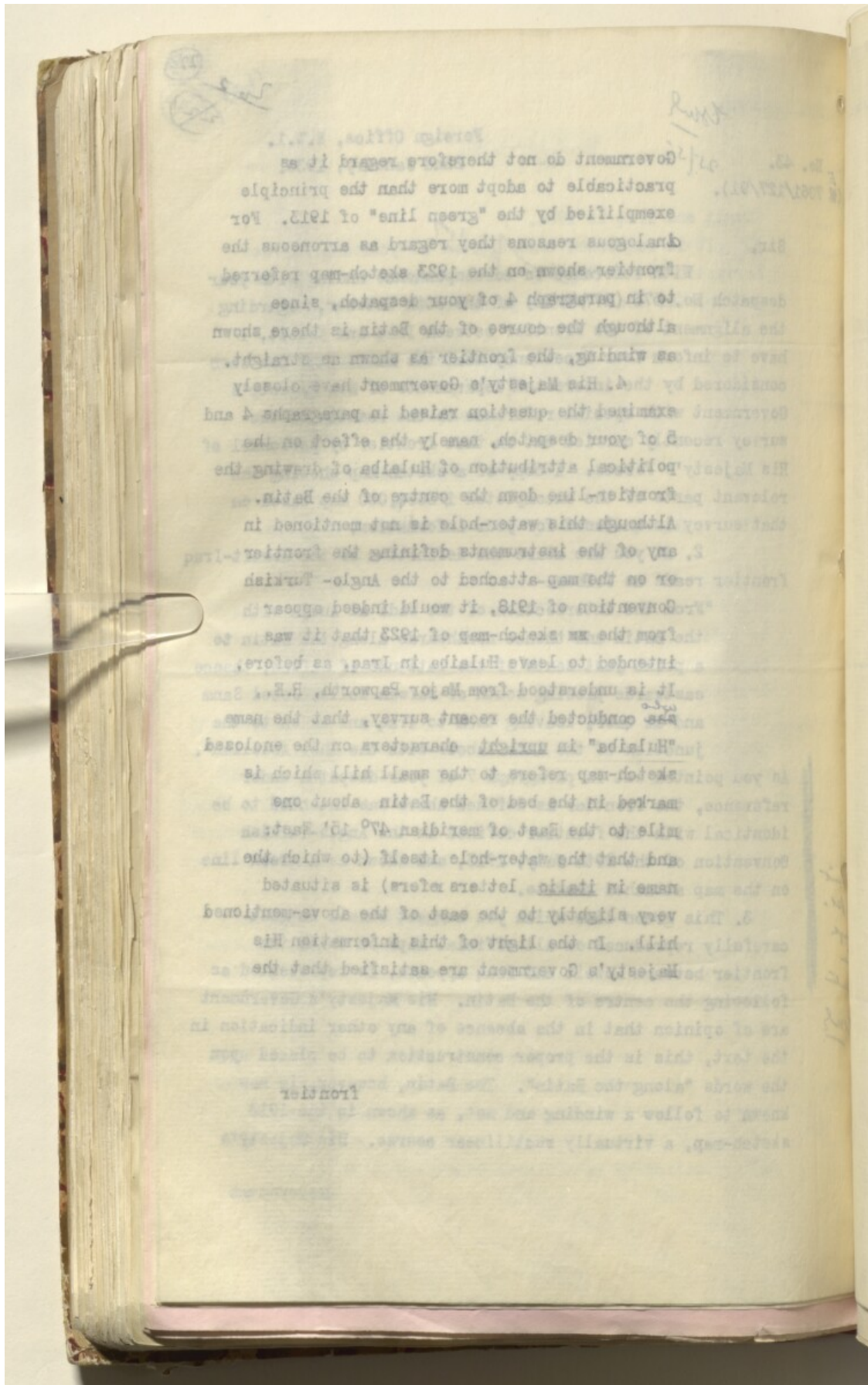


218  
232  
231

Government do not therefore regard it as practicable to adopt more than the principle exemplified by the "green line" of 1913. For analogous reasons they regard as erroneous the frontier shown on the 1923 sketch-map referred to in paragraph 4 of your despatch, since although the course of the Batin is there shown as winding, the frontier as shown as straight.

4. His Majesty's Government have closely examined the question raised in paragraphs 4 and 5 of your despatch, namely the effect on the political attribution of Hulaiba of drawing the frontier-line down the centre of the Batin. Although this water-hole is not mentioned in any of the instruments defining the frontier or on the map attached to the Anglo-Turkish Convention of 1918, it would indeed appear from the ~~xx~~ sketch-map of 1923 that it was intended to leave Hulaiba in Iraq, as before. It is understood from Major Papworth, R.E., ~~who~~ <sup>who</sup> conducted the recent survey, that the name "Hulaiba" in upright characters on the enclosed sketch-map refers to the small hill which is marked in the bed of the Batin about one mile to the East of meridian 47° 15' East: and that the water-hole itself (to which the name in italic letters refers) is situated very slightly to the east of the above-mentioned hill. In the light of this information His Majesty's Government are satisfied that the

frontier







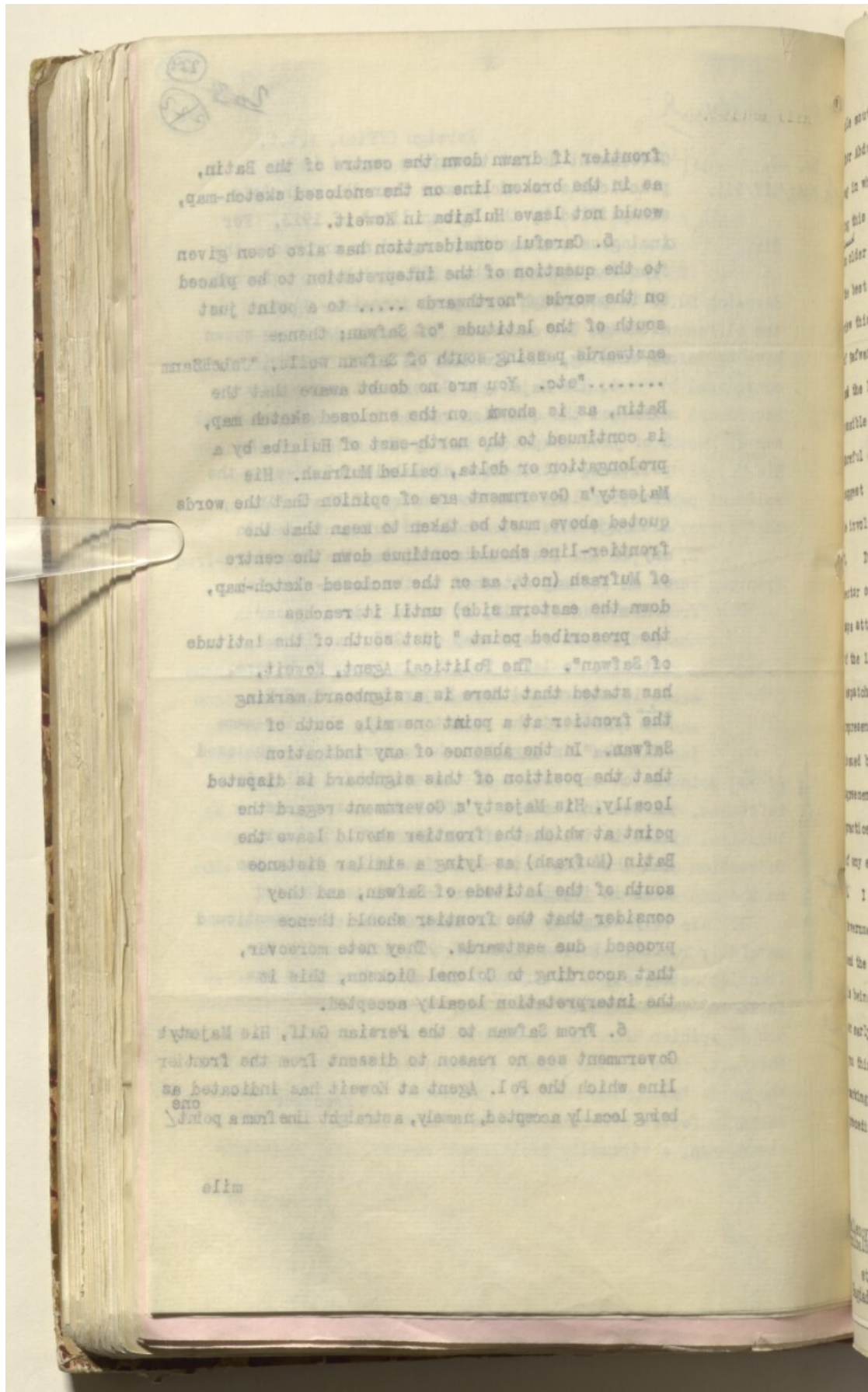
frontier if drawn down the centre of the Batin, as in the broken line on the enclosed sketch-map, would not leave Hulaiba in Koweit.

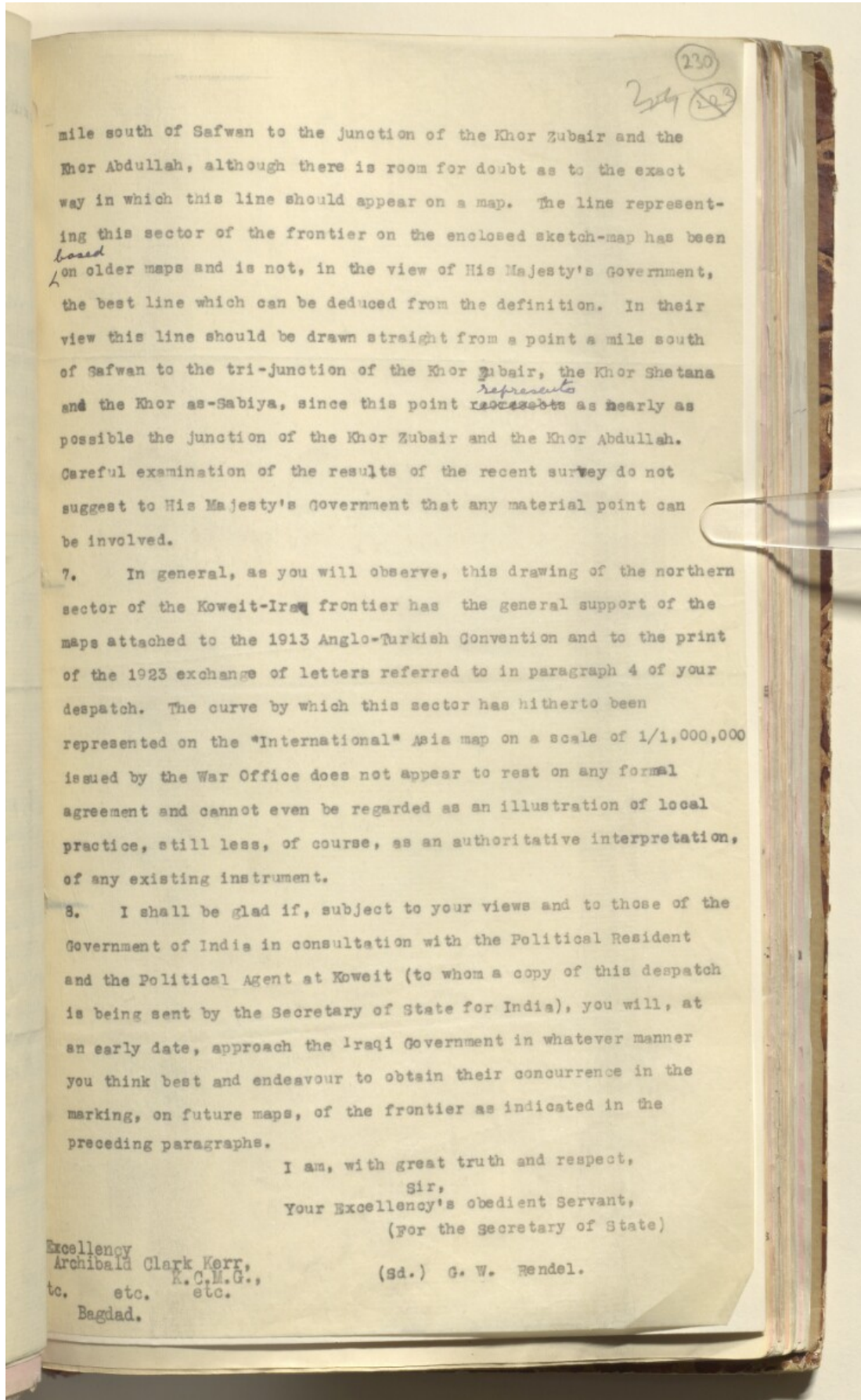
5. Careful consideration has also been given to the question of the interpretation to be placed on the words "northwards ..... to a point just south of the latitude "of Safwan; thence eastwards passing south of Safwan wells, "Jebel Samm ..... "etc. You are no doubt aware that the Batin, as is shown on the enclosed sketch map, is continued to the north-east of Hulaiba by a prolongation or delta, called Mufrash. His Majesty's Government are of opinion that the words quoted above must be taken to mean that the frontier-line should continue down the centre of Mufrash (not, as on the enclosed sketch-map, down the eastern side) until it reaches the prescribed point " just south of the latitude of Safwan". The Political Agent, Koweit, has stated that there is a signboard marking the frontier at a point one mile south of Safwan. In the absence of any indication that the position of this signboard is disputed locally, His Majesty's Government regard the point at which the frontier should leave the Batin (Mufrash) as lying a similar distance south of the latitude of Safwan, and they consider that the frontier should thence proceed due eastwards. They note moreover, that according to Colonel Dickson, this is the interpretation locally accepted.

6. From Safwan to the Persian Gulf, His Majesty's Government see no reason to dissent from the frontier line which the Pol. Agent at Koweit has indicated as <sup>one</sup> being locally accepted, namely, a straight line from a point/

mile







230  
2 July 1913

mile south of Safwan to the junction of the Khor Zubair and the Khor Abdullah, although there is room for doubt as to the exact way in which this line should appear on a map. The line representing this sector of the frontier on the enclosed sketch-map has been <sup>based</sup> on older maps and is not, in the view of His Majesty's Government, the best line which can be deduced from the definition. In their view this line should be drawn straight from a point a mile south of Safwan to the tri-junction of the Khor Zubair, the Khor Shetana and the Khor as-Sabiya, since this point <sup>represents</sup> ~~represents~~ as nearly as possible the junction of the Khor Zubair and the Khor Abdullah. Careful examination of the results of the recent survey do not suggest to His Majesty's Government that any material point can be involved.

7. In general, as you will observe, this drawing of the northern sector of the Koweit-Iraq frontier has the general support of the maps attached to the 1913 Anglo-Turkish Convention and to the print of the 1923 exchange of letters referred to in paragraph 4 of your despatch. The curve by which this sector has hitherto been represented on the "International" Asia map on a scale of 1/1,000,000 issued by the War Office does not appear to rest on any formal agreement and cannot even be regarded as an illustration of local practice, still less, of course, as an authoritative interpretation, of any existing instrument.

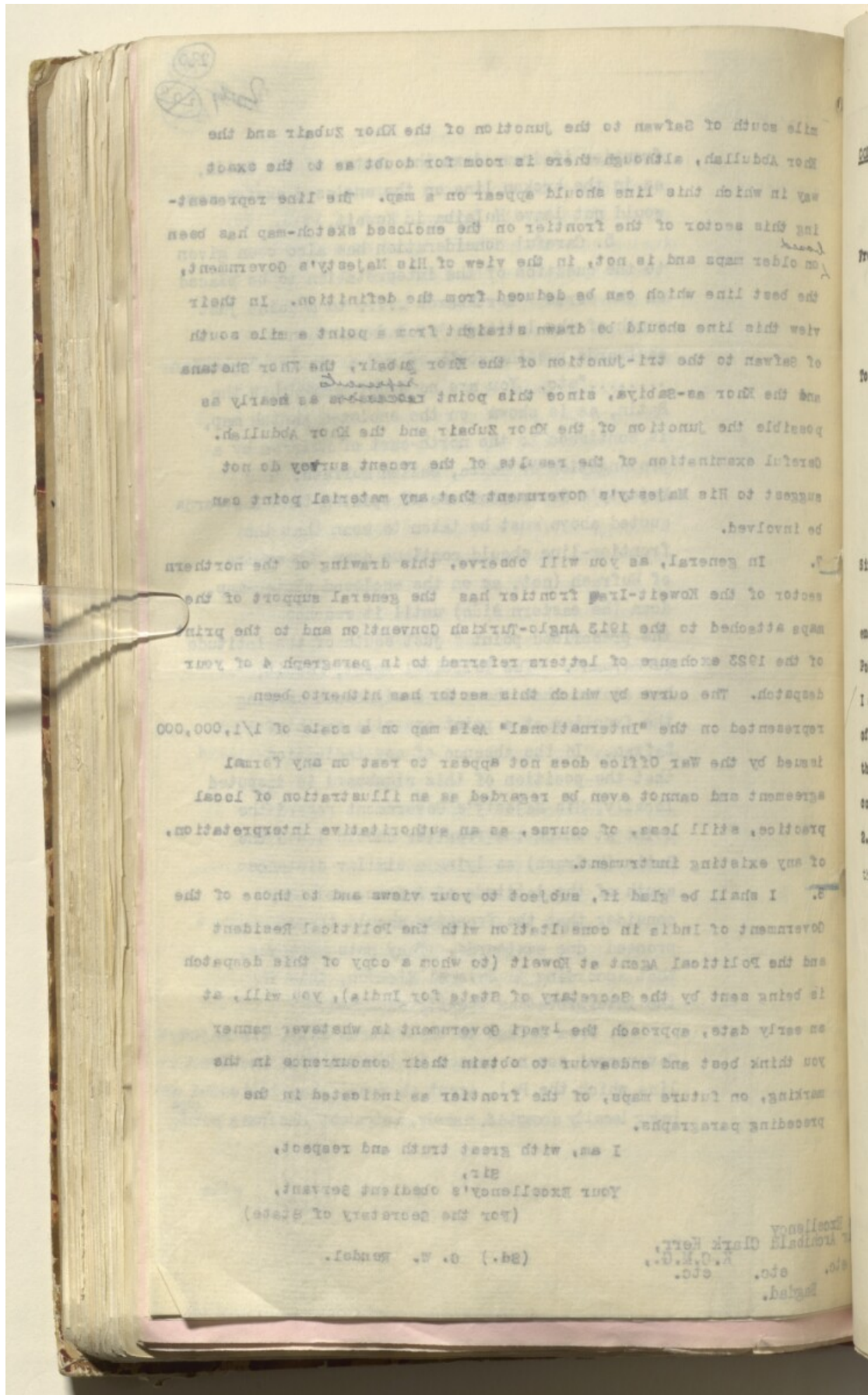
8. I shall be glad if, subject to your views and to those of the Government of India in consultation with the Political Resident and the Political Agent at Koweit (to whom a copy of this despatch is being sent by the Secretary of State for India), you will, at an early date, approach the Iraqi Government in whatever manner you think best and endeavour to obtain their concurrence in the marking, on future maps, of the frontier as indicated in the preceding paragraphs.

I am, with great truth and respect,  
sir,  
Your Excellency's obedient Servant,  
(For the Secretary of State)

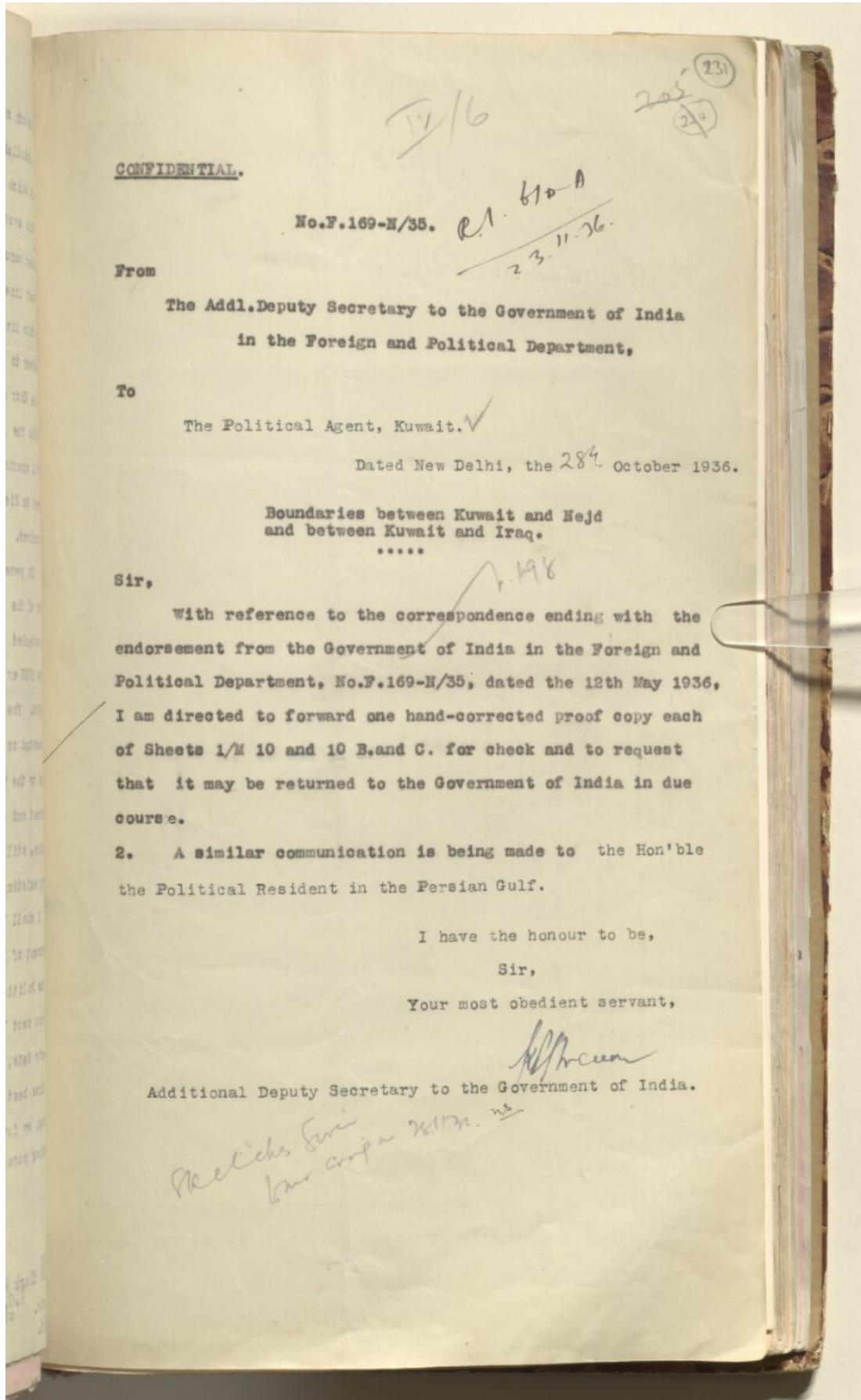
(Sd.) G. W. Rendel.

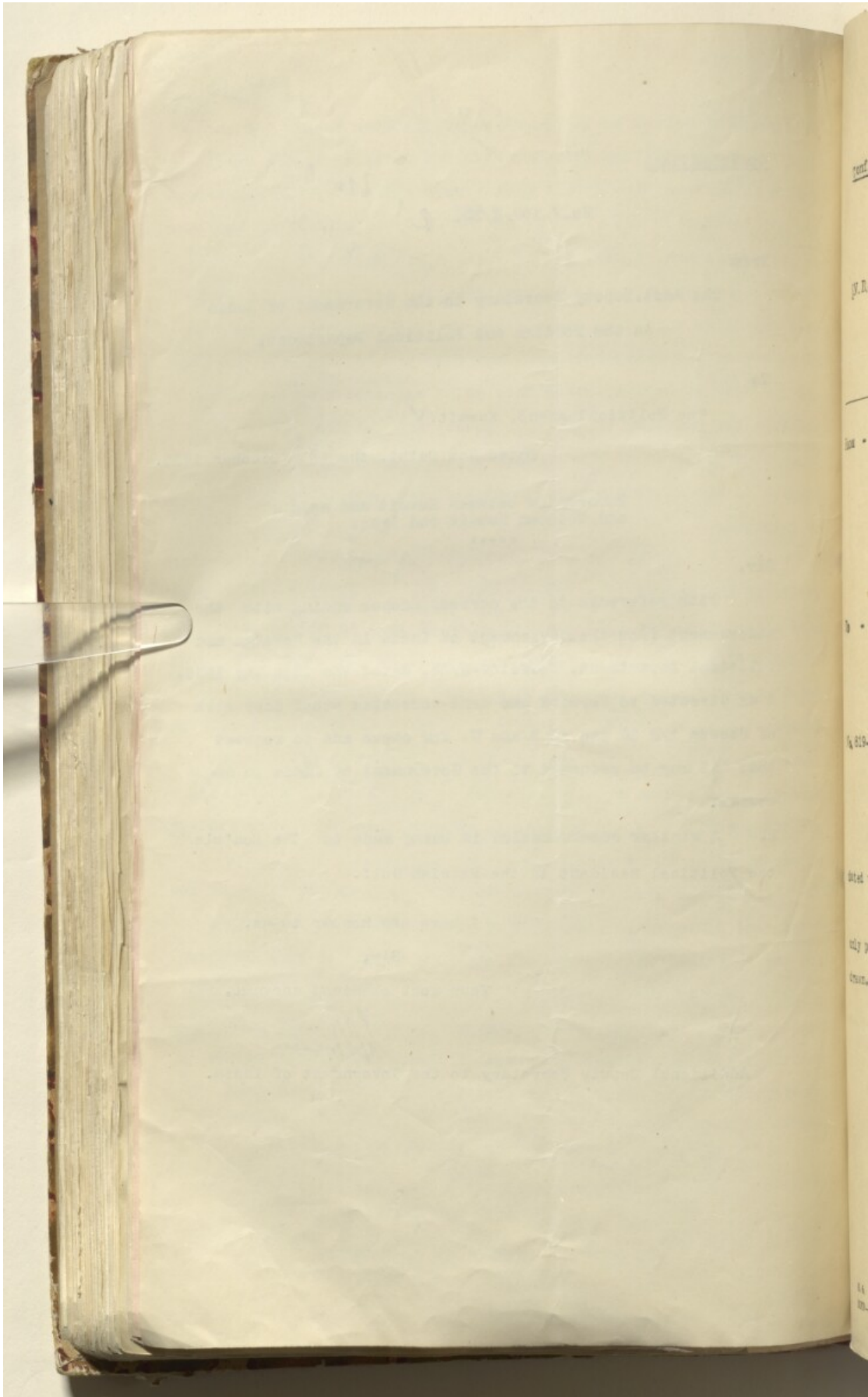
Excellency  
Archibald Clark Kerr,  
R.C.M.G.,  
etc. etc. etc.  
Bagdad.













206 232  
R5

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,  
Confidential. DEPARTMENT.

**EXPRESS LETTER**

[N.B.—This is an ORIGINAL MESSAGE, sent by post to save telegraphic expense and undue use of the wires, but intended to be treated, on receipt, with the same expedition as if it had been telegraphed. To save time and formalities it is worded and signed as if it had been so despatched.]

FROM - Political Resident,  
Bushire.

R1. 611-n  
22.11.36.

TO - Political Agent,  
Kuwait.

No. 819-S of 1936. Dated 6th November 1936.

Subject: Boundaries between Kuwait and Nejd  
and between Kuwait and Iraq.

Reference Foreign and Political Department letter No.F.169-N/3 dated the 28th October 1936.

The following comments occur to me. Sheet No.10 B. and C. show only part of the northern water boundary of Kuwait, which is correctly drawn. (Sheet No.10 shows

- (a) part of the southern boundary of Kuwait, and
- (b) part of the southern boundary of the Kuwait Nejd Neutral Zone.

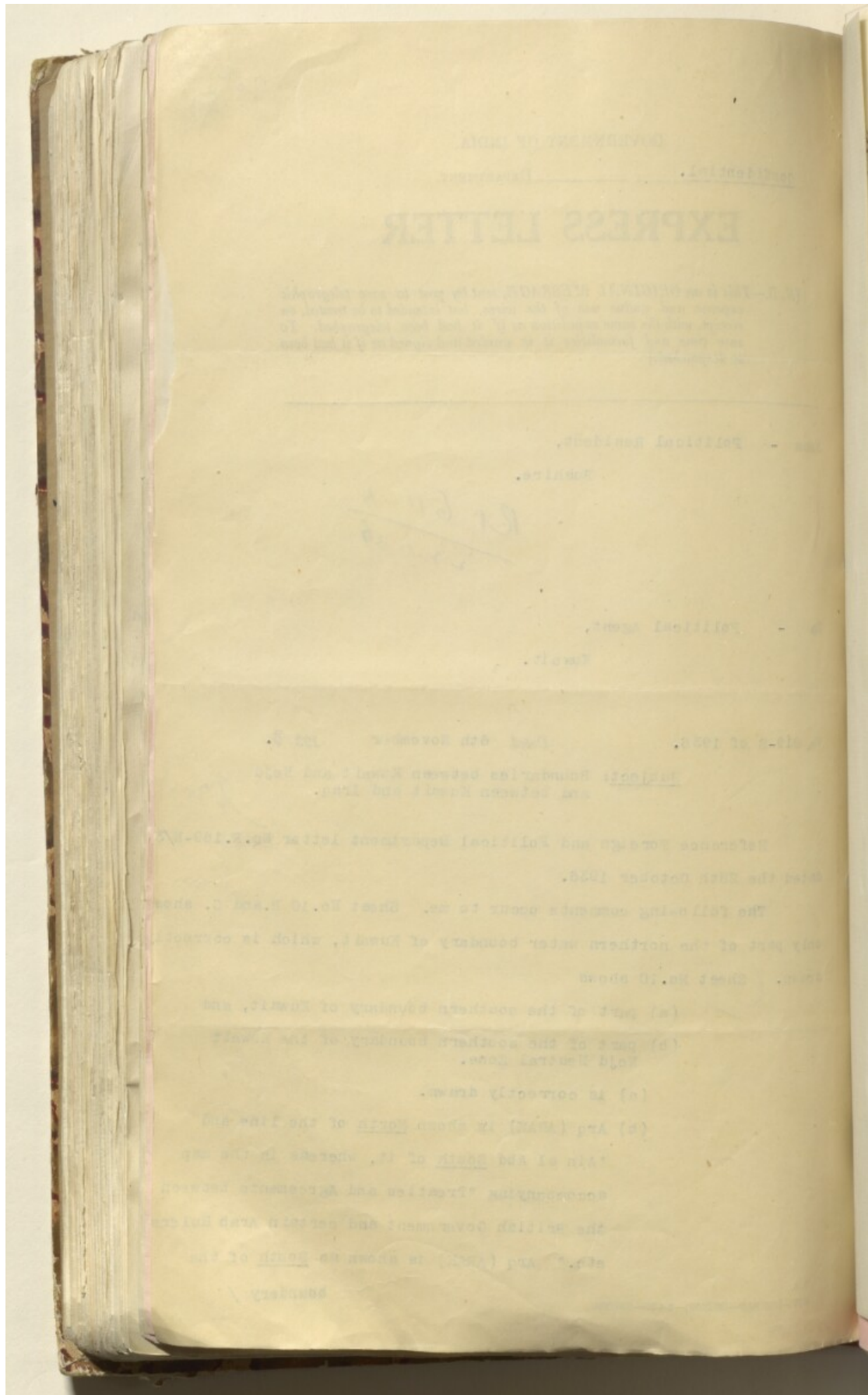
(a) is correctly drawn.

(b) Arq (ARAK) is shown North of the line and 'Ain al Abd South of it, whereas in the map accompanying "Treaties and Agreements between the British Government and certain Arab Rulers etc." Arq (ARAK) is shown as South of the

boundary /

S. 6.  
MFP—1515 S&P—(M.2089)—2-4-35—200,000.

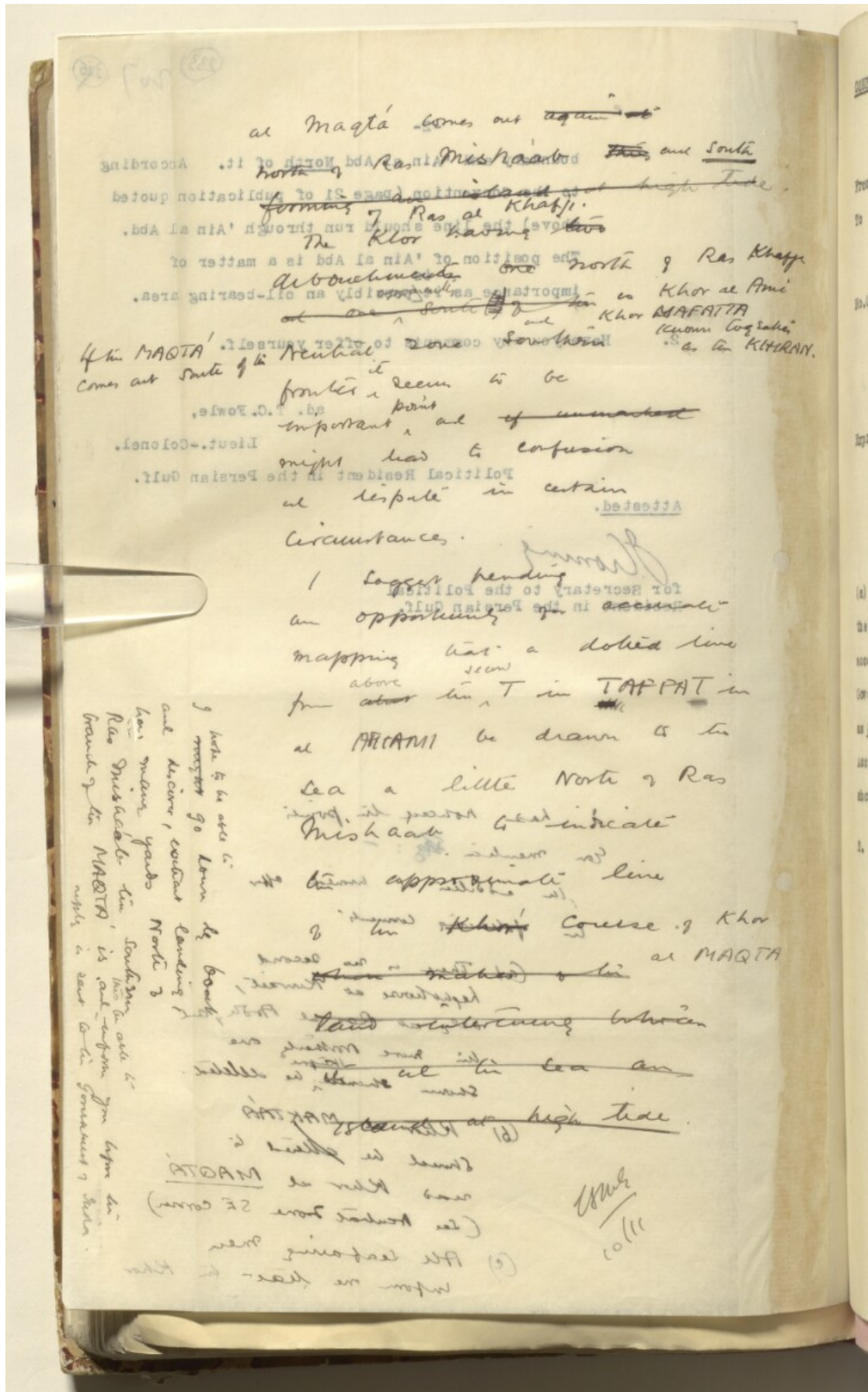




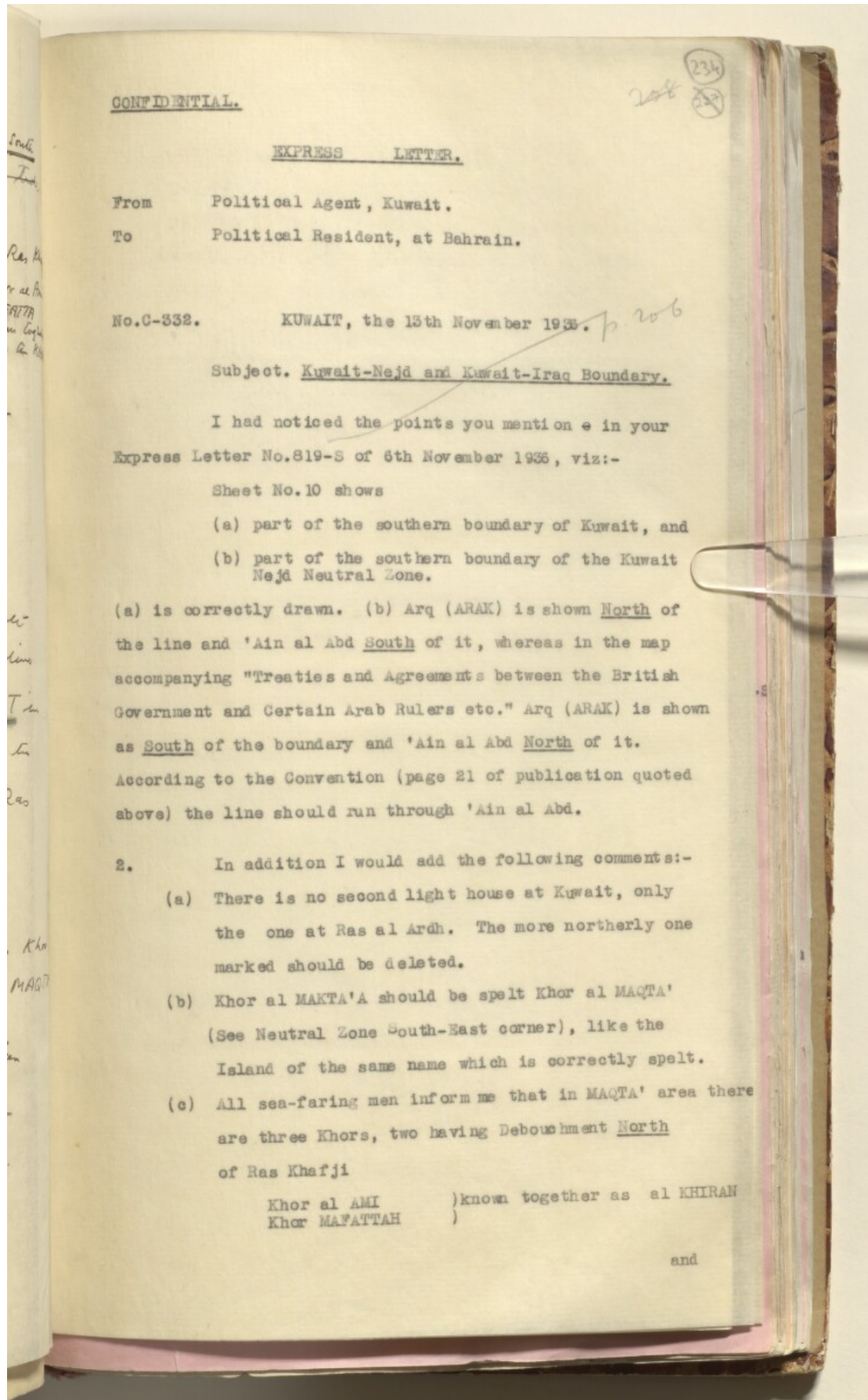


ΕΥΘ









CONFIDENTIAL.

EXPRESS LETTER.

From Political Agent, Kuwait.  
To Political Resident, at Bahrain.

No.C-332. KUWAIT, the 13th November 1936.

Subject. Kuwait-Nejd and Kuwait-Iraq Boundary.

I had noticed the points you mention e in your  
Express Letter No.819-S of 6th November 1936, viz:-

Sheet No.10 shows

- (a) part of the southern boundary of Kuwait, and
- (b) part of the southern boundary of the Kuwait  
Nejd Neutral Zone.

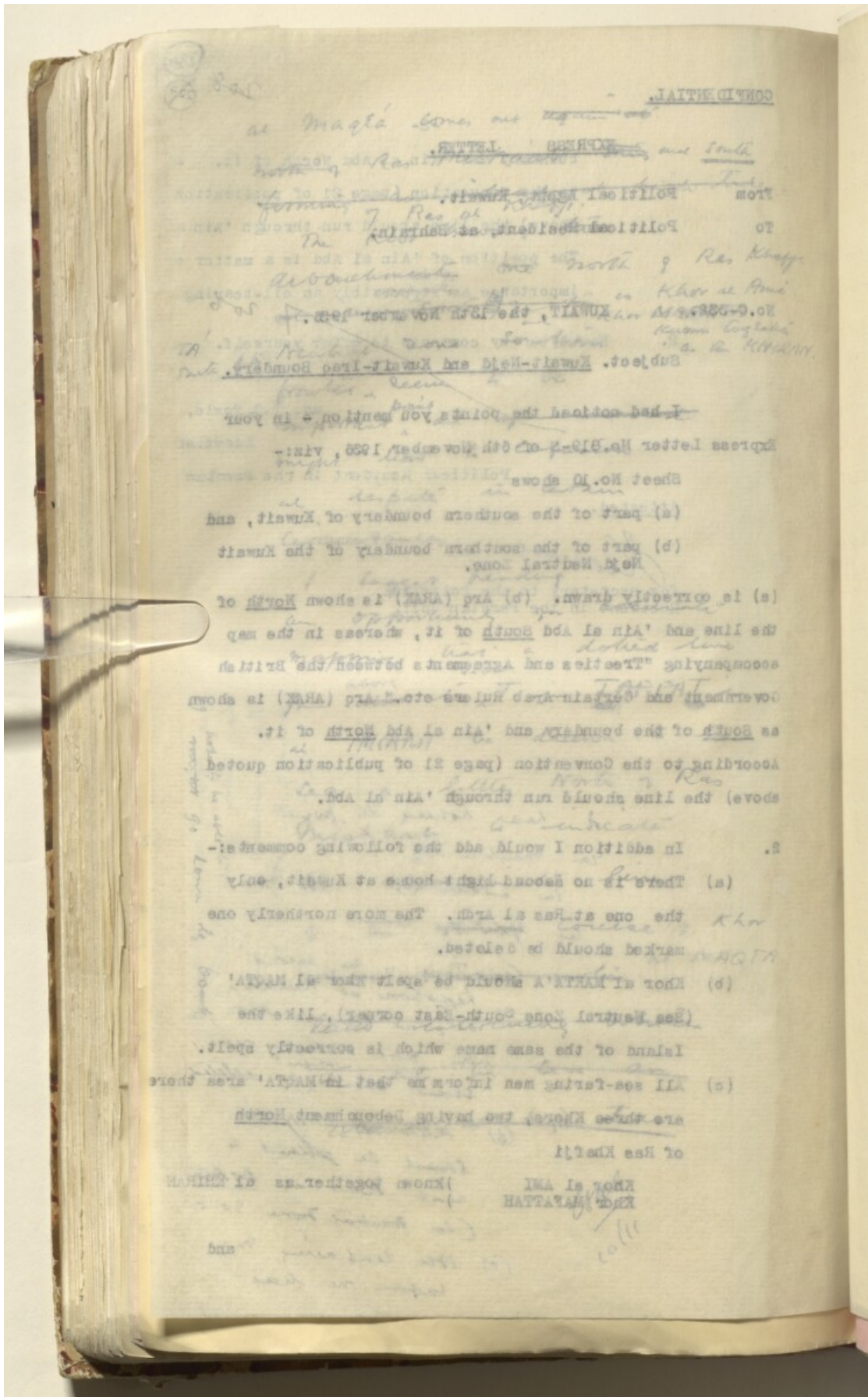
(a) is correctly drawn. (b) Arq (ARAK) is shown North of  
the line and 'Ain al Abd South of it, whereas in the map  
accompanying "Treaties and Agreements between the British  
Government and Certain Arab Rulers etc." Arq (ARAK) is shown  
as South of the boundary and 'Ain al Abd North of it.  
According to the Convention (page 21 of publication quoted  
above) the line should run through 'Ain al Abd.

2. In addition I would add the following comments:-

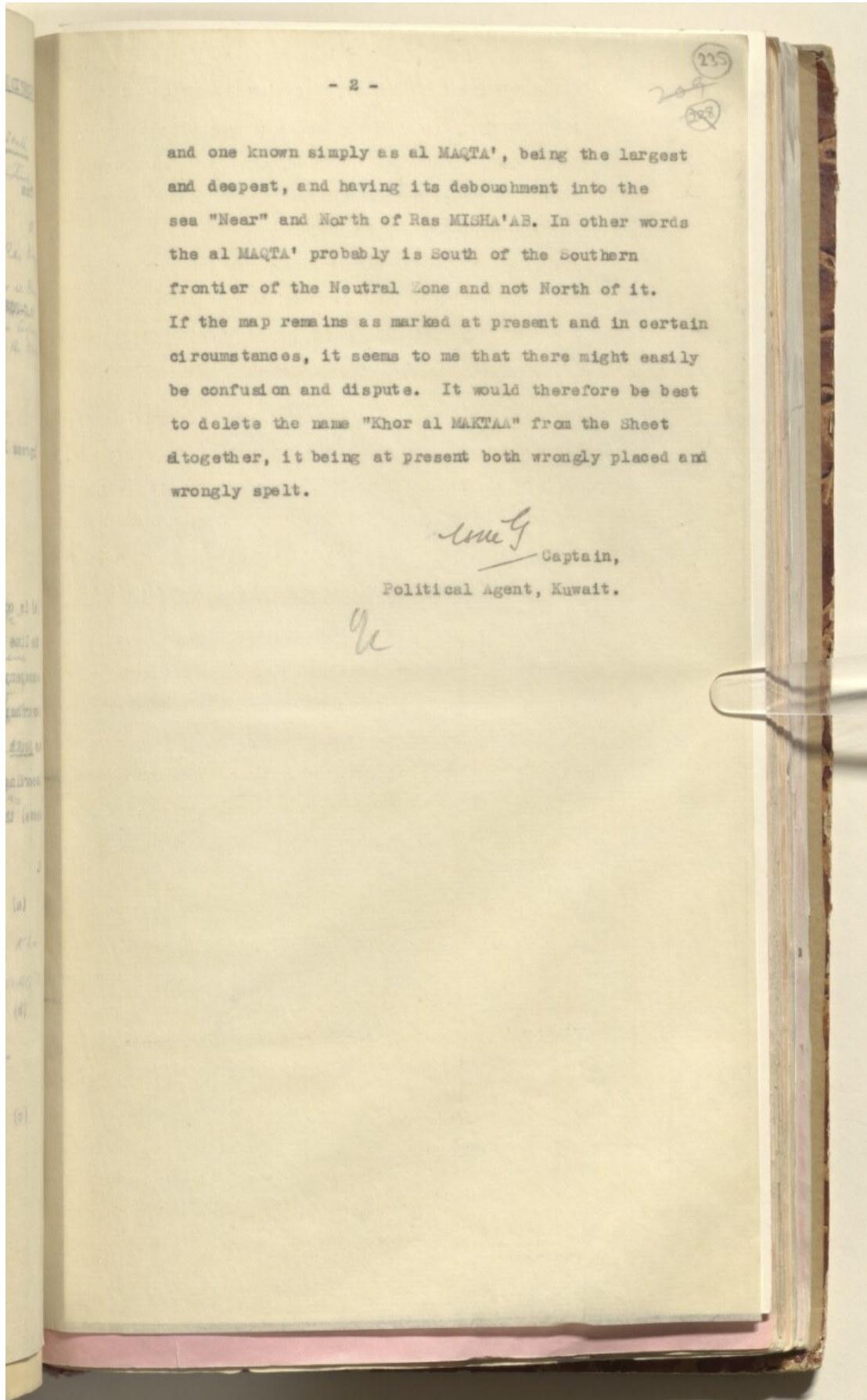
- (a) There is no second light house at Kuwait, only  
the one at Ras al Ardh. The more northerly one  
marked should be deleted.
- (b) Khor al MAKTA'A should be spelt Khor al MAQTA'  
(See Neutral Zone South-East corner), like the  
Island of the same name which is correctly spelt.
- (c) All sea-faring men inform me that in MAQTA' area there  
are three Khors, two having Debouchment North  
of Ras Khafji

Khor al AMI ) known together as al KHIRAN  
Khor MAFATTAH )

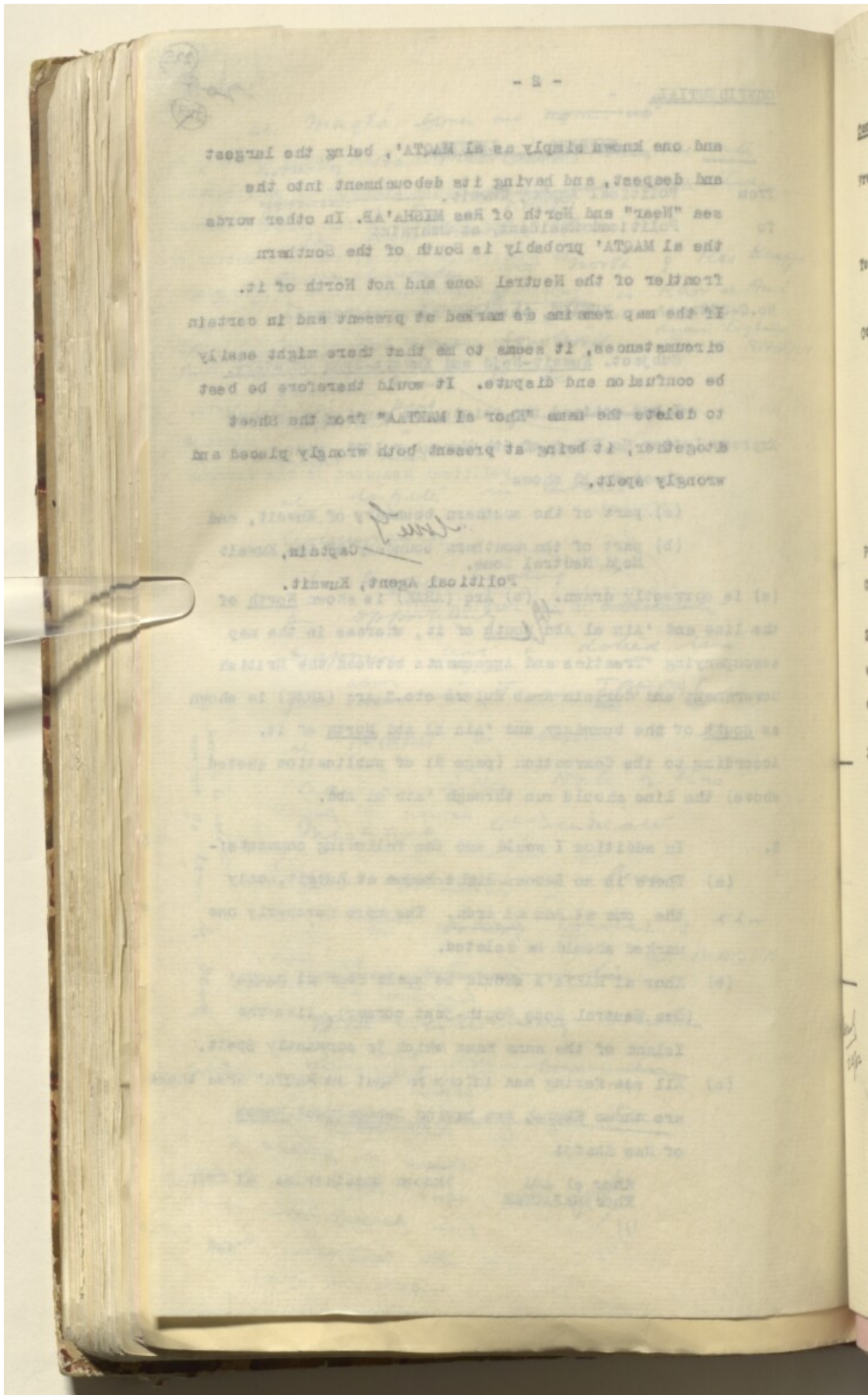
and













Tv | 6

To - The Foreign Secretary to the Government of India,  
New Delhi.  
Copy to the Political Agent, Kuwait.

Subject: Boundaries between Kuwait and Nejd  
and Kuwait and Iraq.

2. I have no comments to make on Sheet No. 10 B and C which shows correctly part of the northern water boundary of Kuwait.

3. With regard to Sheet No.10, I enclose a copy of an Express Letter No. G-332 dated the 13th November 1936 from the Political Agent, Kuwait, with whose comments I agree. The position of 'Ain al Abd is a matter of importance as it is a possible oil-bearing area.

4. The proof copies forwarded to me and to the Political Agent, Kuwait, are returned herewith.

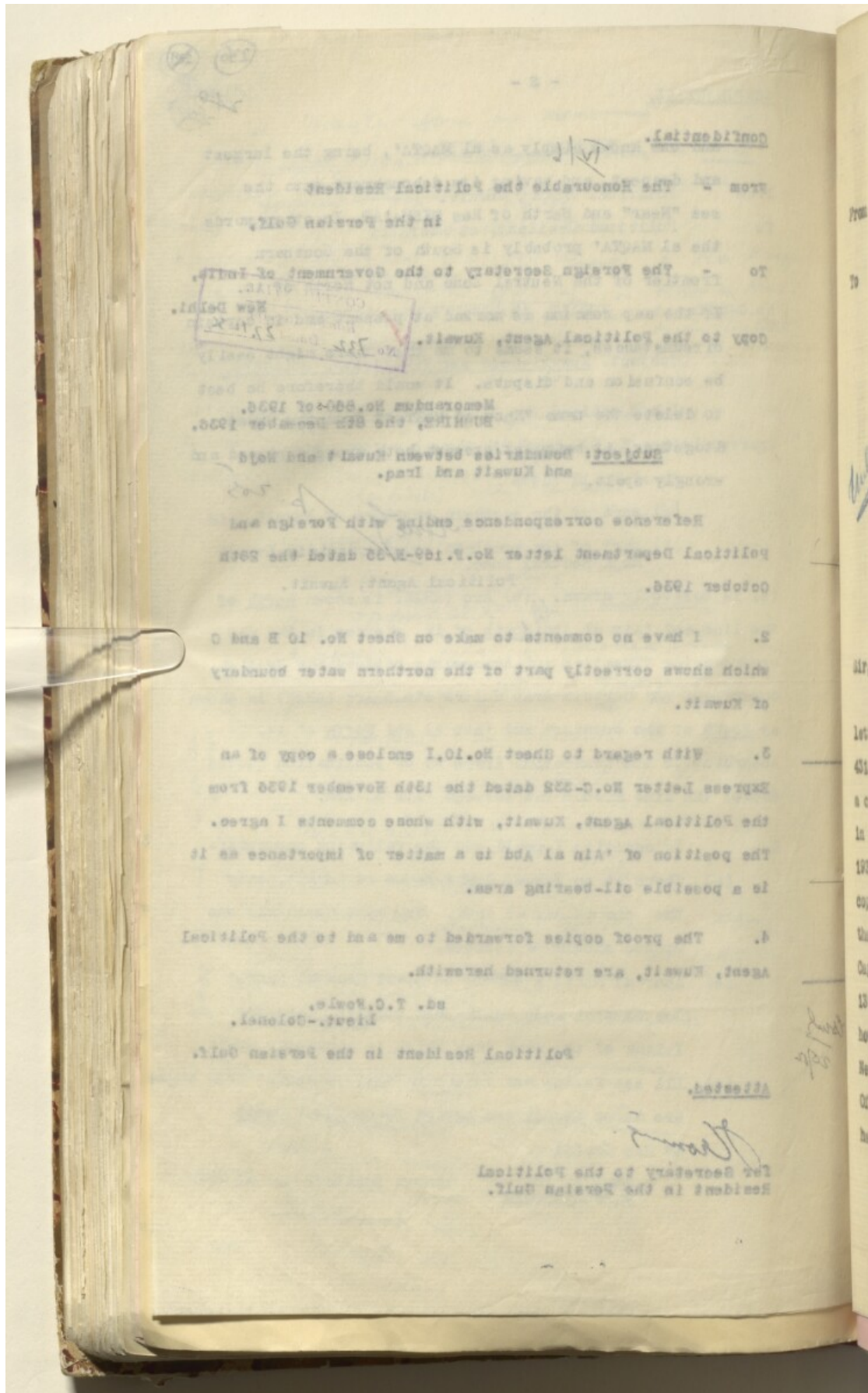
sd. T.C.Fowle,  
Lieut.-Colonel.

Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

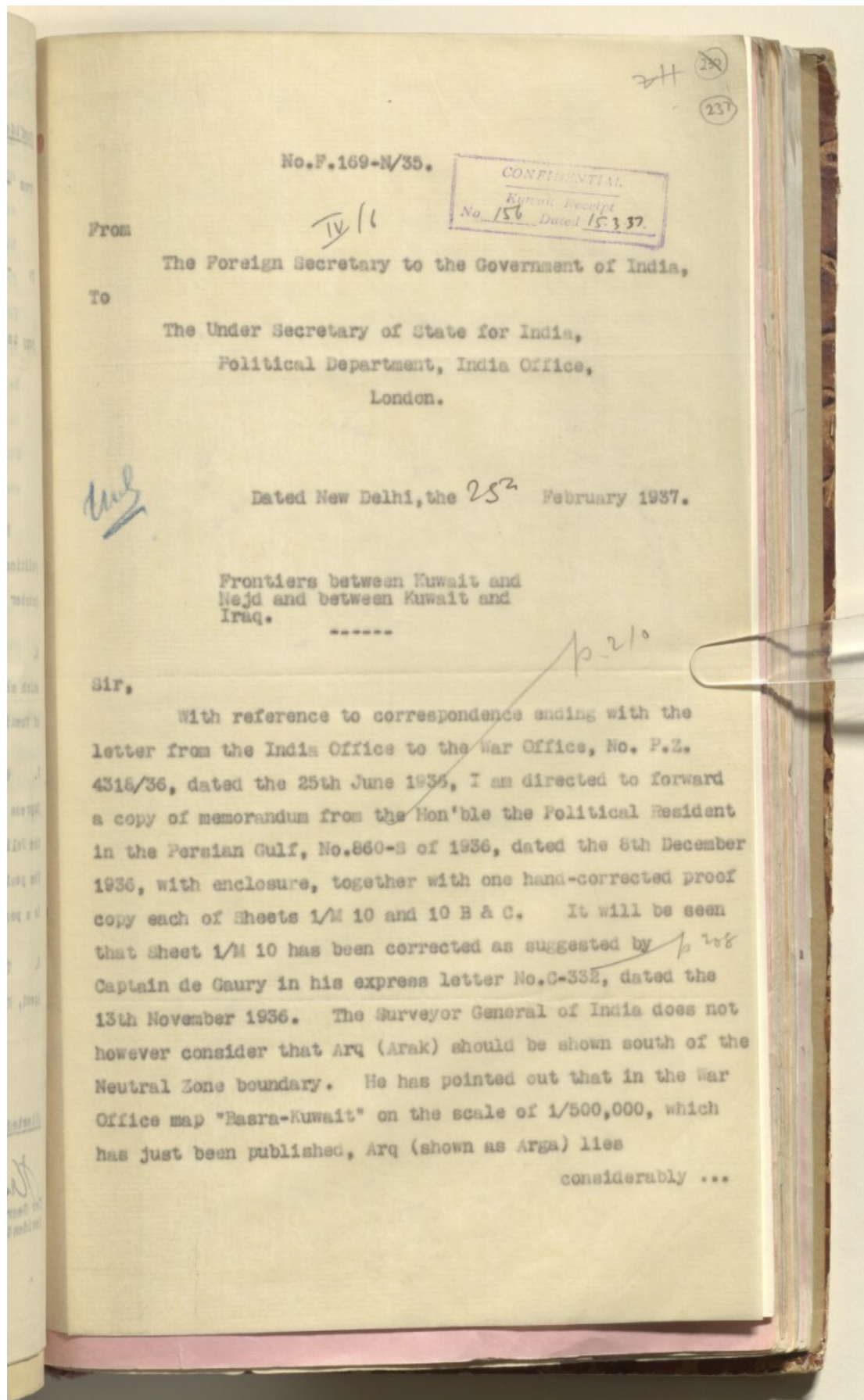
Attested.

for Secretary to the Political  
Resident in the Persian Gulf.

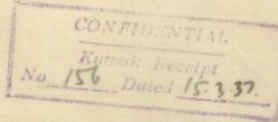








No.F.169-N/35.



From

The Foreign Secretary to the Government of India,

To

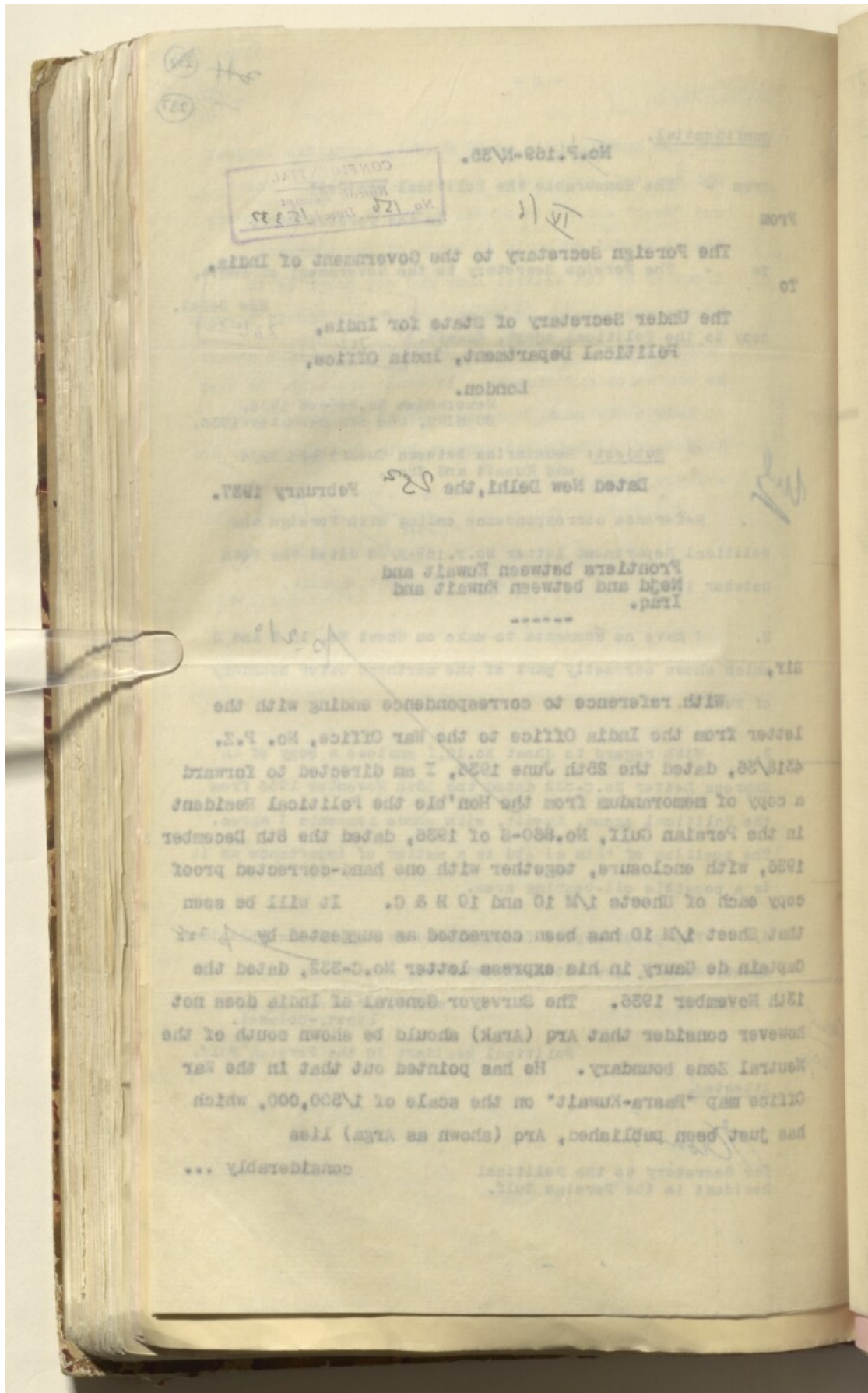
The Under Secretary of State for India,  
Political Department, India Office,  
London.

Dated New Delhi, the 25<sup>th</sup> February 1937.

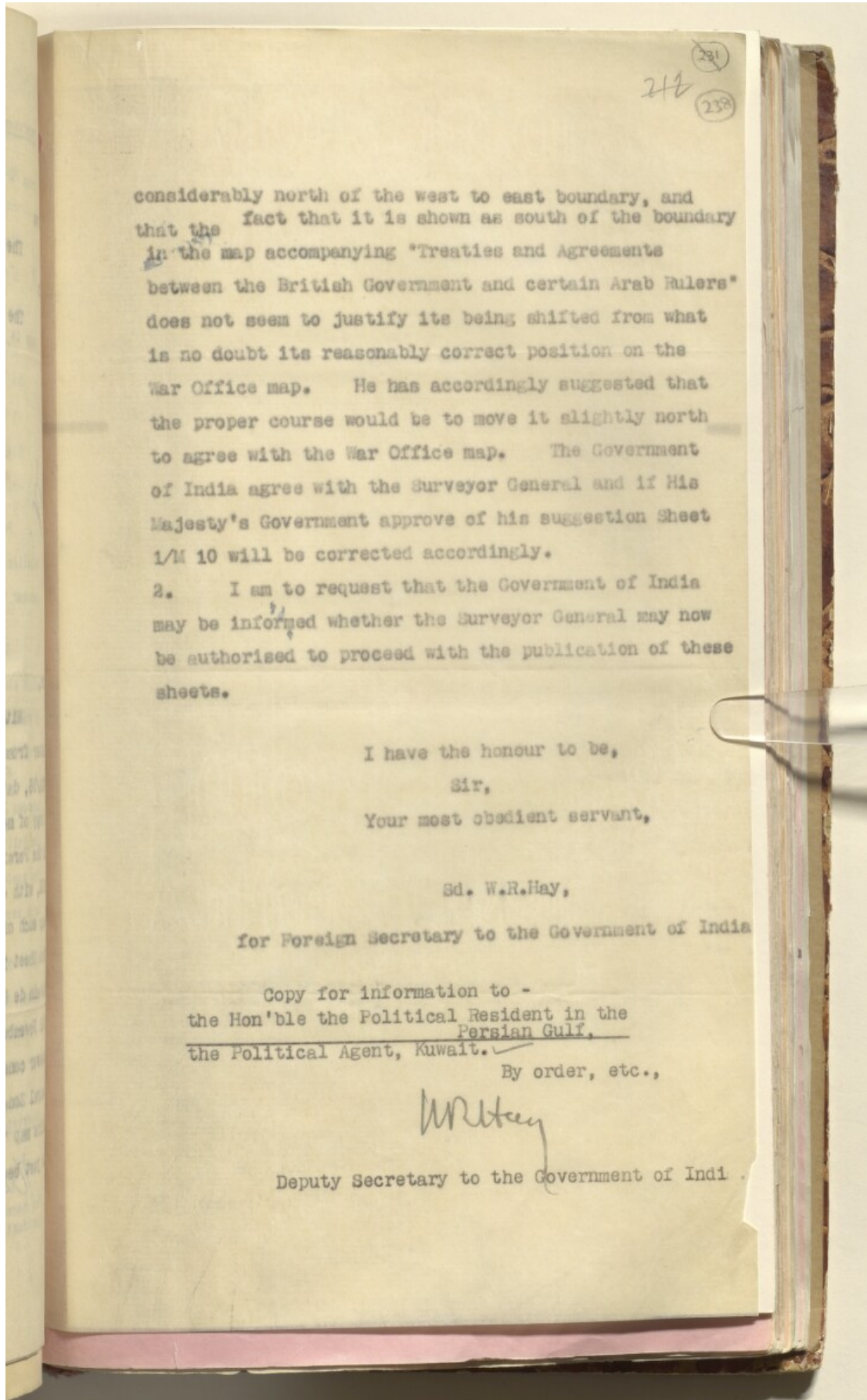
Frontiers between Kuwait and  
Nejd and between Kuwait and  
Iraq.

Sir,

With reference to correspondence ending with the letter from the India Office to the War Office, No. P.Z. 4316/36, dated the 25th June 1936, I am directed to forward a copy of memorandum from the Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, No.860-S of 1936, dated the 8th December 1936, with enclosure, together with one hand-corrected proof copy each of Sheets 1/M 10 and 10 B & C. It will be seen that Sheet 1/M 10 has been corrected as suggested by Captain de Gaury in his express letter No.C-33E, dated the 13th November 1936. The Surveyor General of India does not however consider that Arq (Arak) should be shown south of the Neutral Zone boundary. He has pointed out that in the War Office map "Basra-Kuwait" on the scale of 1/500,000, which has just been published, Arq (shown as Arga) lies considerably ...







considerably north of the west to east boundary, and that the fact that it is shown as south of the boundary in the map accompanying "Treaties and Agreements between the British Government and certain Arab Rulers" does not seem to justify its being shifted from what is no doubt its reasonably correct position on the War Office map. He has accordingly suggested that the proper course would be to move it slightly north to agree with the War Office map. The Government of India agree with the Surveyor General and if His Majesty's Government approve of his suggestion Sheet 1/M 10 will be corrected accordingly.

2. I am to request that the Government of India may be informed whether the Surveyor General may now be authorised to proceed with the publication of these sheets.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Sd. W.R. Hay,

for Foreign Secretary to the Government of India

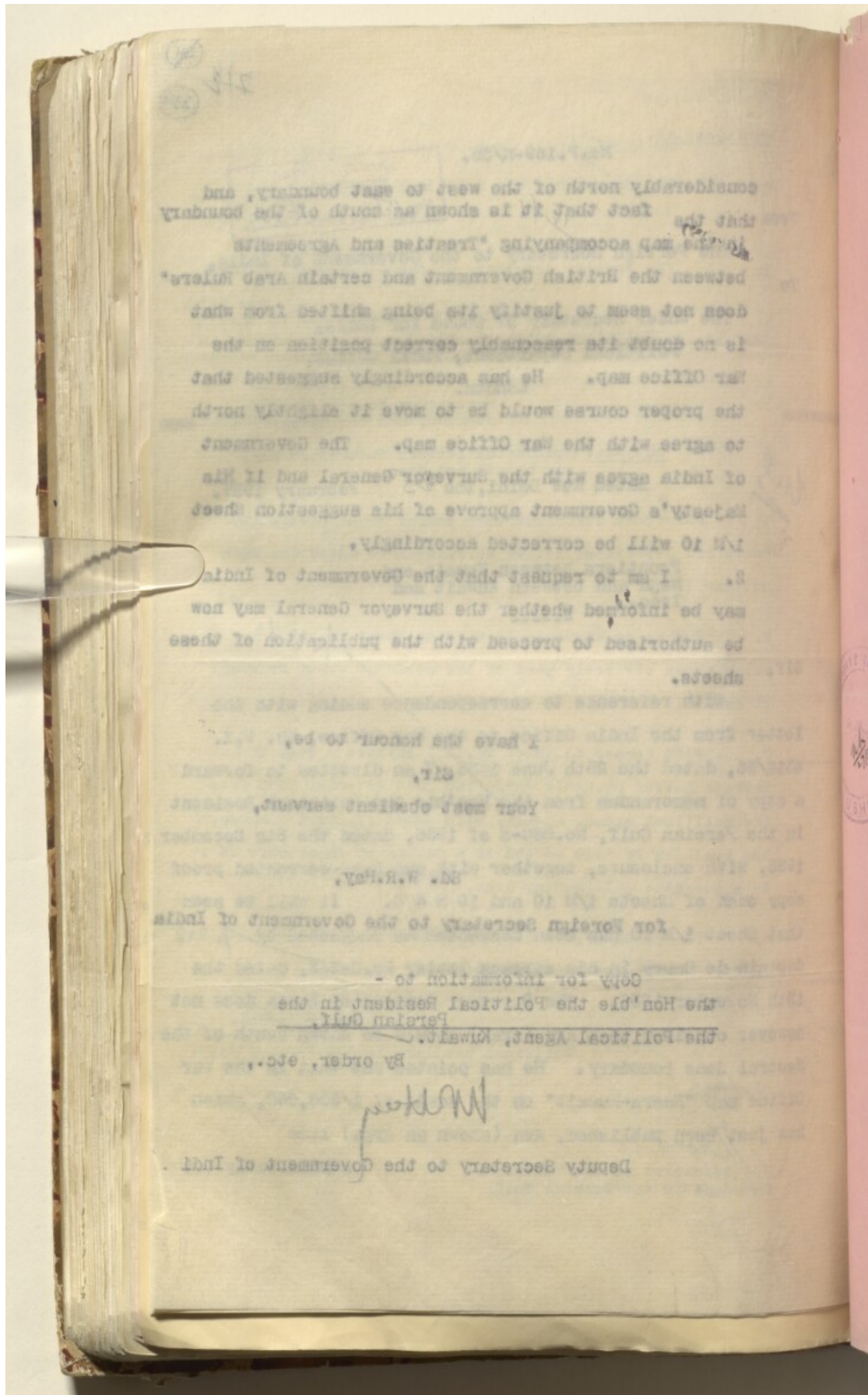
Copy for information to -  
the Hon'ble the Political Resident in the  
Persian Gulf.  
the Political Agent, Kuwait.

By order, etc.,

*W. R. Hay*

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India







CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 308-S of 1937

10/6 R.I. 190 343 3.37

The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf presents his compliments to

1. The Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, New Delhi.
2. The Political Agent, Kuwait.
3. The Political Agent, Bahrain.
4. The Political Agent, Muscat.

and has the honour to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned documents (3).

British Consulate-General, BUSHIRE. Dated..27th March 1937....

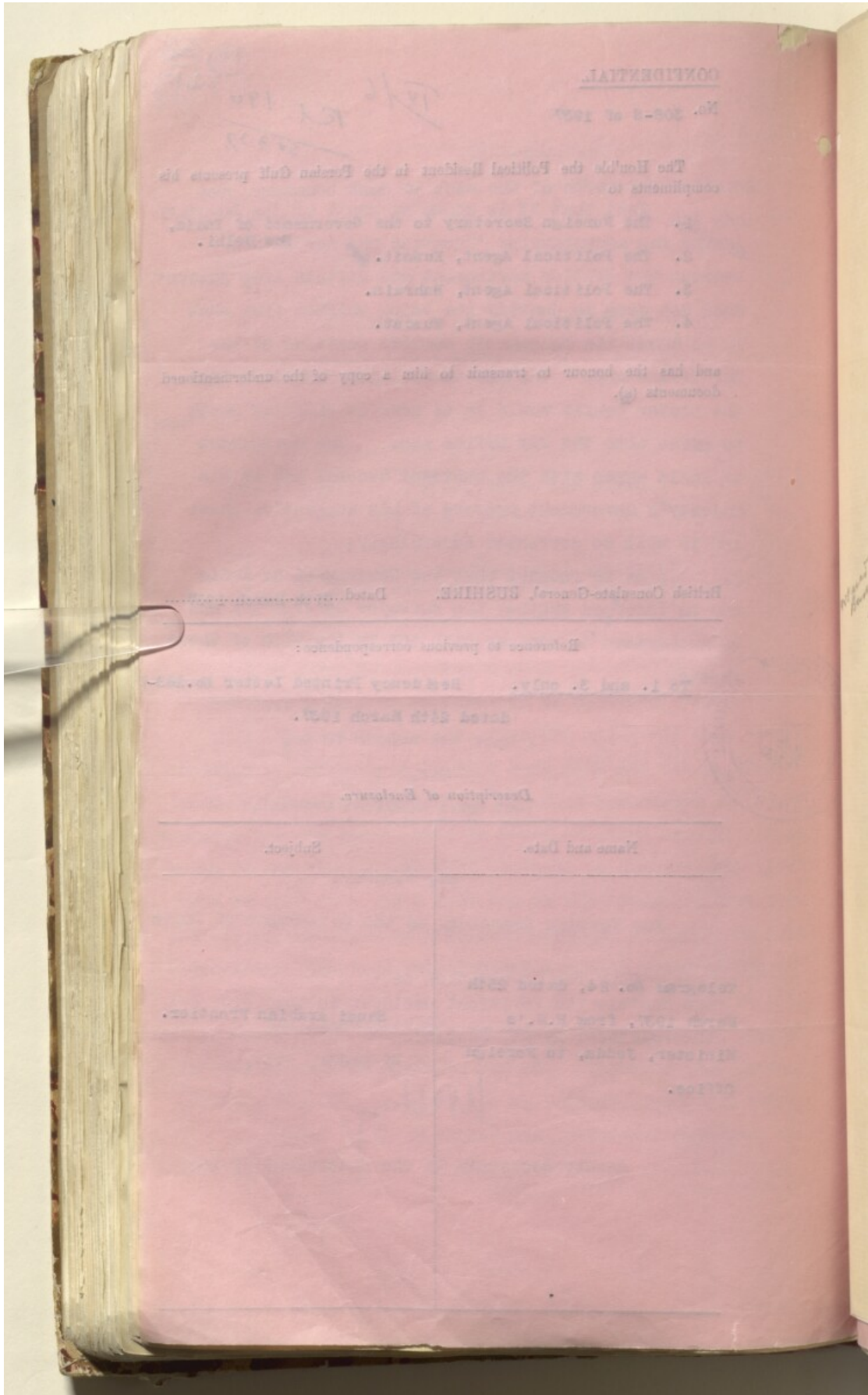
Reference to previous correspondence:

To 1. and 3. only. Residency Printed Letter No.283-S dated 24th March 1937.

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
Telegram No. 24, dated 25th March 1937, from H.M.'s Minister, Jedda, to Foreign Office.	Saudi Arabian Frontier.



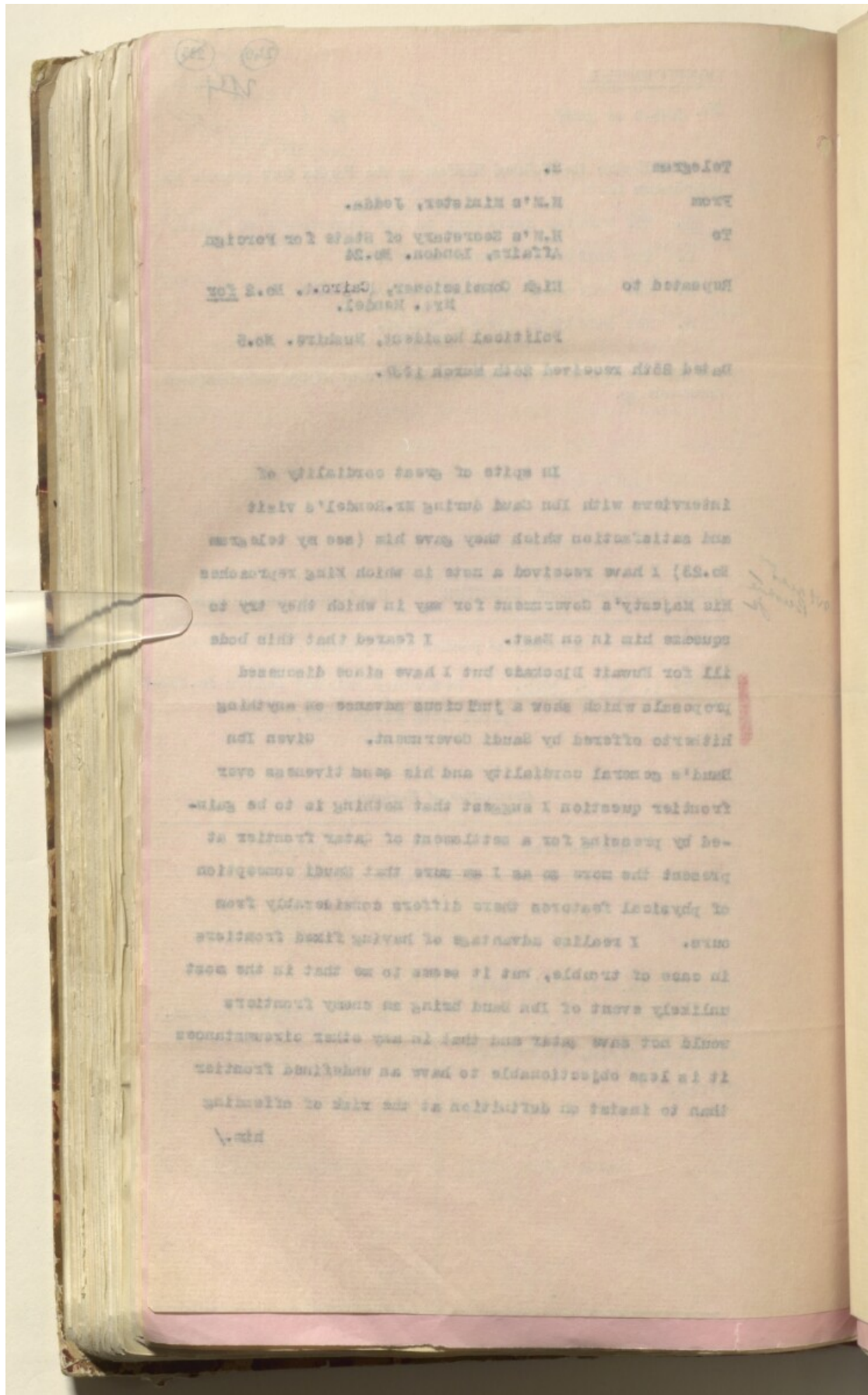
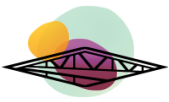




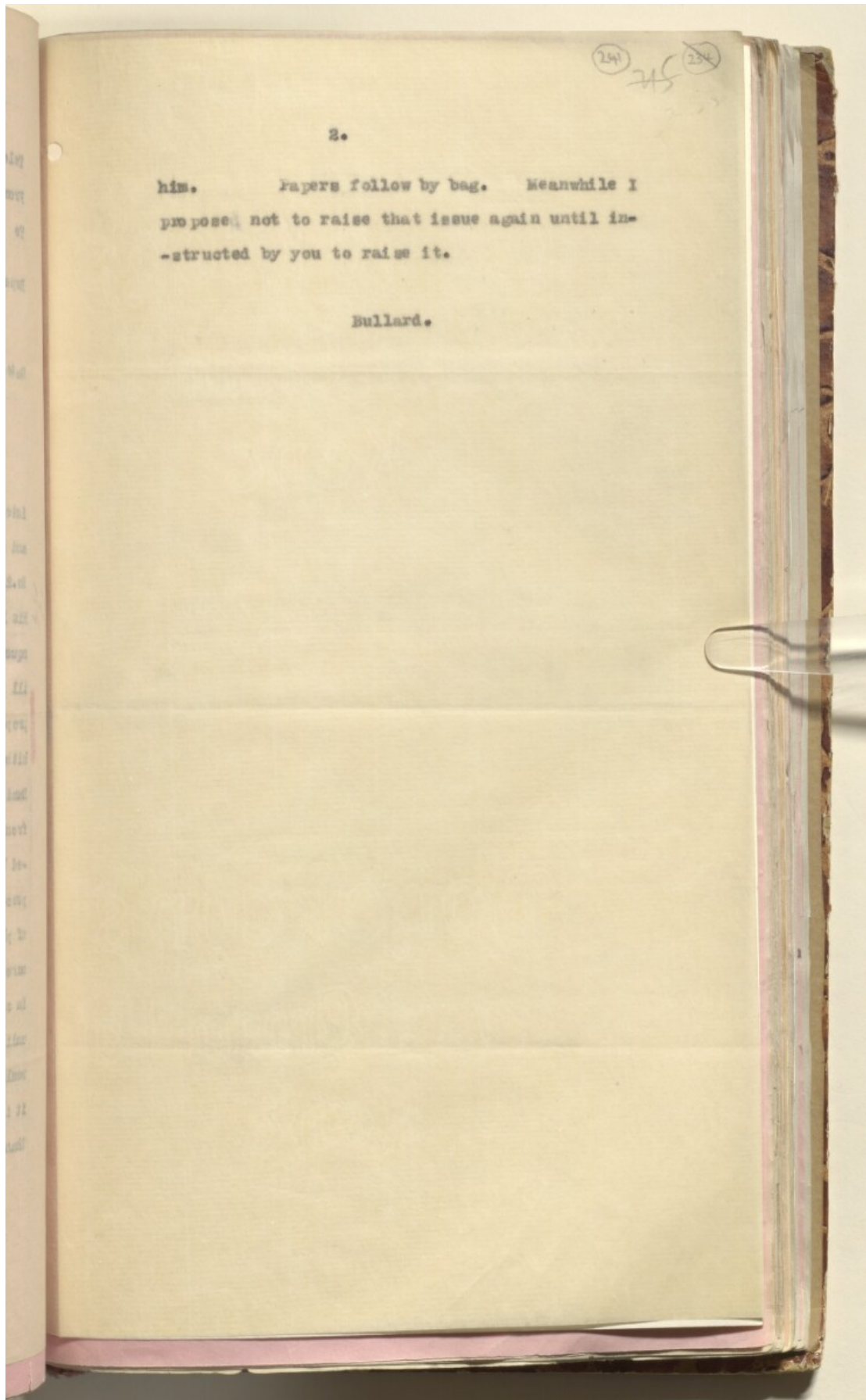


Telegram S.  
From H.M.'s Minister, Jedda.  
To H.M.'s Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, London. No.24  
Repeated to High Commissioner, Cairo. No.2 for Mr. Rendel.  
Political Resident, Bushire. No.5  
Dated 25th received 26th March 1937.

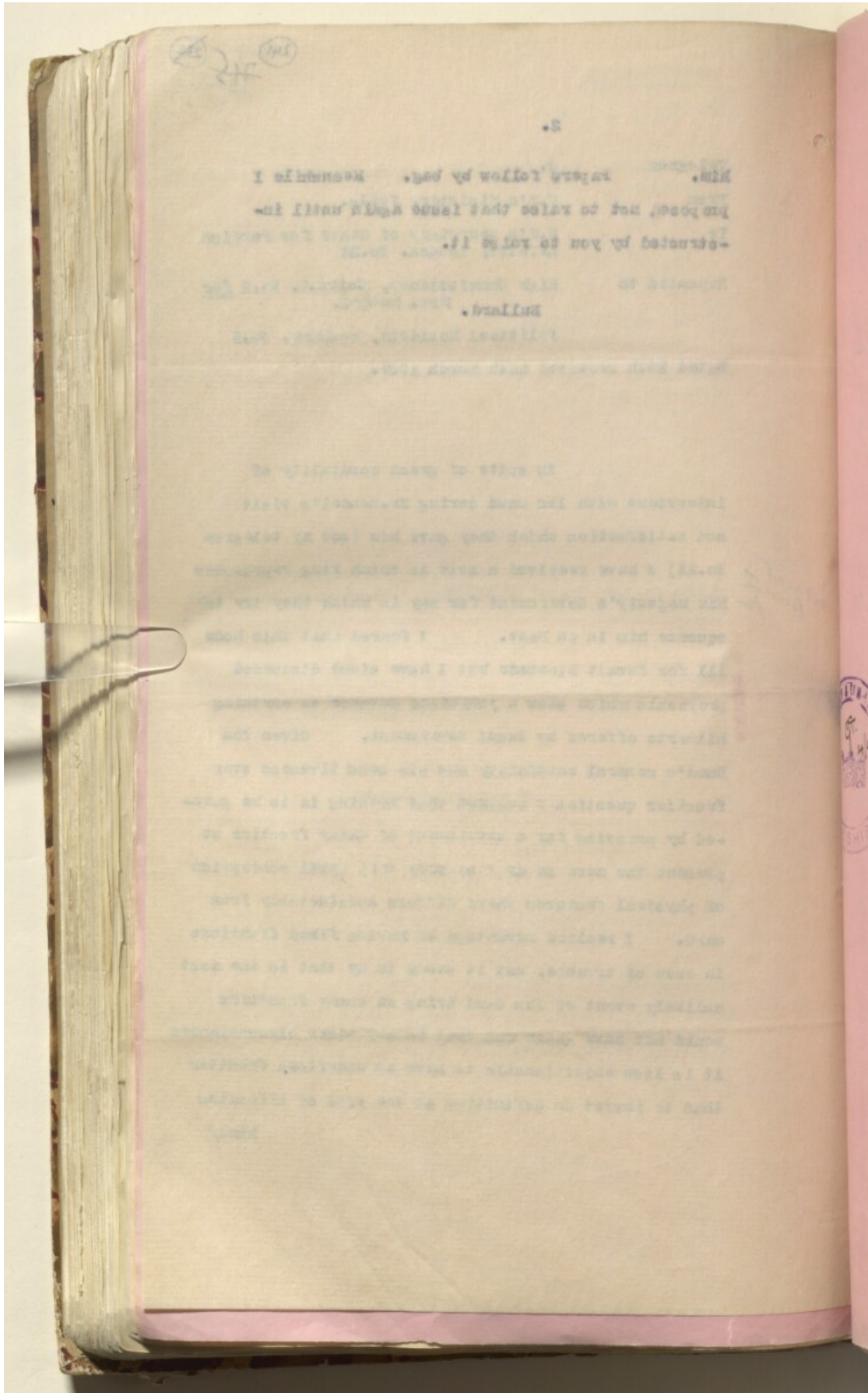
In spite of great cordiality of interviews with Ibn Saud during Mr. Rendel's visit and satisfaction which they gave him (see my telegram No.23) I have received a note in which King reproaches His Majesty's Government for way in which they try to squeeze him in on East. I feared that this bode ill for Kuwait Blockade but I have since discussed proposals which show a judicious advance on anything hitherto offered by Saudi Government. Given Ibn Saud's general cordiality and his sensitiveness over frontier question I suggest that nothing is to be gained by pressing for a settlement of Qatar frontier at present the more so as I am sure that Saudi conception of physical features there differs considerably from ours. I realise advantage of having fixed frontiers in case of trouble, but it seems to me that in the most unlikely event of Ibn Saud being an enemy frontiers would not save Qatar and that in any other circumstances it is less objectionable to have an undefined frontier than to insist on definition at the risk of offending him./













CONFIDENTIAL.

No. *TV/6* *R.L. 232* *16.4.37.* *241* *245* *246*  
G/34 of 1937.

The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf presents his compliments to

1. The Political Agent, Bahrain.
2. The Political Agent, Muscat
3. The Political Agent, Kuwait. ✓

and has the honour to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned documents (s).

Office of the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, Camp Bahrain.  
British Consulate-General, BUSHIRE. Dated.....  
14th April 1937.

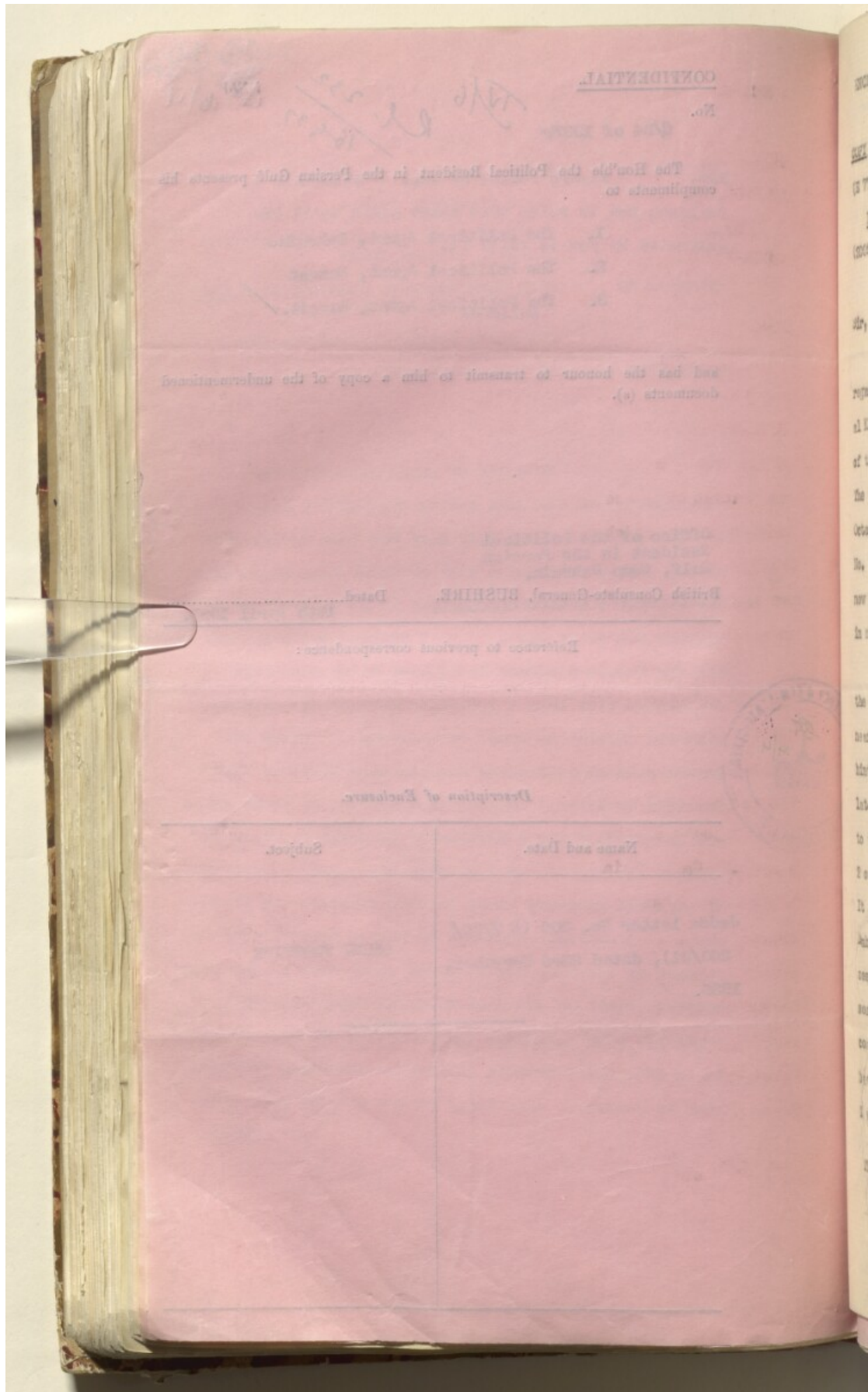
Reference to previous correspondence:

*14/4*

*SECRET & CONFIDENTIAL*  
*BUSHIRE*

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
Jedda letter No. 306 (S 7750/260/91), dated 23rd November, 1936.	SEMI FRONTIER







ENCLOSURE IN FOREIGN OFFICE COVERING LETTER DATED 3TH MARCH 1937.

COPY

(E 7750/260/91.)

No. 306

(2009/31/99)

British Legation,

Jedda.

23rd November 1936.

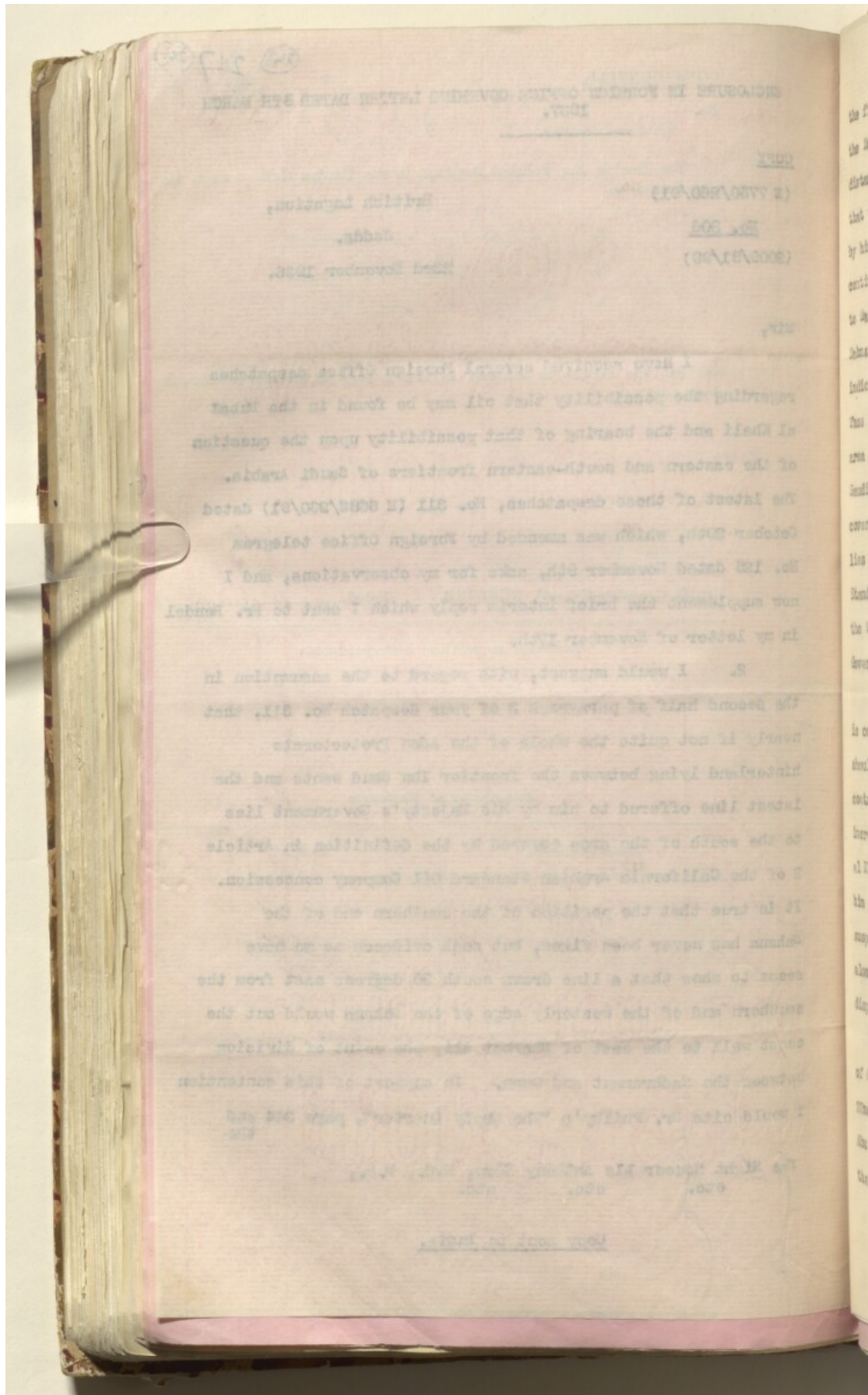
Sir,

I have received several Foreign Office despatches regarding the possibility that oil may be found in the Rubaʿ al Khali and the bearing of that possibility upon the question of the eastern and south-eastern frontiers of Saudi Arabia. The latest of these despatches, No. 311 (E 6686/260/91) dated October 29th, which was amended by Foreign Office telegram No. 125 dated November 9th, asks for my observations, and I now supplement the brief interim reply which I sent to Mr. Rendel in my letter of November 17th.

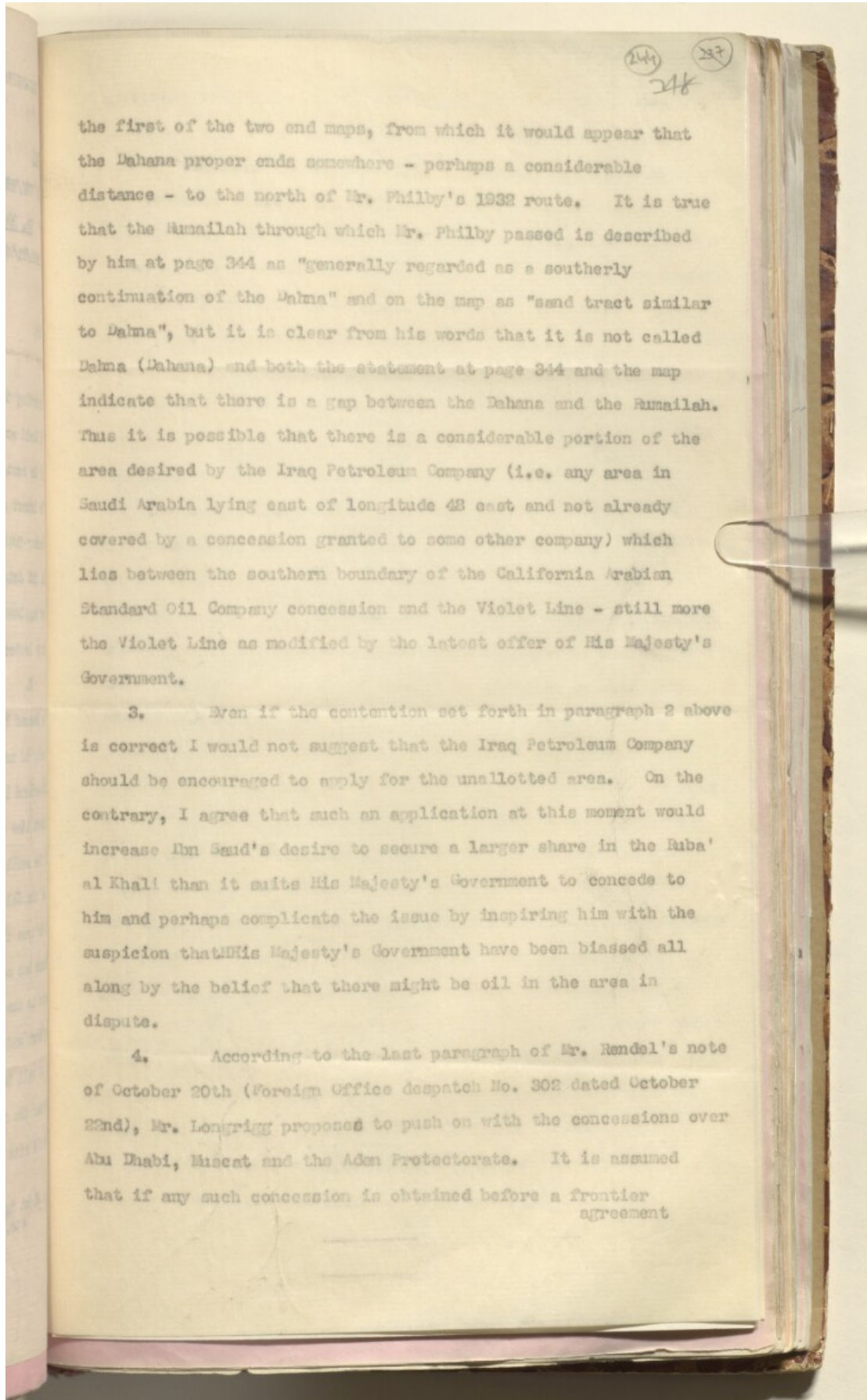
2. I would suggest, with regard to the assumption in the second half of paragraph 3 of your despatch No. 311, that nearly if not quite the whole of the Aden Protectorate hinterland lying between the frontier Ibn Saud wants and the latest line offered to him by His Majesty's Government lies to the south of the area covered by the definition in Article 2 of the California Arabian Standard Oil Company concession. It is true that the position of the southern end of the Bahana has never been fixed, but such evidence as we have seems to show that a line drawn south 30 degrees east from the southern end of the westerly edge of the Bahana would cut the coast well to the east of Qharbat Ali, the point of division between the Hadramaut and Oman. In support of this contention I would cite Mr. Philby's "The Empty Quarter", page 344 and the

The Right Honourable Anthony Eden, M.C., M.P.,  
etc. etc. etc.

Copy sent to India.





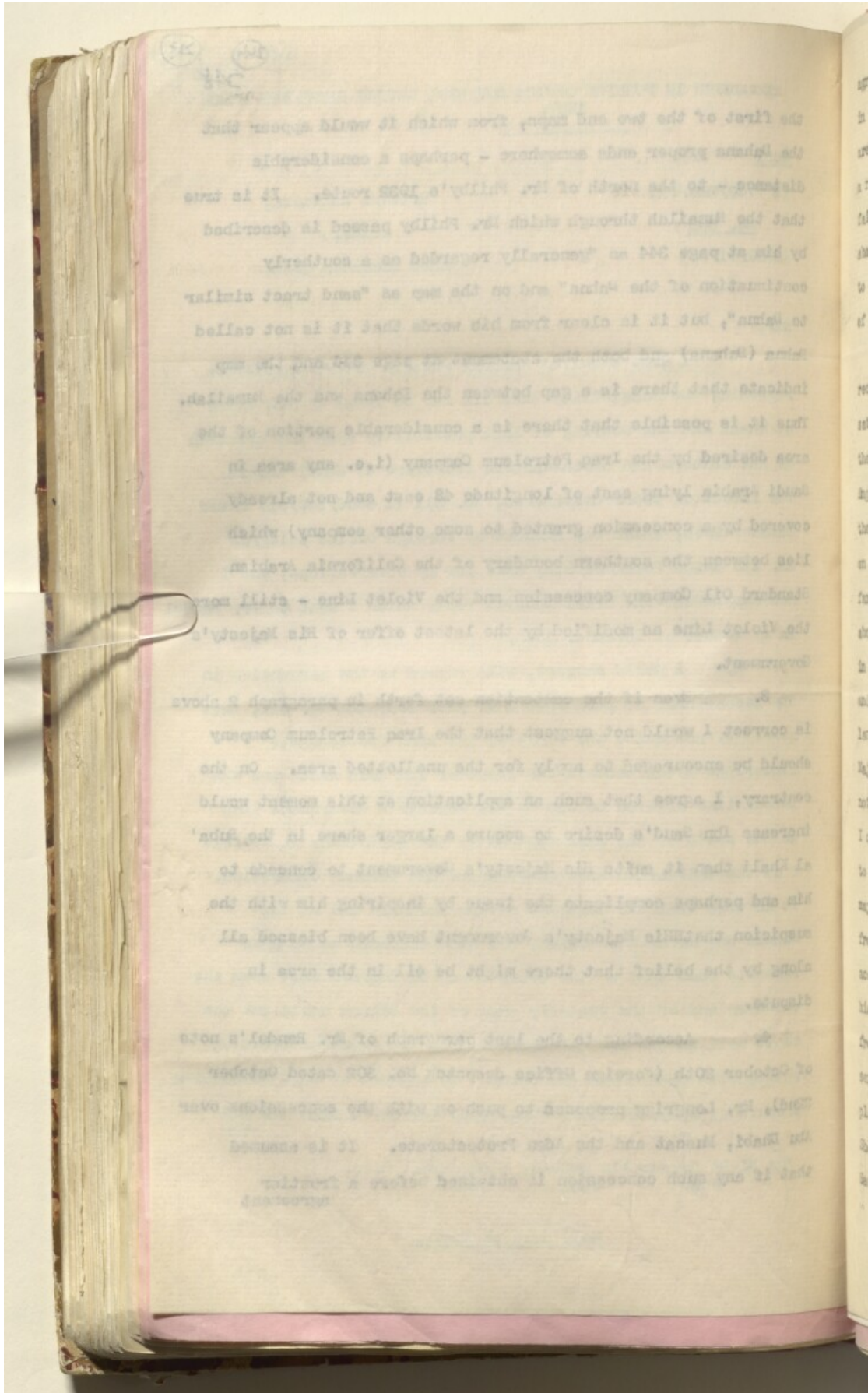


the first of the two end maps, from which it would appear that the Dahana proper ends somewhere - perhaps a considerable distance - to the north of Mr. Philby's 1932 route. It is true that the Rumailah through which Mr. Philby passed is described by him at page 344 as "generally regarded as a southerly continuation of the Dalma" and on the map as "sand tract similar to Dalma", but it is clear from his words that it is not called Dalma (Dahana) and both the statement at page 344 and the map indicate that there is a gap between the Dahana and the Rumailah. Thus it is possible that there is a considerable portion of the area desired by the Iraq Petroleum Company (i.e. any area in Saudi Arabia lying east of longitude 48 east and not already covered by a concession granted to some other company) which lies between the southern boundary of the California Arabian Standard Oil Company concession and the Violet Line - still more the Violet Line as modified by the latest offer of His Majesty's Government.

3. Even if the contention set forth in paragraph 2 above is correct I would not suggest that the Iraq Petroleum Company should be encouraged to apply for the unallotted area. On the contrary, I agree that such an application at this moment would increase Ibn Saud's desire to secure a larger share in the Ruba' al Khali than it suits His Majesty's Government to concede to him and perhaps complicate the issue by inspiring him with the suspicion that His Majesty's Government have been biased all along by the belief that there might be oil in the area in dispute.

4. According to the last paragraph of Mr. Rendel's note of October 20th (Foreign Office despatch No. 302 dated October 22nd), Mr. Longrigg proposed to push on with the concessions over Abu Dhabi, Muscat and the Aden Protectorate. It is assumed that if any such concession is obtained before a frontier agreement



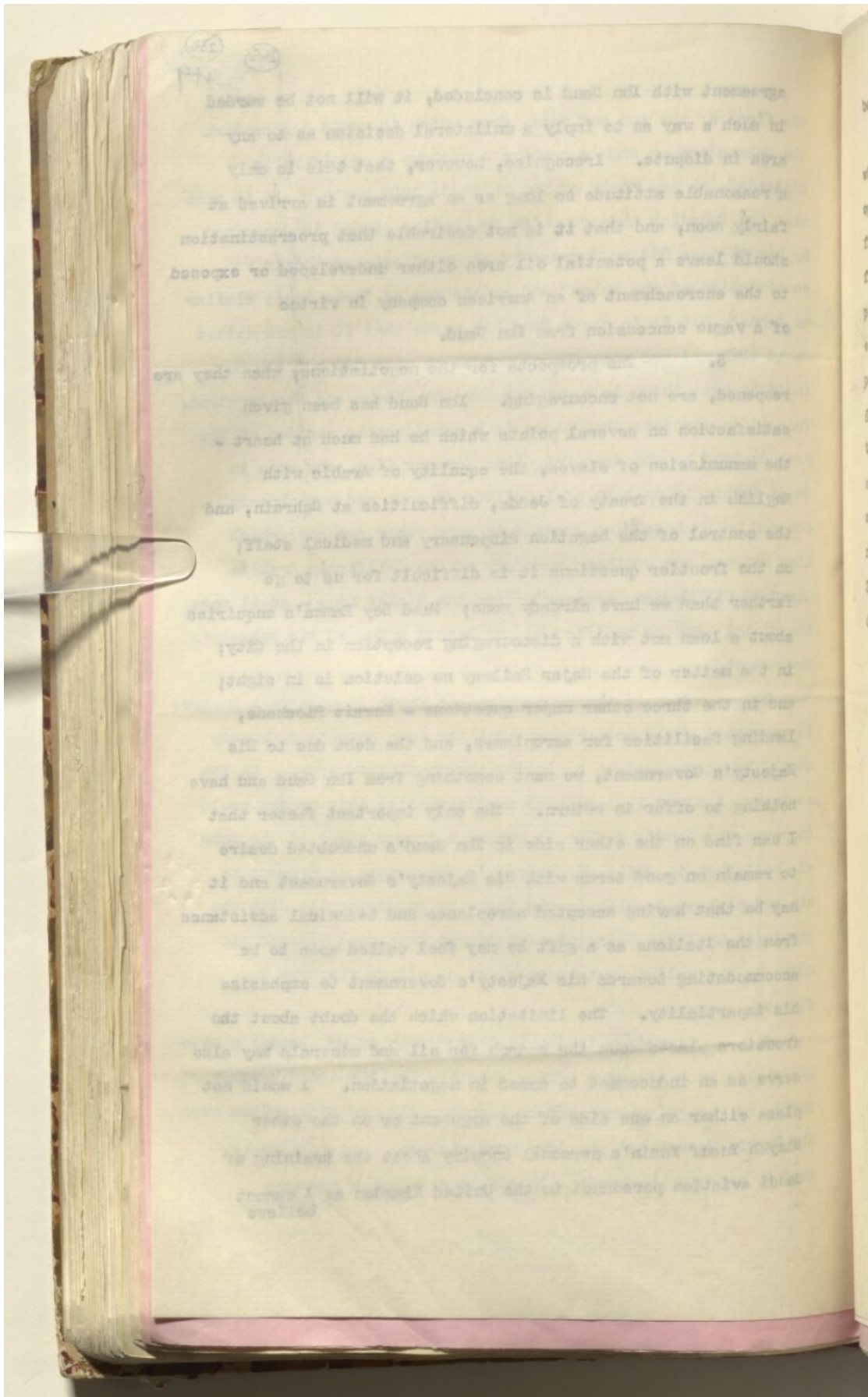
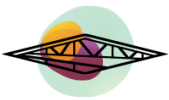




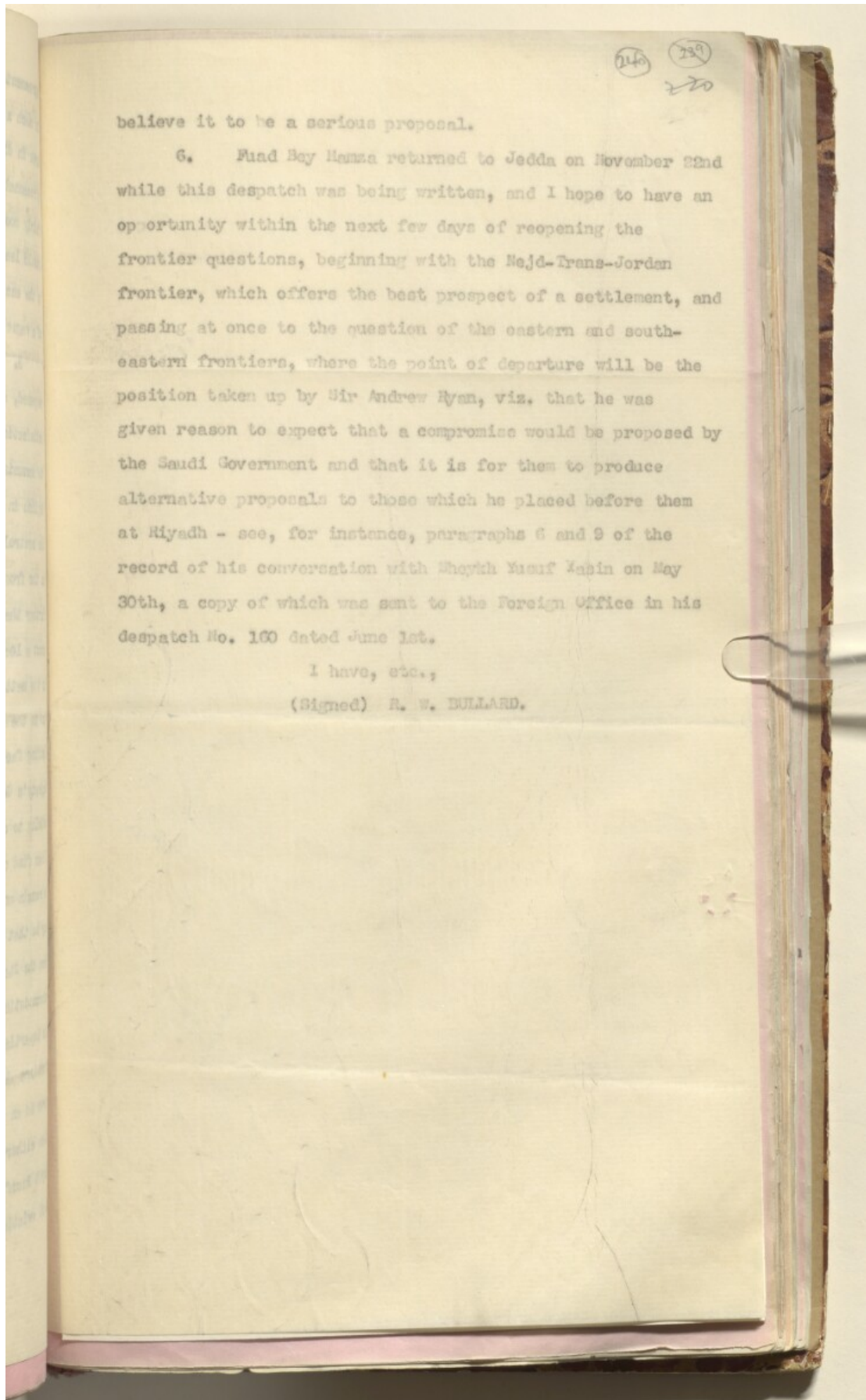
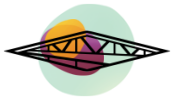
245 238 219  
agreement with Ibn Saud is concluded, it will not be worded in such a way as to imply a unilateral decision as to any area in dispute. I recognise, however, that this is only a reasonable attitude so long as an agreement is arrived at fairly soon, and that it is not desirable that procrastination should leave a potential oil area either undeveloped or exposed to the encroachment of an American company in virtue of a vague concession from Ibn Saud.

5. The prospects for the negotiations, when they are reopened, are not encouraging. Ibn Saud has been given satisfaction on several points which he had much at heart - the manumission of slaves, the equality of Arabic with English in the Treaty of Jeddah, difficulties at Bahrain, and the control of the Legation dispensary and medical staff; on the frontier questions it is difficult for us to go farther than we have already gone; Muad Bey Hanna's enquiries about a loan met with a discouraging reception in the City; in the matter of the Hajar Railway no solution is in sight; and in the three other major questions - Kuwait Blockade, landing facilities for aeroplanes, and the debt due to His Majesty's Government, we want something from Ibn Saud and have nothing to offer in return. The only important factor that I can find on the other side is Ibn Saud's undoubted desire to remain on good terms with His Majesty's Government and it may be that having accepted aeroplanes and technical assistance from the Italians as a gift he may feel called upon to be accommodating towards His Majesty's Government to emphasise his impartiality. The limitation which the doubt about the frontiers places upon the search for oil and minerals may also serve as an inducement to speed in negotiation. I would not place either on one side of the argument or on the other Sheikh Yusuf Yasin's personal enquiry about the training of Saudi aviation personnel in the United Kingdom as I cannot believe







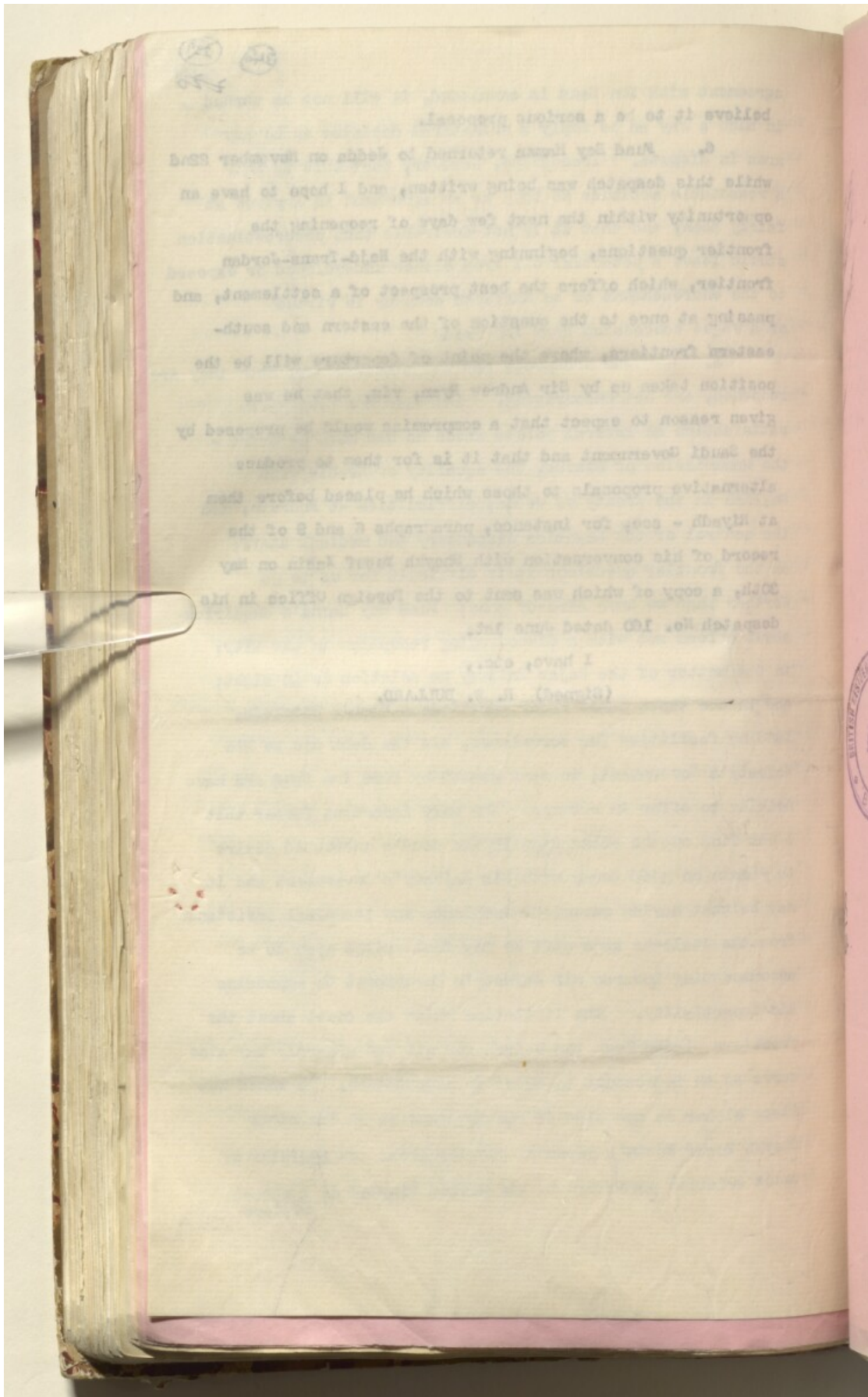


believe it to be a serious proposal.

6. Fuad Say Hanna returned to Jedda on November 22nd while this despatch was being written, and I hope to have an opportunity within the next few days of reopening the frontier questions, beginning with the Nejd-Trans-Jordan frontier, which offers the best prospect of a settlement, and passing at once to the question of the eastern and south-eastern frontiers, where the point of departure will be the position taken up by Sir Andrew Ryan, viz. that he was given reason to expect that a compromise would be proposed by the Saudi Government and that it is for them to produce alternative proposals to those which he placed before them at Riyadh - see, for instance, paragraphs 6 and 9 of the record of his conversation with Shaykh Yusuf Kabin on May 30th, a copy of which was sent to the Foreign Office in his despatch No. 160 dated June 1st.

I have, etc.,

(Signed) R. W. BULLARD.







(247) (240)  
227

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 413-S of 1937. W/c

The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf presents his compliments to

The Secretary to the Government of India,  
External Affairs Department, Simla.  
The Political Agent, Kuwait. ✓

and has the honour to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned document (A).

British Consulate-General, BUSHIRE. Dated....31st May. 1937....

Reference to previous correspondence:

Foreign Office telegram No. 263, dated 11th November 1936 to Baghdad, repeated to India (Copy to Kuwait under Residency Printed Letter No. C/277, dated 21st November 1936).

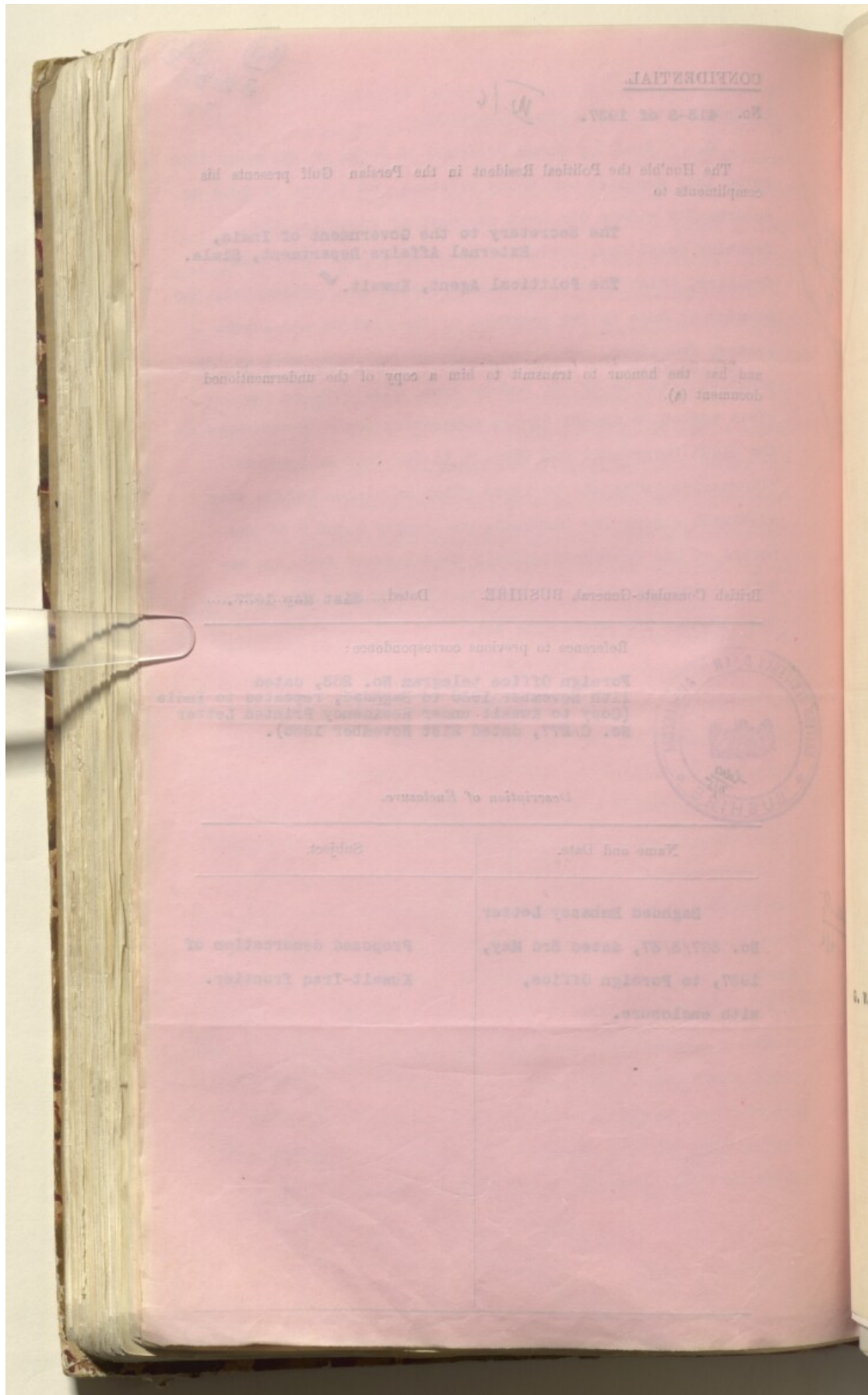
Description of Enclosure.

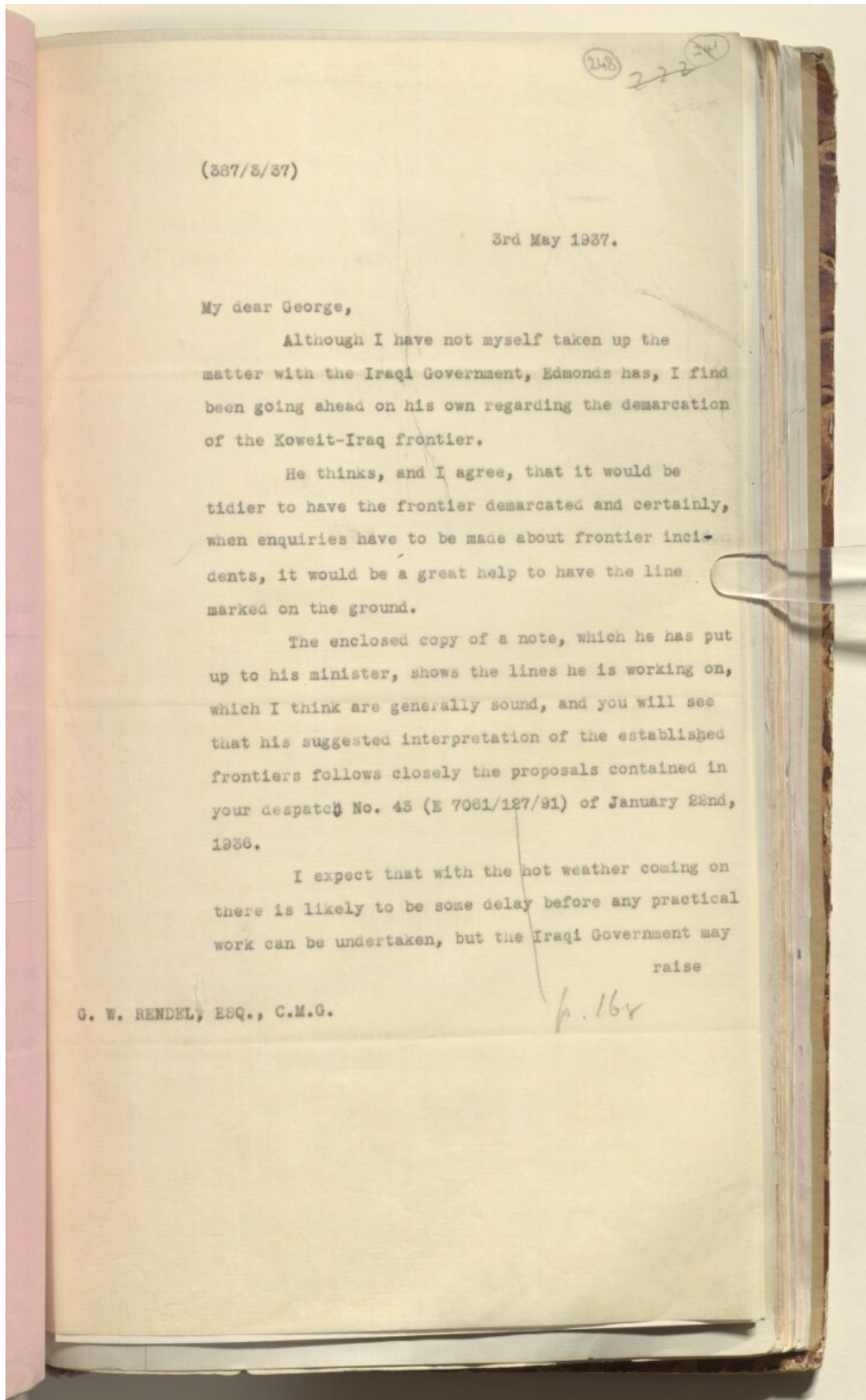
Name and Date.	Subject.
Baghdad Embassy Letter No. 387/3/37, dated 3rd May, 1937, to Foreign Office, with enclosure.	Proposed demarcation of Kuwait-Iraq frontier.

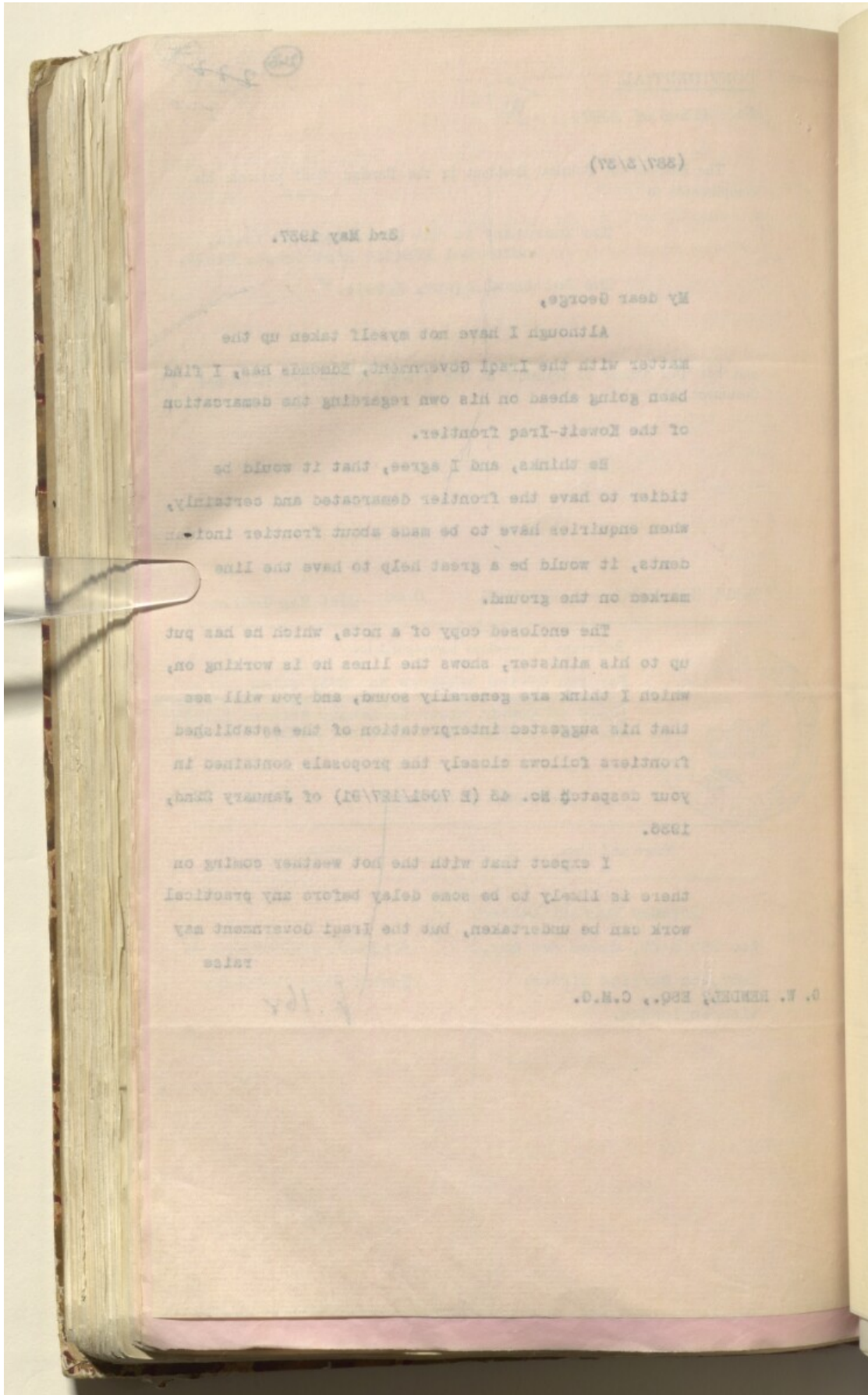




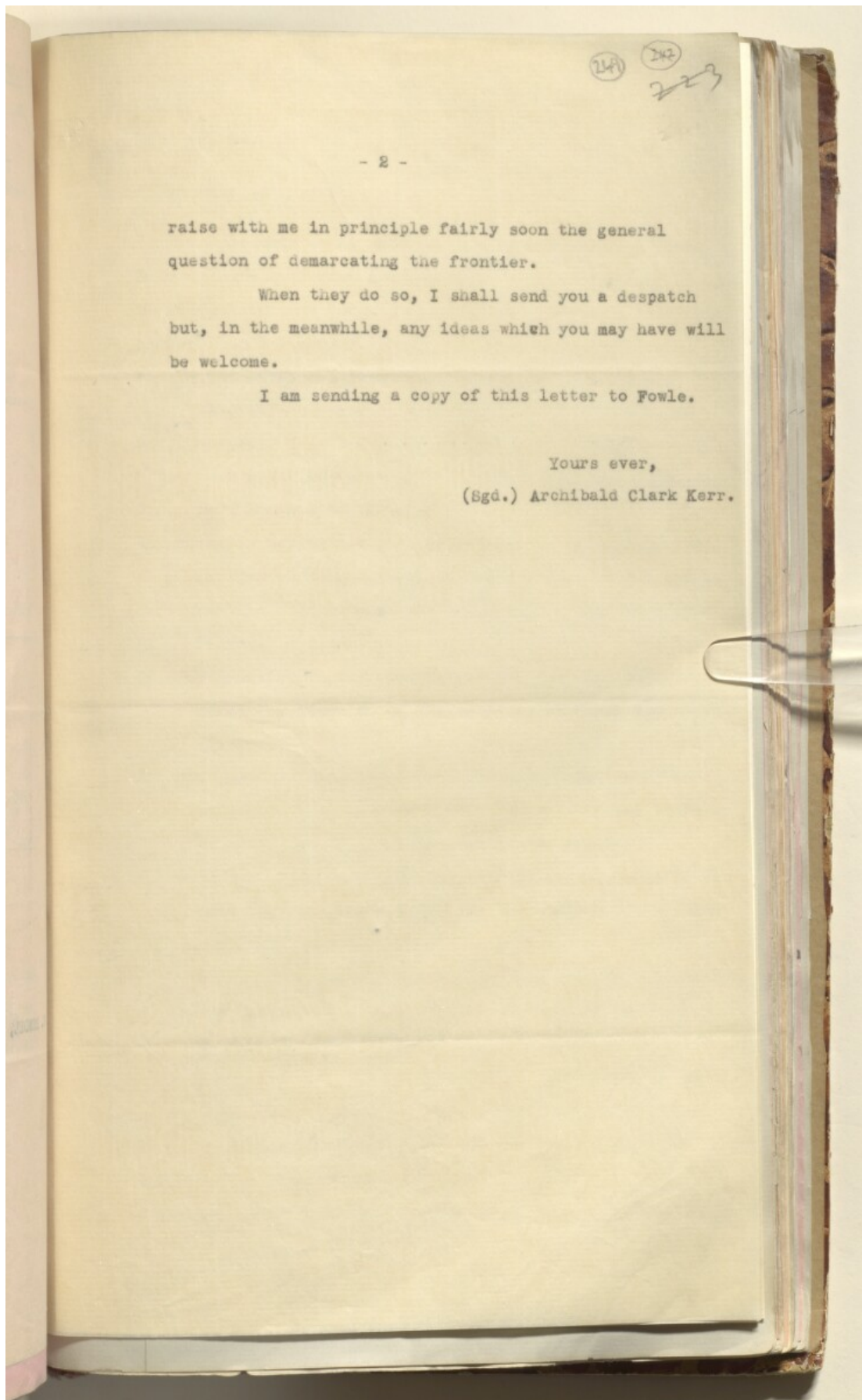
"ملف ٦/٤ | الحدود الكويتية-العراقية" [٧٤٢ ظ] (٤٠٥٠/٥١٧)

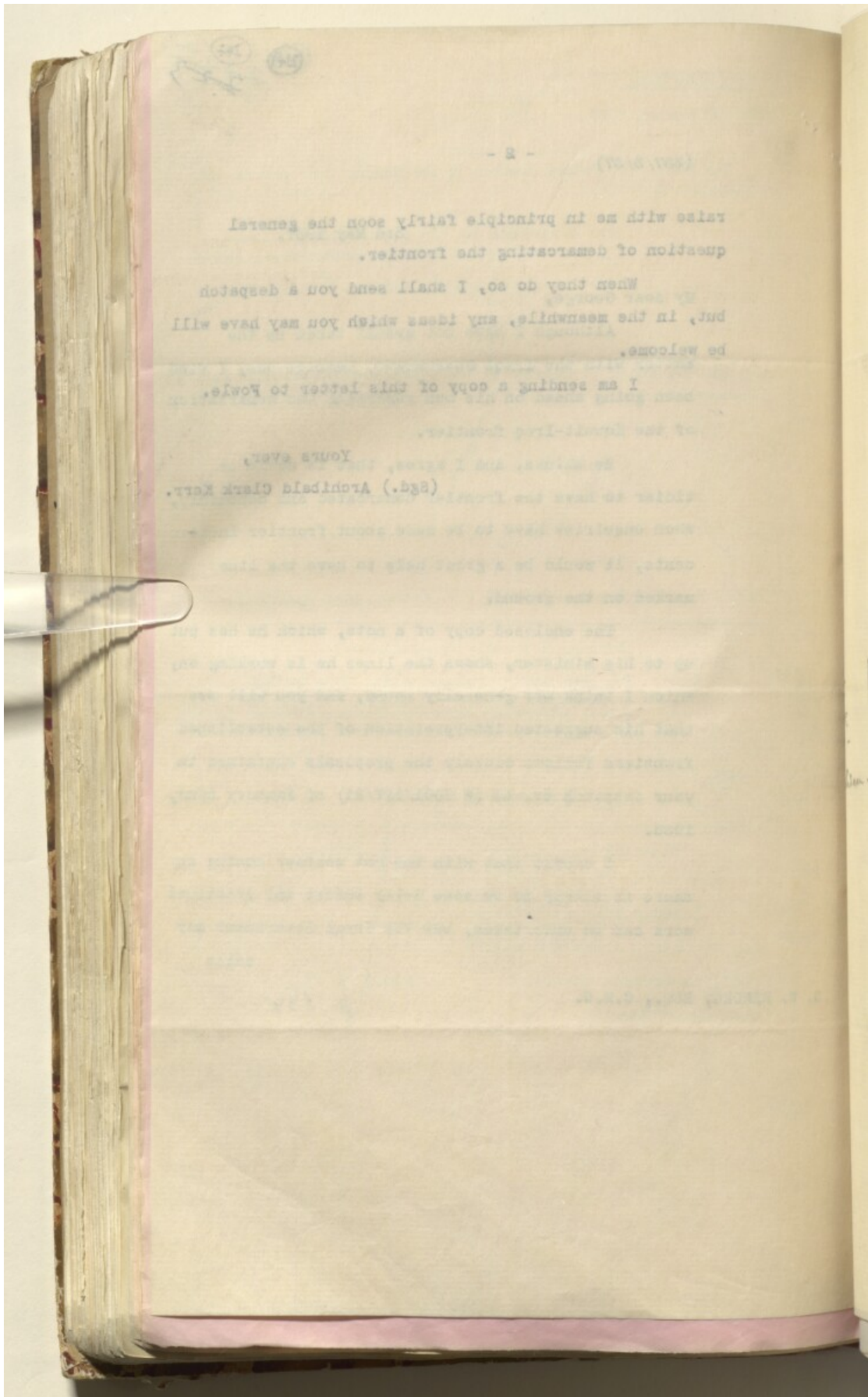














Note No. 480.

H.E. (through D.G.I)

Further to my note No. 154 of 3th February 1937.

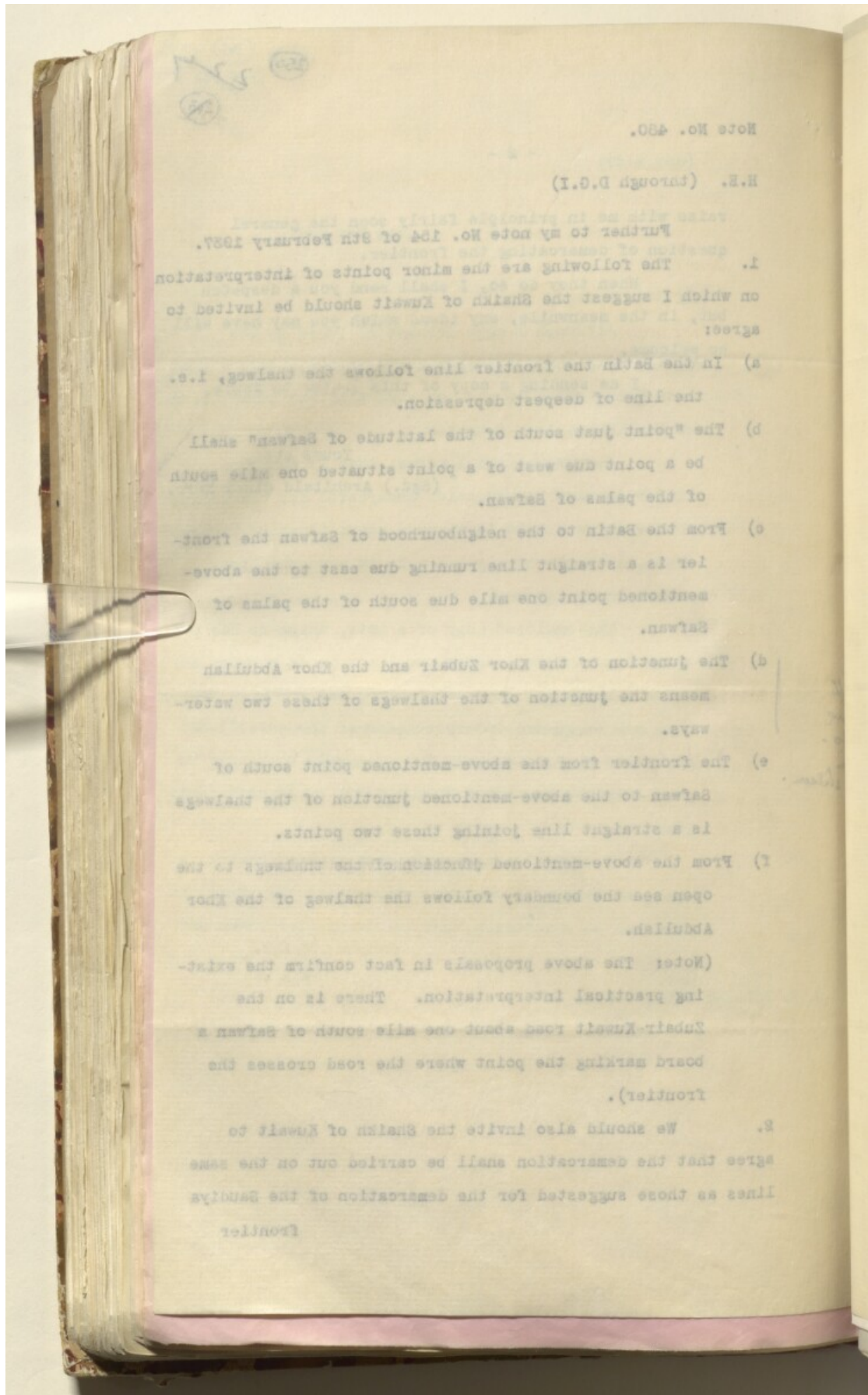
1. The following are the minor points of interpretation on which I suggest the Shaikh of Kuwait should be invited to agree:

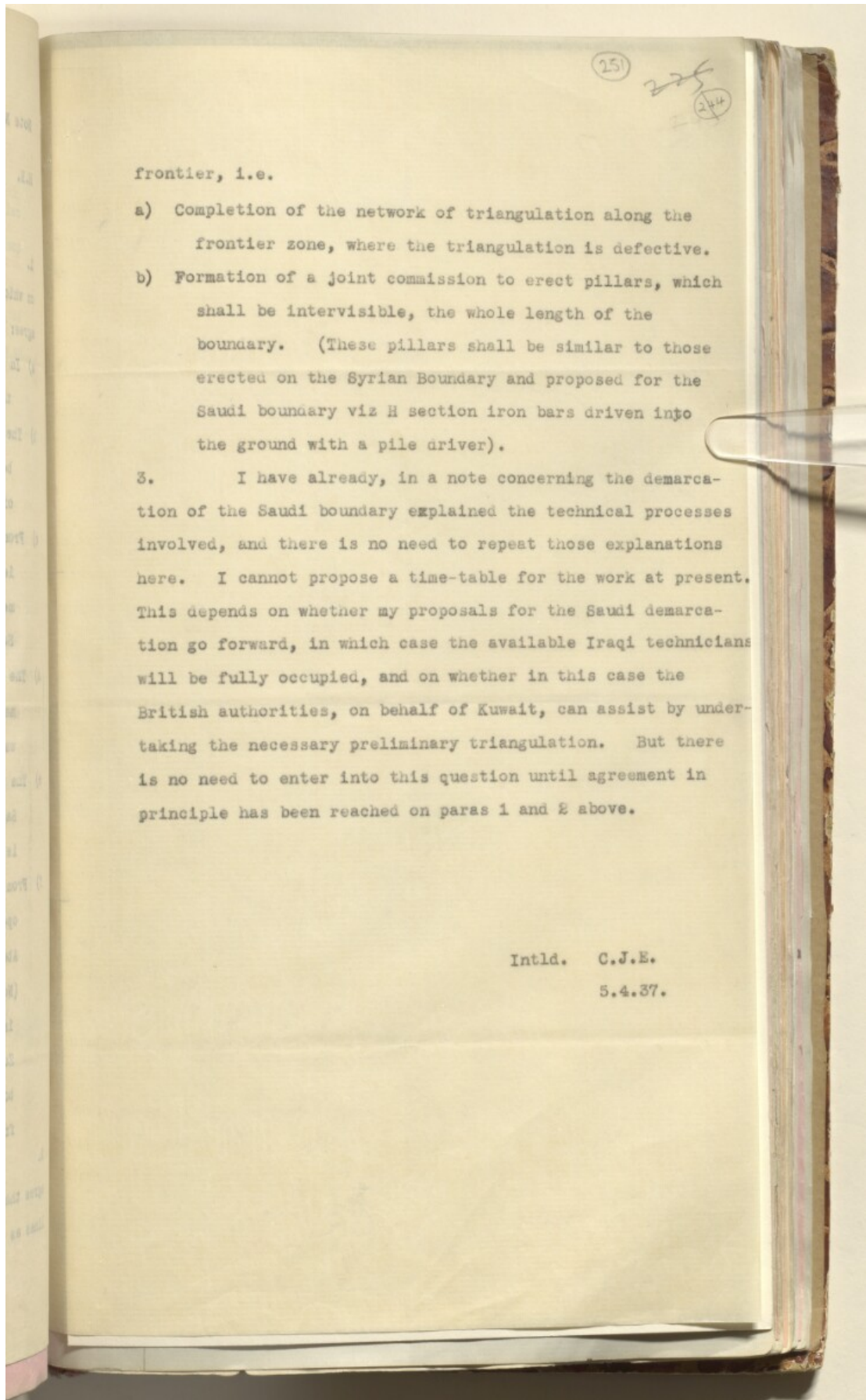
- a) In the Batin the frontier line follows the thalweg, i.e. the line of deepest depression.
- b) The "point just south of the latitude of Safwan" shall be a point due west of a point situated one mile south of the palms of Safwan.
- c) From the Batin to the neighbourhood of Safwan the frontier is a straight line running due east to the above-mentioned point one mile due south of the palms of Safwan.
- d) The junction of the Khor Zubair and the Khor Abdullah means the junction of the thalwegs of these two waterways.
- e) The frontier from the above-mentioned point south of Safwan to the above-mentioned junction of the thalwegs is a straight line joining these two points.
- f) From the above-mentioned junction of the thalwegs to the open sea the boundary follows the thalweg of the Khor Abdullah.

(Note: The above proposals in fact confirm the existing practical interpretation. There is on the Zubair-Kuwait road about one mile south of Safwan a board marking the point where the road crosses the frontier).

2. We should also invite the Shaikh of Kuwait to agree that the demarcation shall be carried out on the same lines as those suggested for the demarcation of the Saudiya frontier







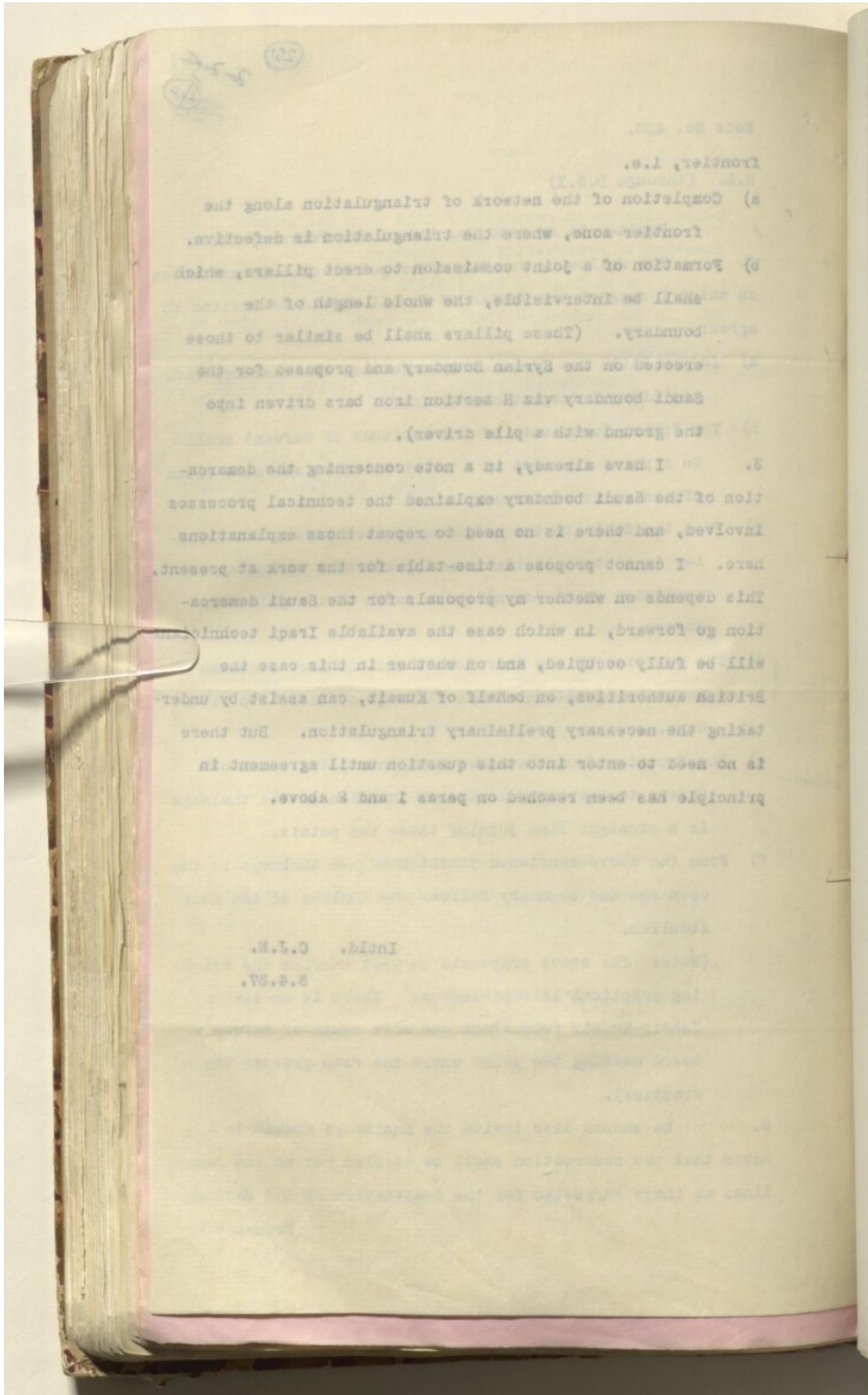
frontier, i.e.

- a) Completion of the network of triangulation along the frontier zone, where the triangulation is defective.
- b) Formation of a joint commission to erect pillars, which shall be intervisible, the whole length of the boundary. (These pillars shall be similar to those erected on the Syrian Boundary and proposed for the Saudi boundary viz H section iron bars driven into the ground with a pile driver).

3. I have already, in a note concerning the demarcation of the Saudi boundary explained the technical processes involved, and there is no need to repeat those explanations here. I cannot propose a time-table for the work at present. This depends on whether my proposals for the Saudi demarcation go forward, in which case the available Iraqi technicians will be fully occupied, and on whether in this case the British authorities, on behalf of Kuwait, can assist by undertaking the necessary preliminary triangulation. But there is no need to enter into this question until agreement in principle has been reached on paras 1 and 2 above.

Intld. C.J.E.  
5.4.37.







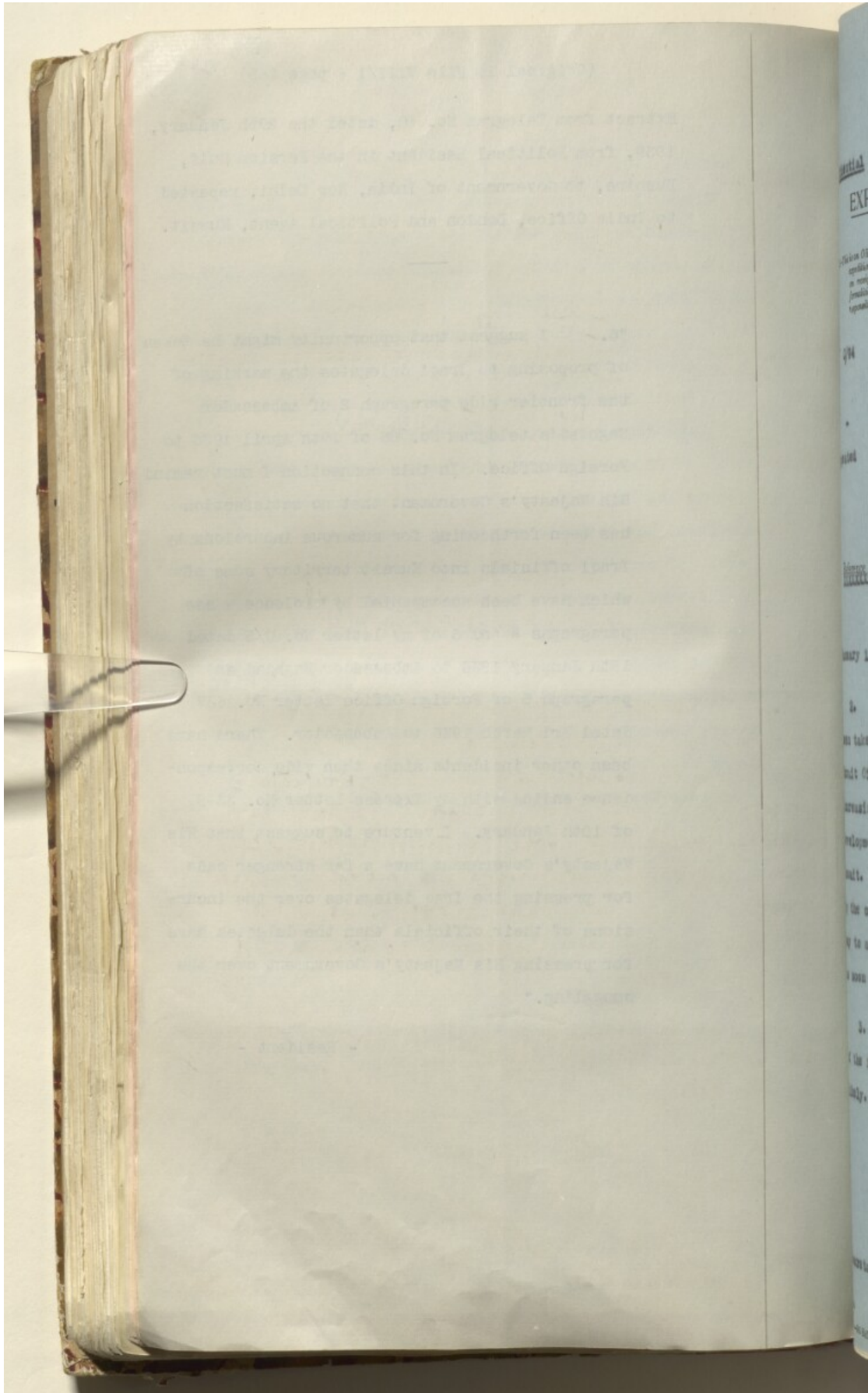


(Original in File VIII/1 - page 265) 252 226 245

Extract from Telegram No. 80, dated the 29th January, 1939, from Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, Bushire, to Government of India, New Delhi, repeated to India Office, London and Political Agent, Kuwait.

"6. I suggest that opportunity might be taken of proposing to Iraqi delegates the marking of the frontier vide paragraph 2 of Ambassador Baghdad's telegram No. 86 of 19th April 1936 to Foreign Office. In this connection I must remind His Majesty's Government that no satisfaction has been forthcoming for numerous incursions by Iraqi officials into Kuwait territory some of which have been accompanied by violence - see paragraphs 5 and 6 of my letter No. C/5 dated 18th January 1936 to Ambassador Baghdad and paragraph 5 of Foreign Office letter No. 637 dated 3rd March 1936 to Ambassador. There have been other incidents since then vide correspondence ending with my Express Letter No. 33-S of 10th January. I venture to suggest that His Majesty's Government have a far stronger case for pressing the Iraq delegates over the incursions of their officials than the delegates have for pressing His Majesty's Government over the smuggling."

- Resident -







706 253 227

CONFIDENTIAL

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Department.

Confidential

EXPRESS LETTER (AIR MAIL).

[N.B.—This is an ORIGINAL message sent by AIR MAIL which provides a means of communication more expeditious than the ordinary mail and is cheaper than the telegraph. It is intended to be treated, on receipt, with the same expedition as if it had been telegraphed. To save time and to obviate formalities it is drafted in the form of a telegram. It is authenticated by the signature of a responsible officer of the Department.]

No. 9/94 Dated ~~Simla~~ ~~New Delhi~~ the 22nd February 1939

Office of the Political Resident  
in the Persian Gulf, Camp Kuwait.

To - His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, London.

Repeated Government of India, External Affairs Department,  
New Delhi.

Political Agent,  
Kuwait. ✓

Reference ~~your~~ ~~my~~ Kuwait - Iraqi Frontier.

Reference paragraph 6 of my telegram No. 80 of 29th January 1939.

2. I trust that the question of marking the frontier has been taken up with the Iraqi delegates. The Manager of the Kuwait Oil Company has pointed out that this question is of increasing urgency owing to the operations of the Basra Oil Development Company in Iraq and of the Kuwait Oil Company in Kuwait. If either Company drilled a well in territory claimed by the other the consequences would be serious, and the only way to avoid this eventuality is by having the frontier marked as soon as possible.

3. There is also the further argument that the marking of the frontier would render Iraqi incursions into Kuwait less likely.

Ed. T. C. POWLE  
Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

Attested

*and* *Secretary*

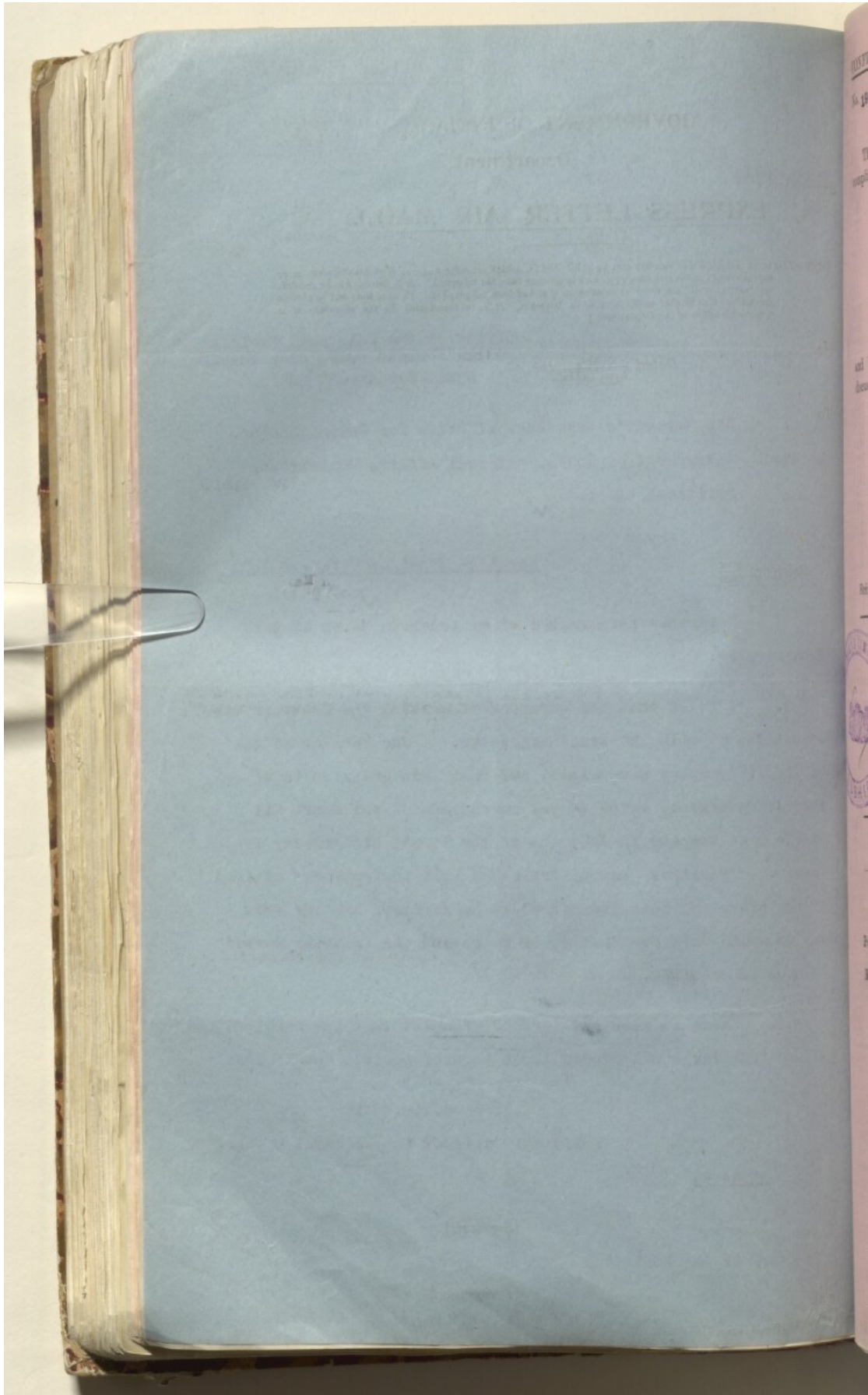
(Signature)

Secretary to the Political  
Resident in the Persian Gulf.

(Designation)

S/44.  
MFP-985 S&P—(M-1597)—27.11.36—10,000.







CONFIDENTIAL

No. 195-S

CONFIDENTIAL  
Kuwait Receipt  
No. 294 Date 2/3

The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf presents his compliments to

1. The Secretary to the Government of India  
in the External Affairs Department, New Delhi.
2. The Political Agent,  
Kuwait. ✓

and has the honour to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned documents (s).

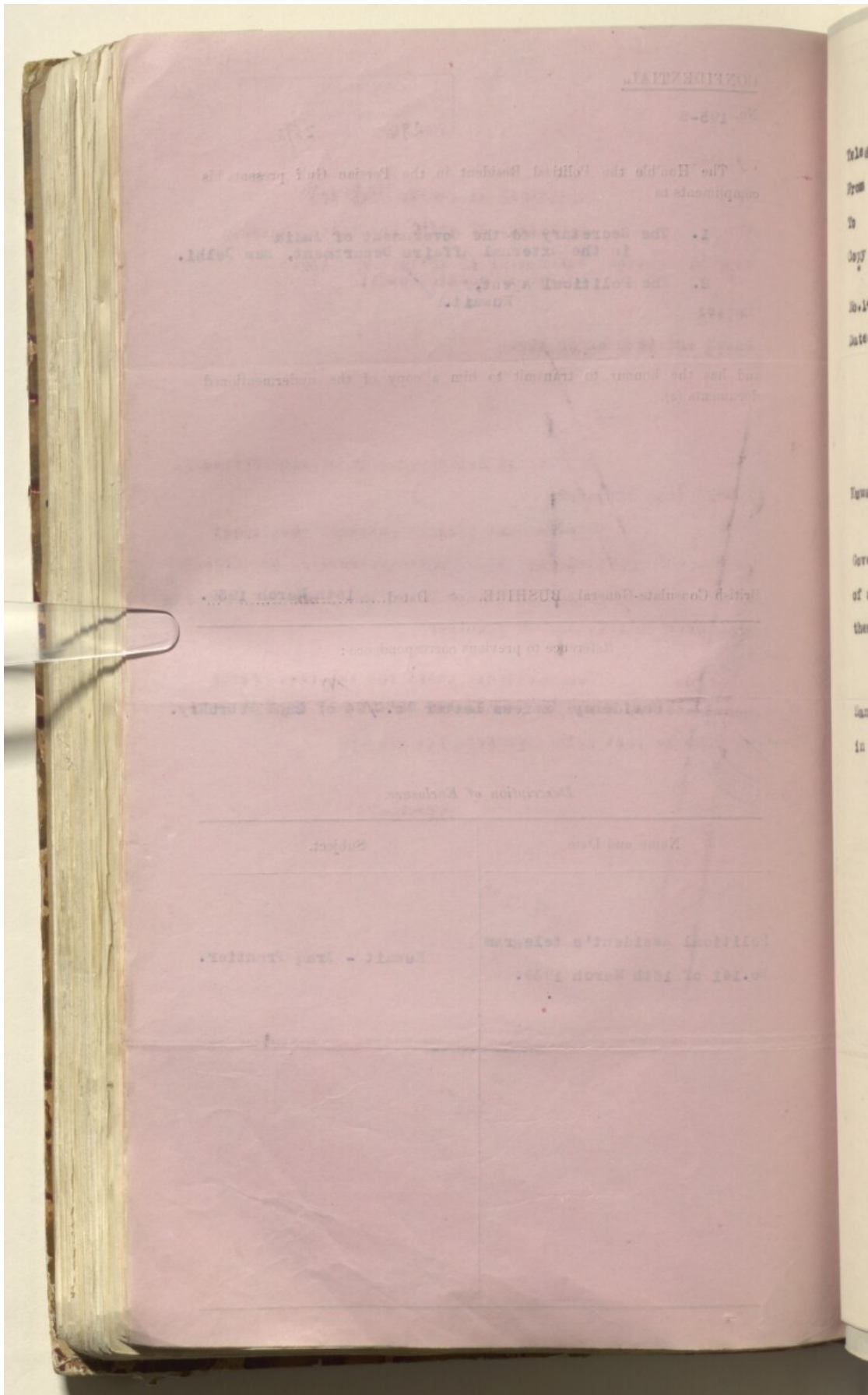
British Consulate-General, BUSHIRE. Dated.....16th March 1939.

Reference to previous correspondence :

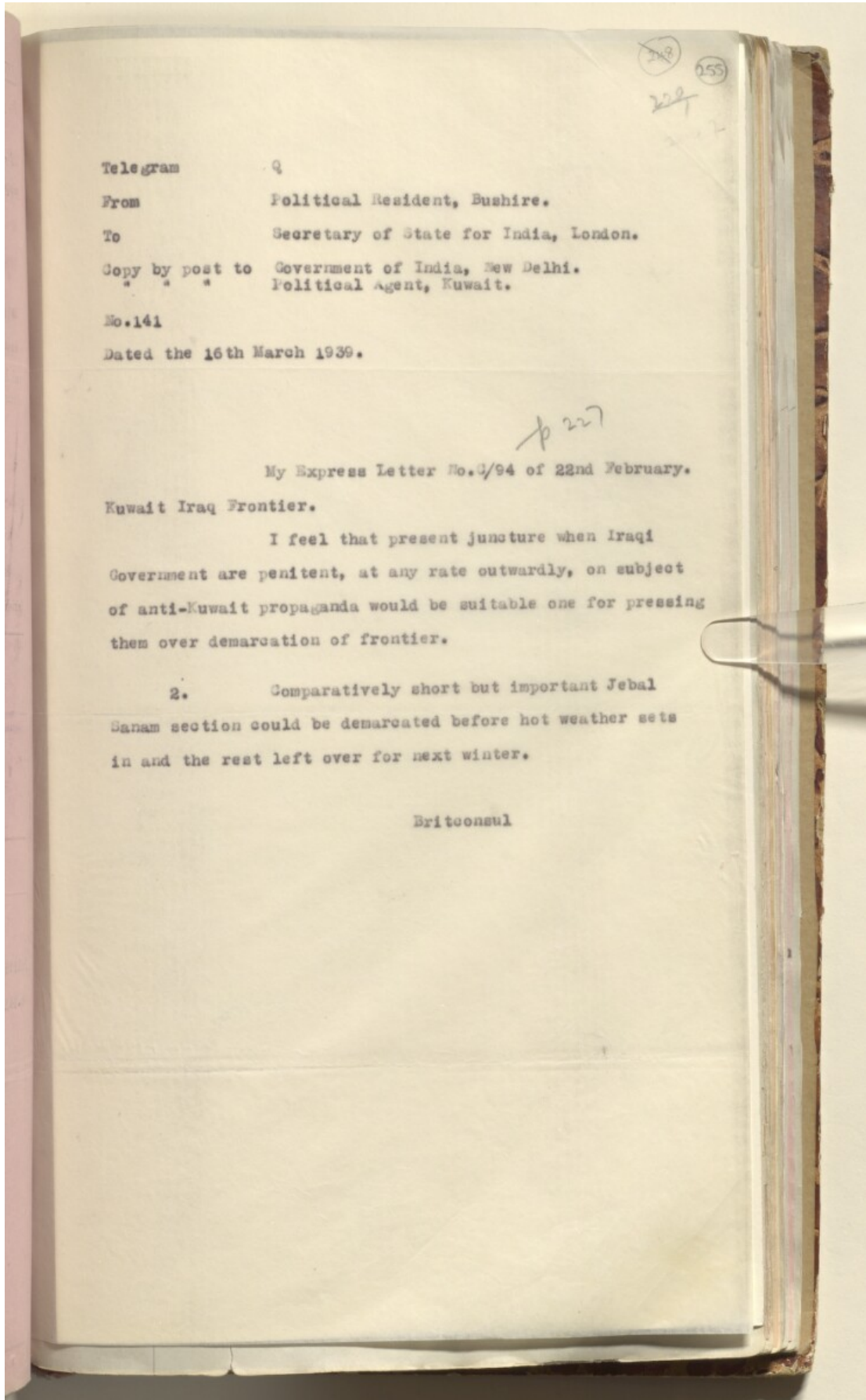
Residency Express Letter No.C/94 of 22nd February.

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date	Subject.
Political Resident's telegram No.141 of 16th March 1939.	Kuwait - Iraq Frontier.







Telegram 9  
From Political Resident, Bushire.  
To Secretary of State for India, London.  
Copy by post to Government of India, New Delhi.  
Political Agent, Kuwait.  
No.141  
Dated the 16th March 1939.

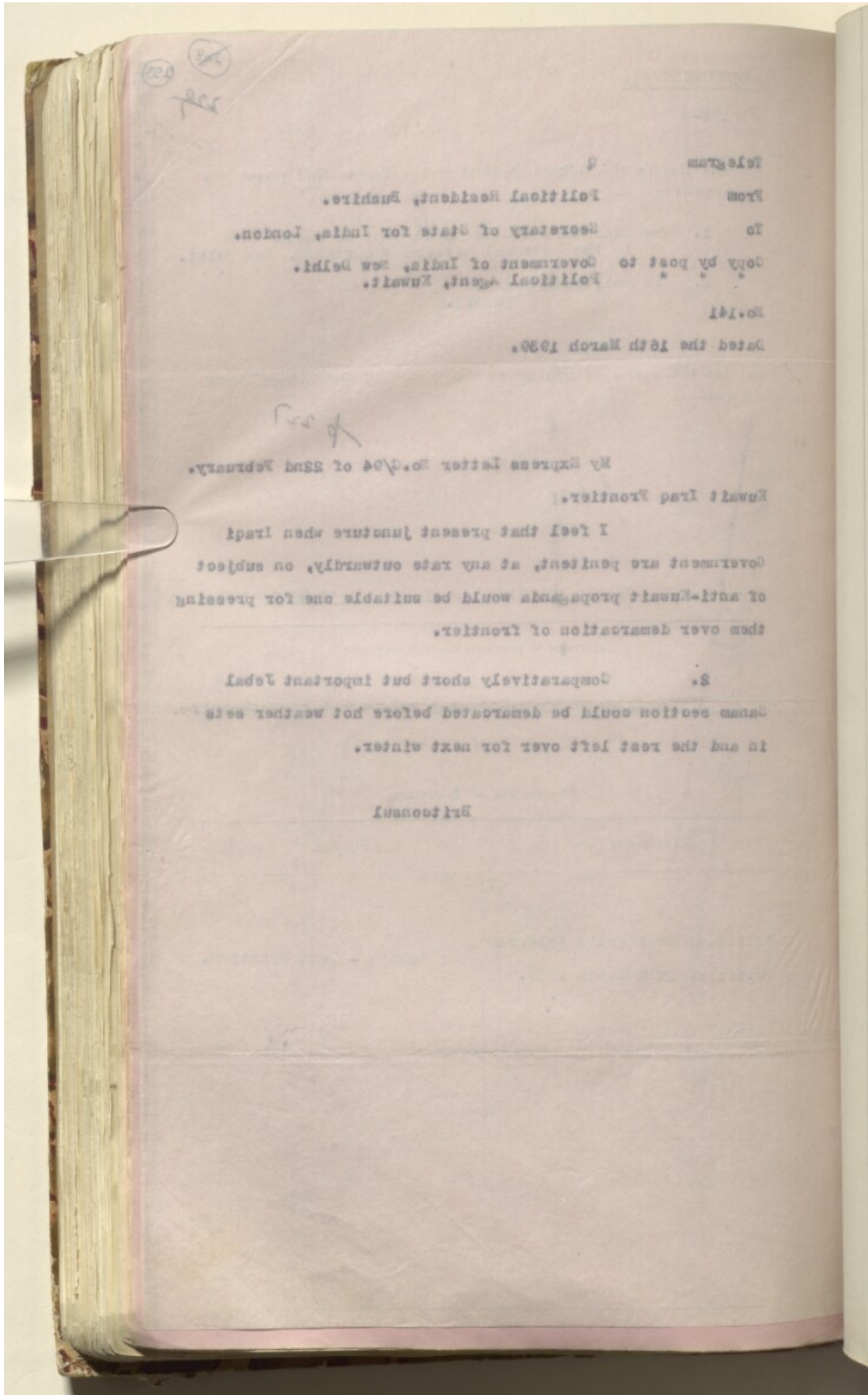
My Express Letter No. 9/94 of 22nd February.

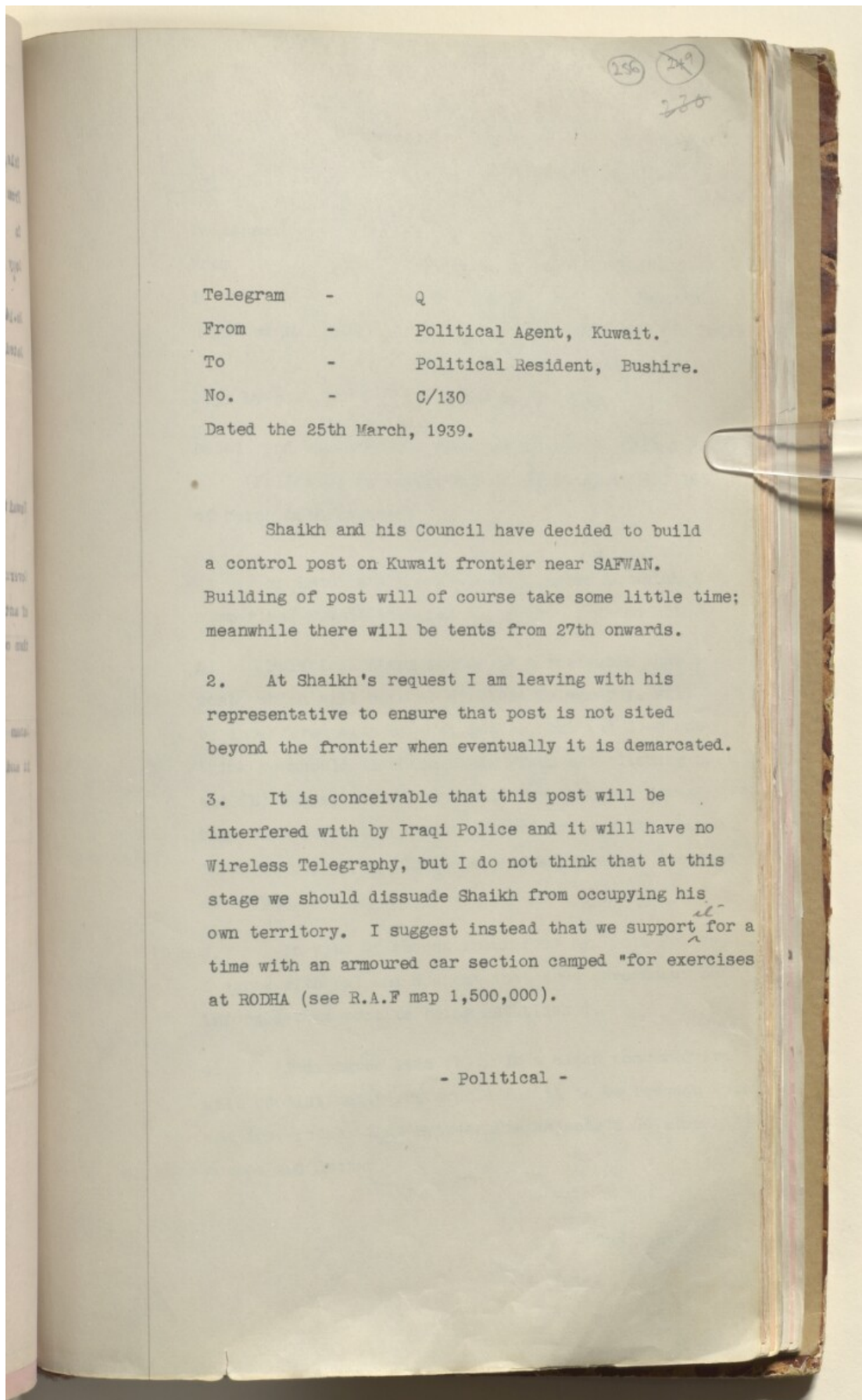
Kuwait Iraq Frontier.

I feel that present juncture when Iraqi Government are penitent, at any rate outwardly, on subject of anti-Kuwait propaganda would be suitable one for pressing them over demarcation of frontier.

2. Comparatively short but important Jebal Sanam section could be demarcated before hot weather sets in and the rest left over for next winter.

Britconsul





Telegram - Q  
From - Political Agent, Kuwait.  
To - Political Resident, Bushire.  
No. - C/130  
Dated the 25th March, 1939.

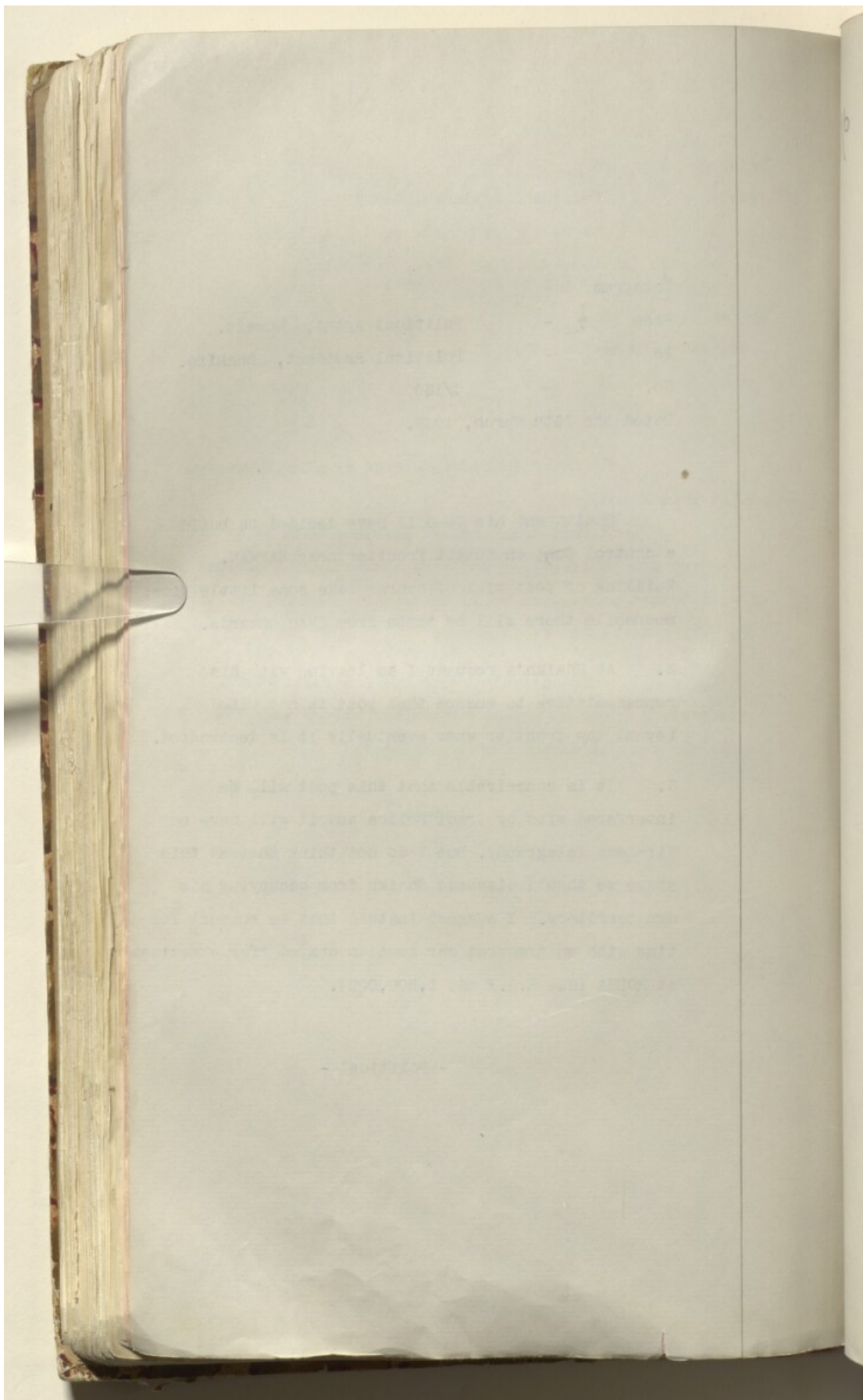
Shaikh and his Council have decided to build a control post on Kuwait frontier near SAFWAN. Building of post will of course take some little time; meanwhile there will be tents from 27th onwards.

2. At Shaikh's request I am leaving with his representative to ensure that post is not sited beyond the frontier when eventually it is demarcated.

3. It is conceivable that this post will be interfered with by Iraqi Police and it will have no Wireless Telegraphy, but I do not think that at this stage we should dissuade Shaikh from occupying his own territory. I suggest instead that we support <sup>at</sup> for a time with an armoured car section camped "for exercises at RODHA (see R.A.F map 1,500,000).

- Political -







II/6

Repetition asked for in  
Kuwait telegram No C/137 of 27/3.  
(not typed).

CONFIDENTIAL  
Kuwait Receipt  
No 310 Date 28/3

Telegram - S  
From - Political Resident, Bushire.  
To - H.M.'s Representative, Baghdad.  
Repeated to - H.M.'s Secretary of State for India  
Political Agent, Kuwait  
Copy by post to Government of India.  
No. - 165  
Dated and received the 26th March 1939 (Repeated 28/3)  
(Following is repetition of my telegram No. 165  
of March 26th begins:)

My immediately preceding telegram in which I  
summarised Kuwait telegram No. C/130 of March 25th.

2. Political Agent thinks it conceivable that  
post, which will have no Wireless Telegraphy, will  
be interfered with by Iraq Police, but (a) does not  
think we should dissuade Shaikh from establishing post  
and (b) suggests that we should support post for a  
time with Royal Air Force armoured car section camped  
"for exercises" at RODHA about 12 miles south of frontier  
at SAFWAN.

3. In view of recent incursions by Iraqi Police,  
I agree with (a) and suggest that Iraq Government be  
informed that post is being established.

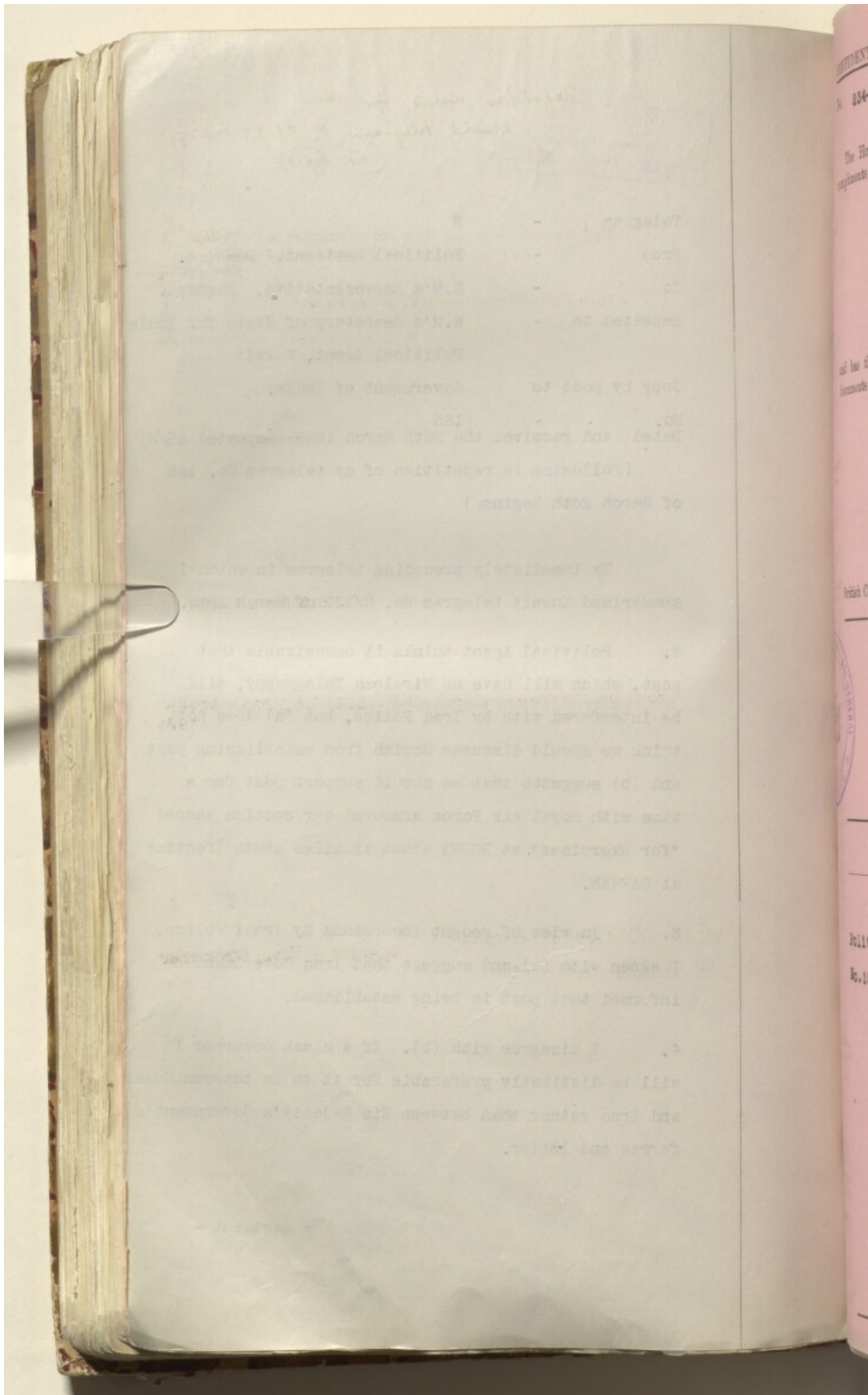
4. I disagree with (b). If a clash occurred it  
will be distinctly preferable for it to be between Kuwait  
and Iraq rather than between His Majesty's Government's  
forces and latter.

- Resident -

257 250  
234

p. 230

File 17/10.







CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 234-S

CONFIDENTIAL  
Kuwait Receipt  
No 341 Dated 20/3

The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf presents his compliments to

1. The Secretary to the Government of India in the External Affairs Department, New Delhi.
2. The Political Agent, Kuwait. ✓

and has the honour to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned documents (s).

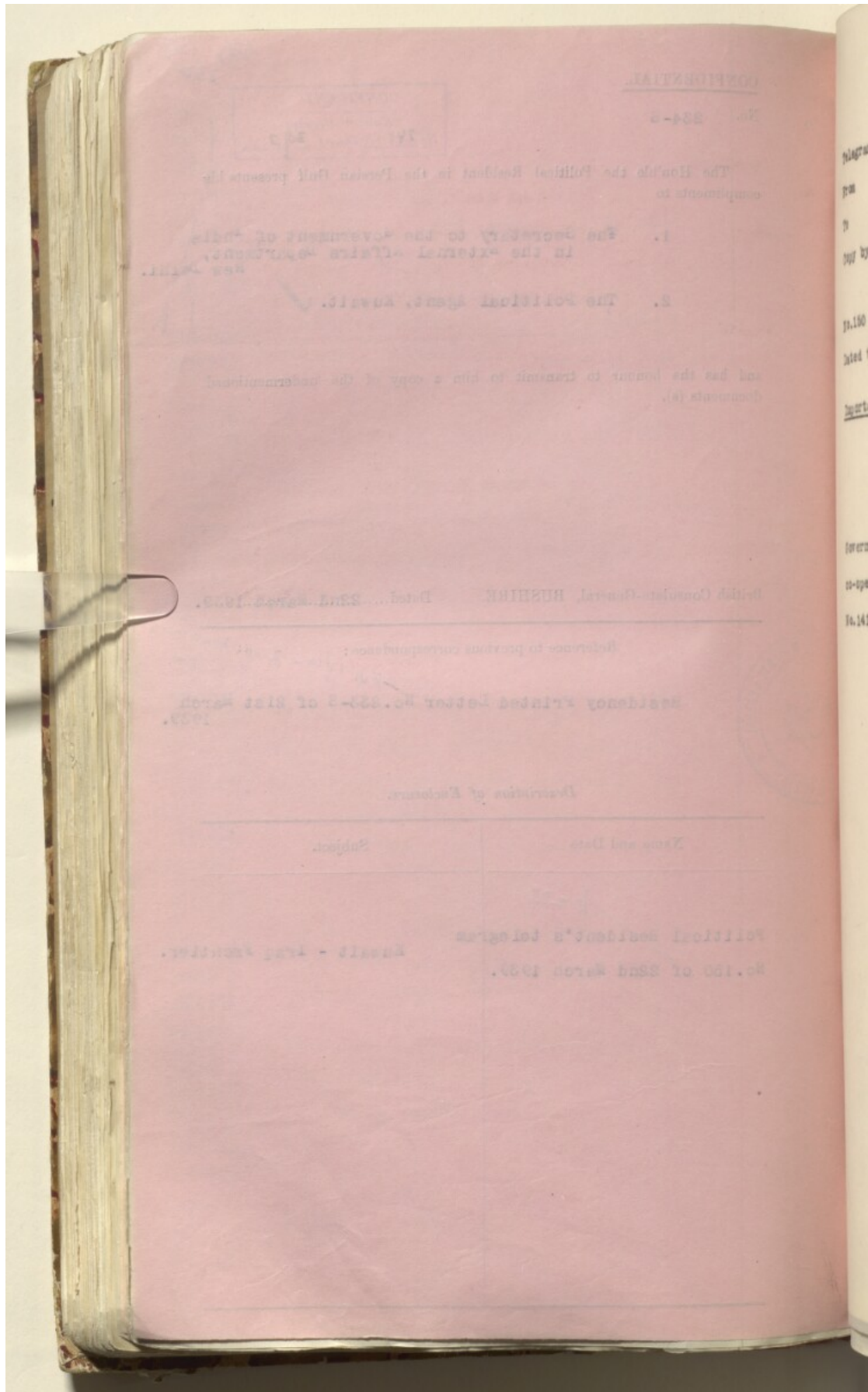
British Consulate-General, BUSHIRE. Dated.....22nd March..1939.

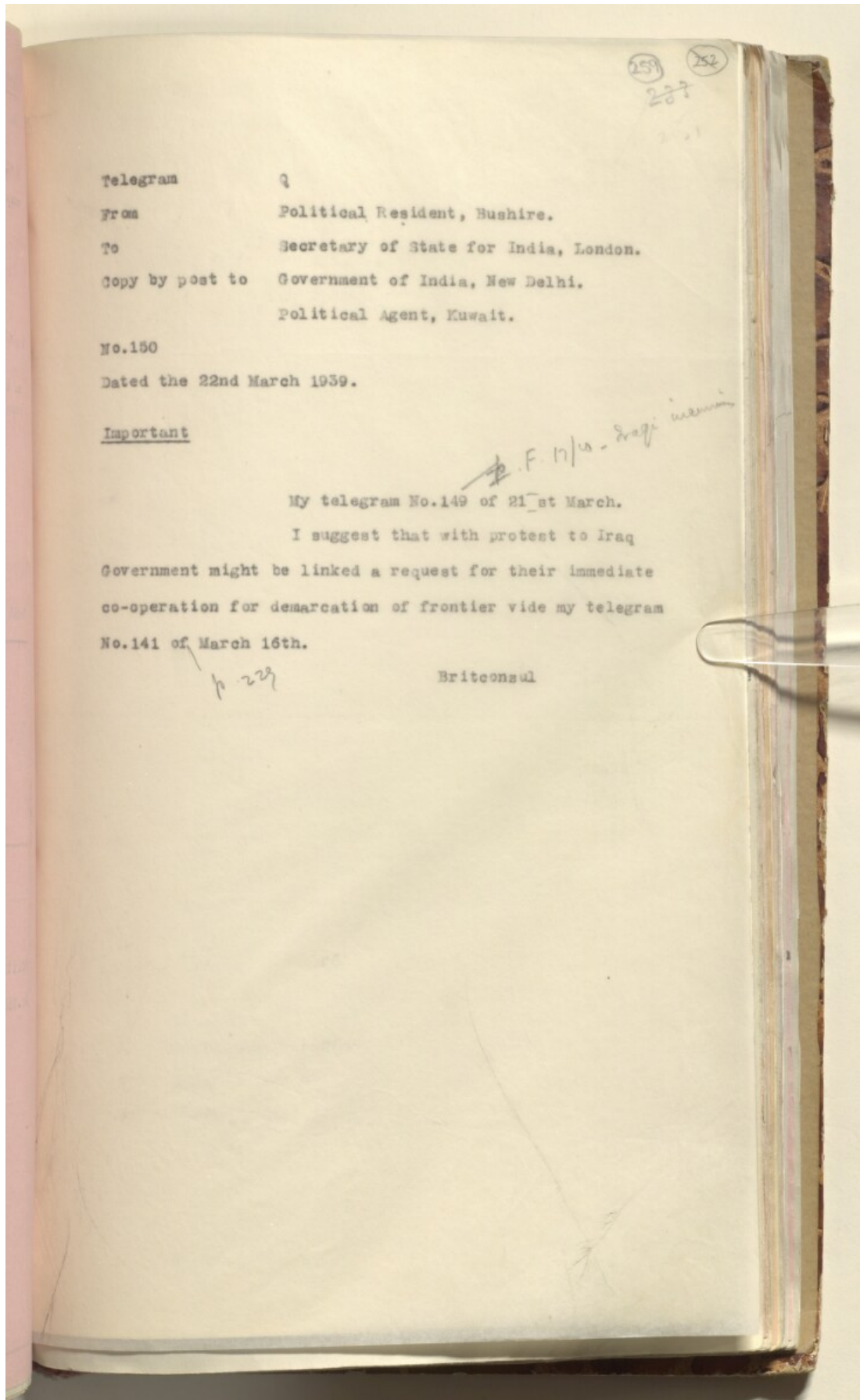
Reference to previous correspondence :  
File 17/10 - Iraqi Frontier

Residency Printed Letter No.233-S of 21st March 1939.

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date	Subject.
Political Resident's telegram No.150 of 22nd March 1939.	Kuwait - Iraq Frontier.

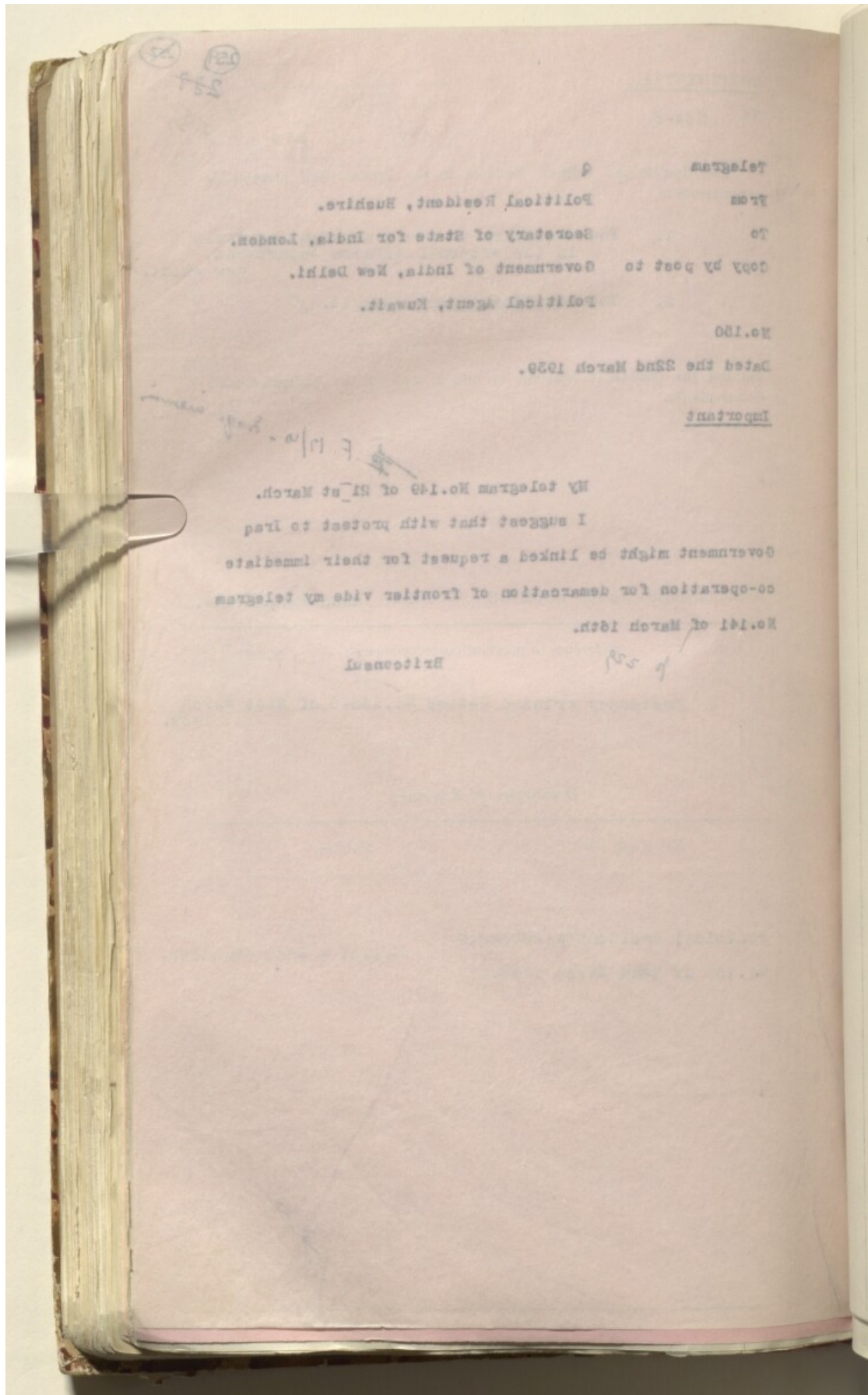


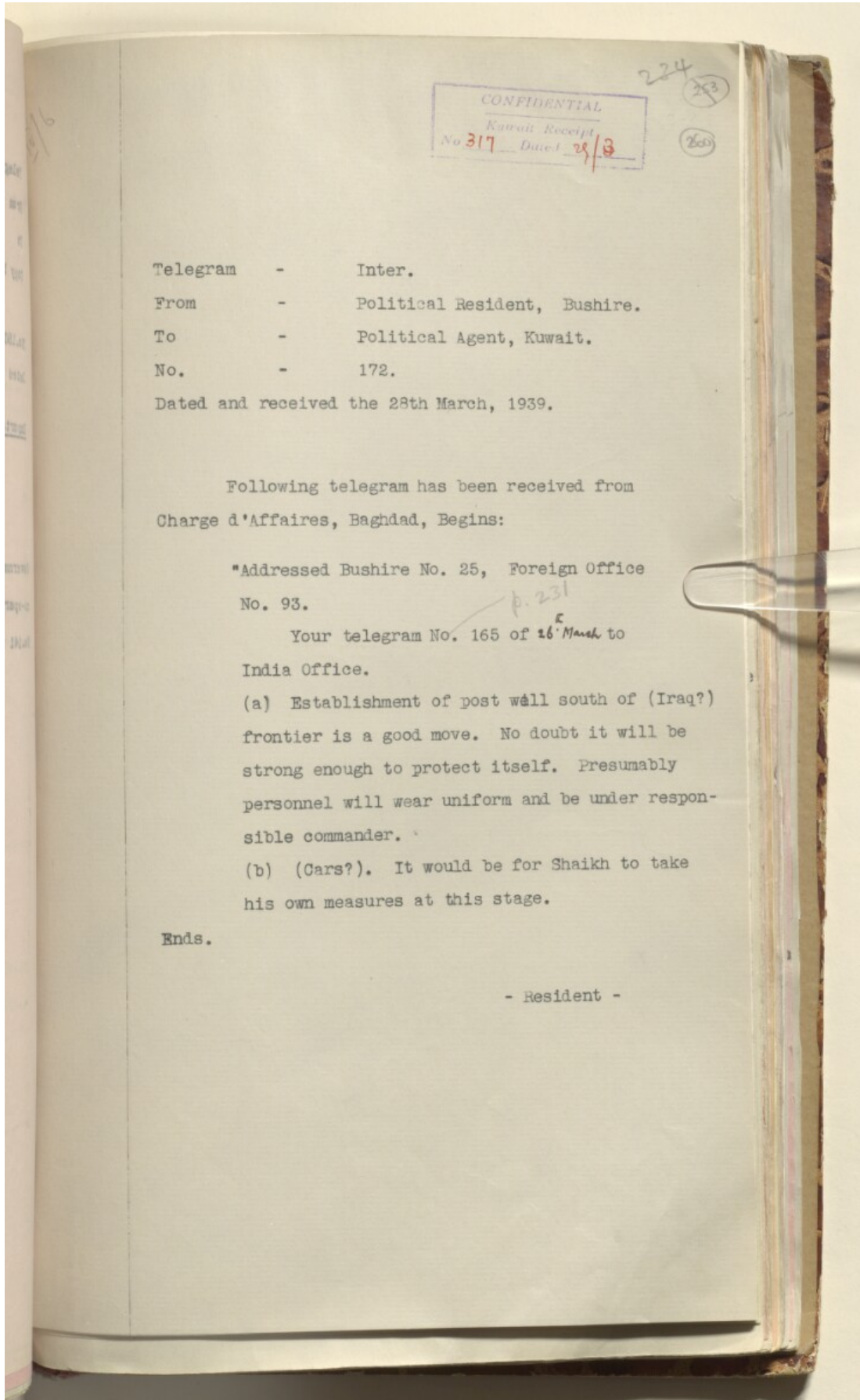


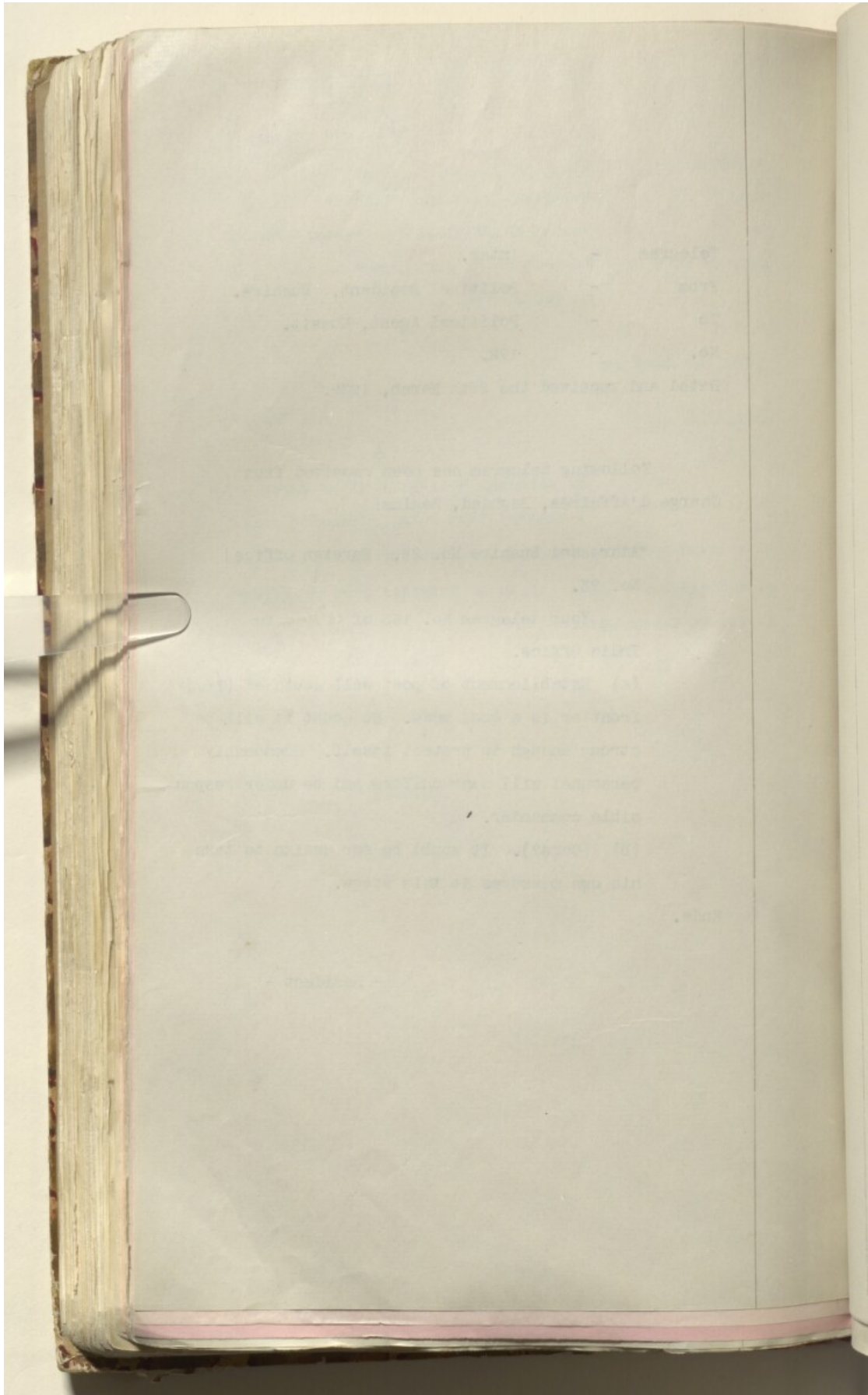




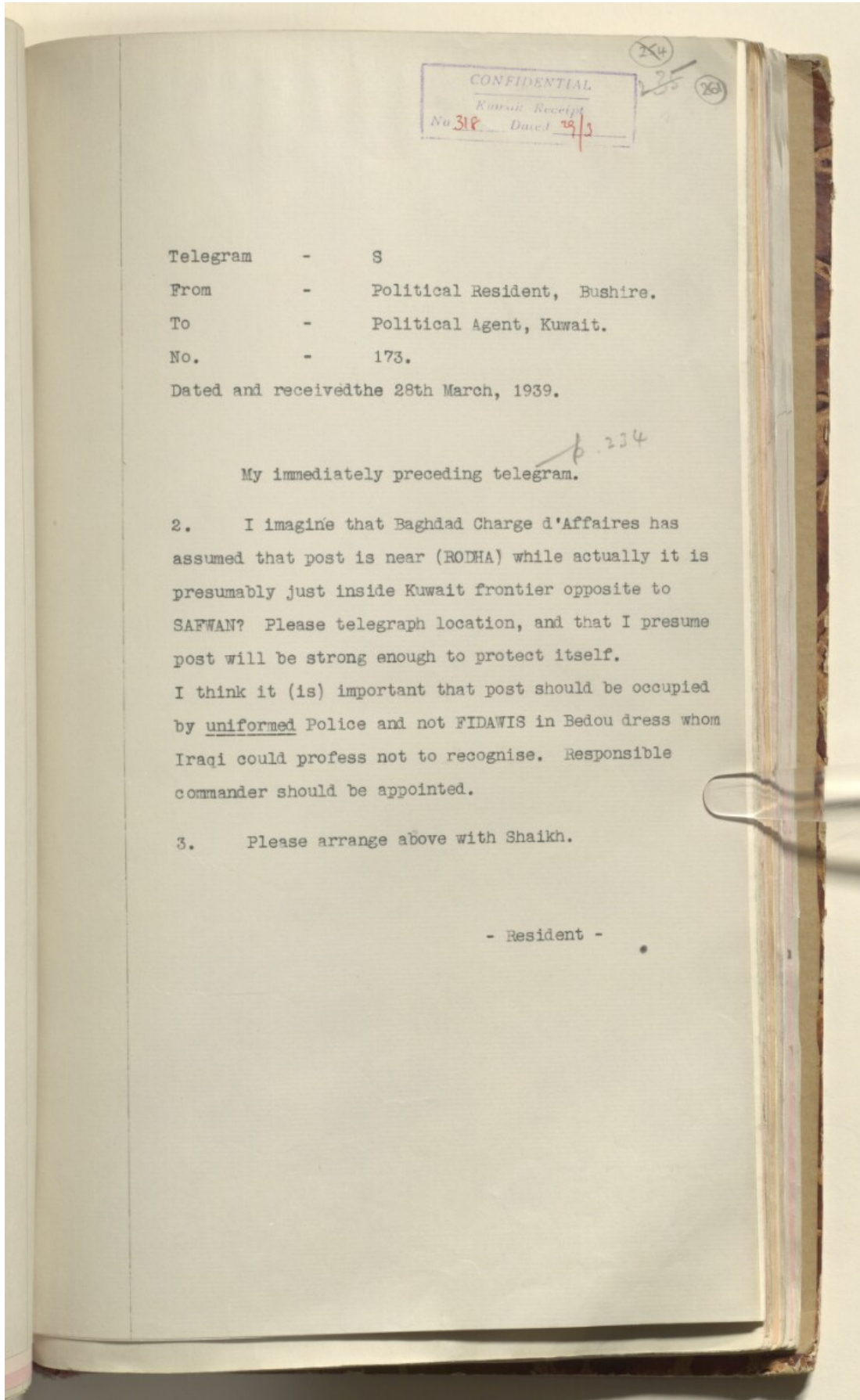
"ملف ٦/٤ | الحدود الكويتية-العراقية" [٢٥٩ظ] (٧٥١/٥٢٨)

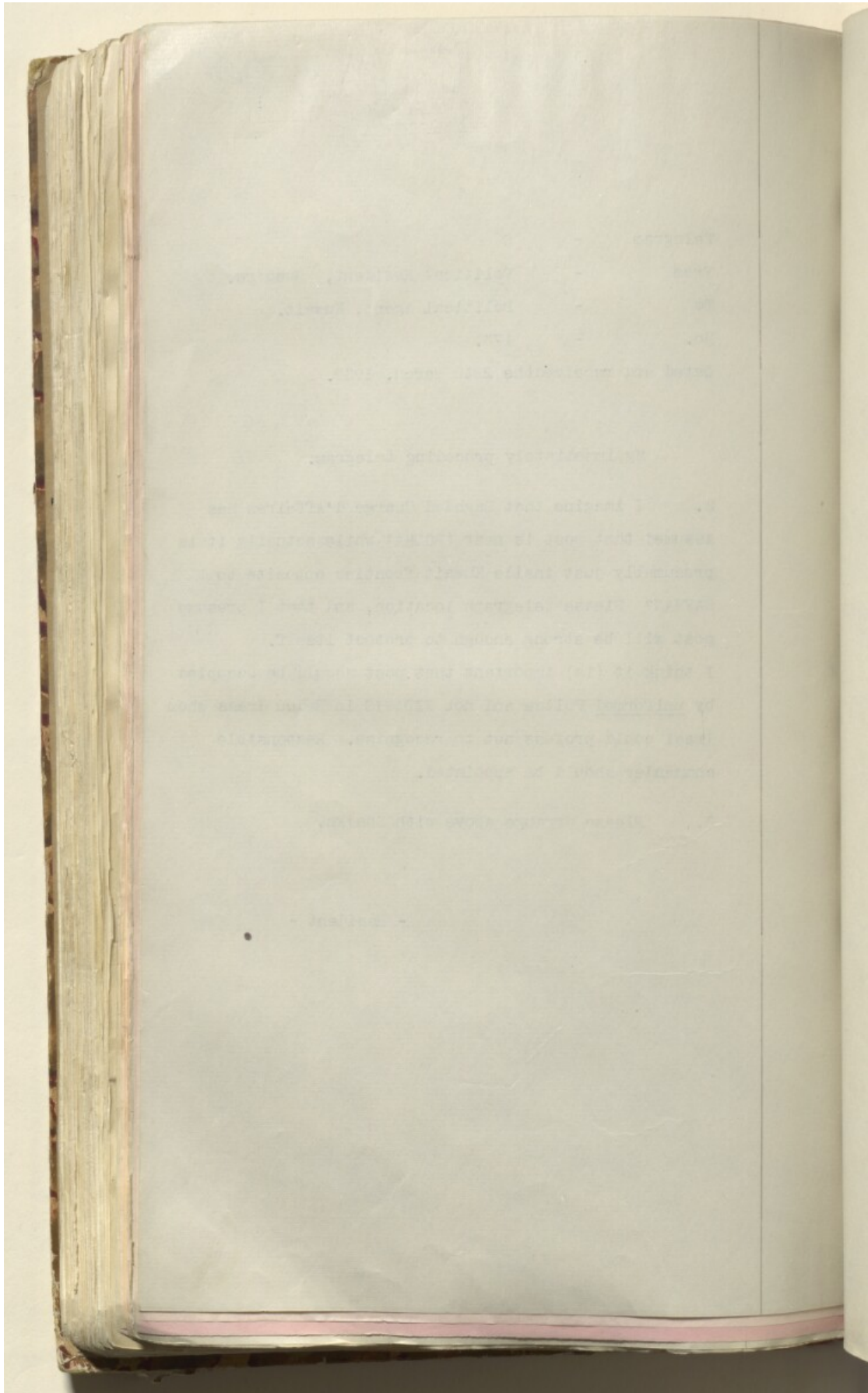














Telegram - S  
From - Political Agent, Kuwait.  
To - Political Resident, Bushire.  
No. - C/140  
Dated the 29th March, 1939.

Your telegram No. 173 of March 28th.

Post (a) immediately east of car road  $1\frac{6}{10}$   
kilometers south of palms of SAFWAN  
(a very short distance south of the long  
established Notice Board).  
I should have preferred a greater distance  
away but there is no water to the south,  
anywhere near road, until JAHRA.

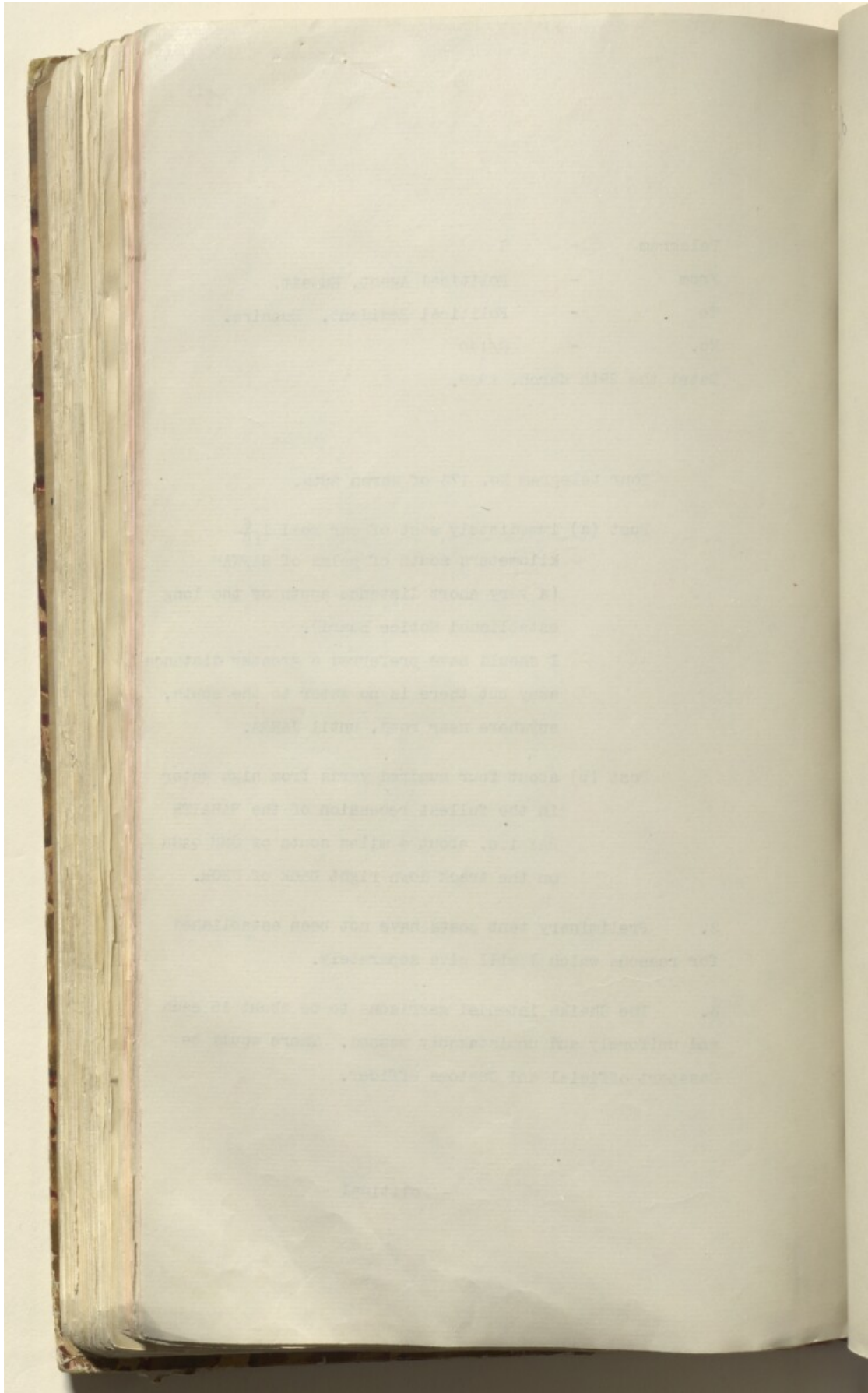
Post (b) about four hundred yards from high water  
in the fullest recession of the BAHATH  
BAY i.e. about 4 miles south of UMM QASR  
on the track down right bank of KHOR.

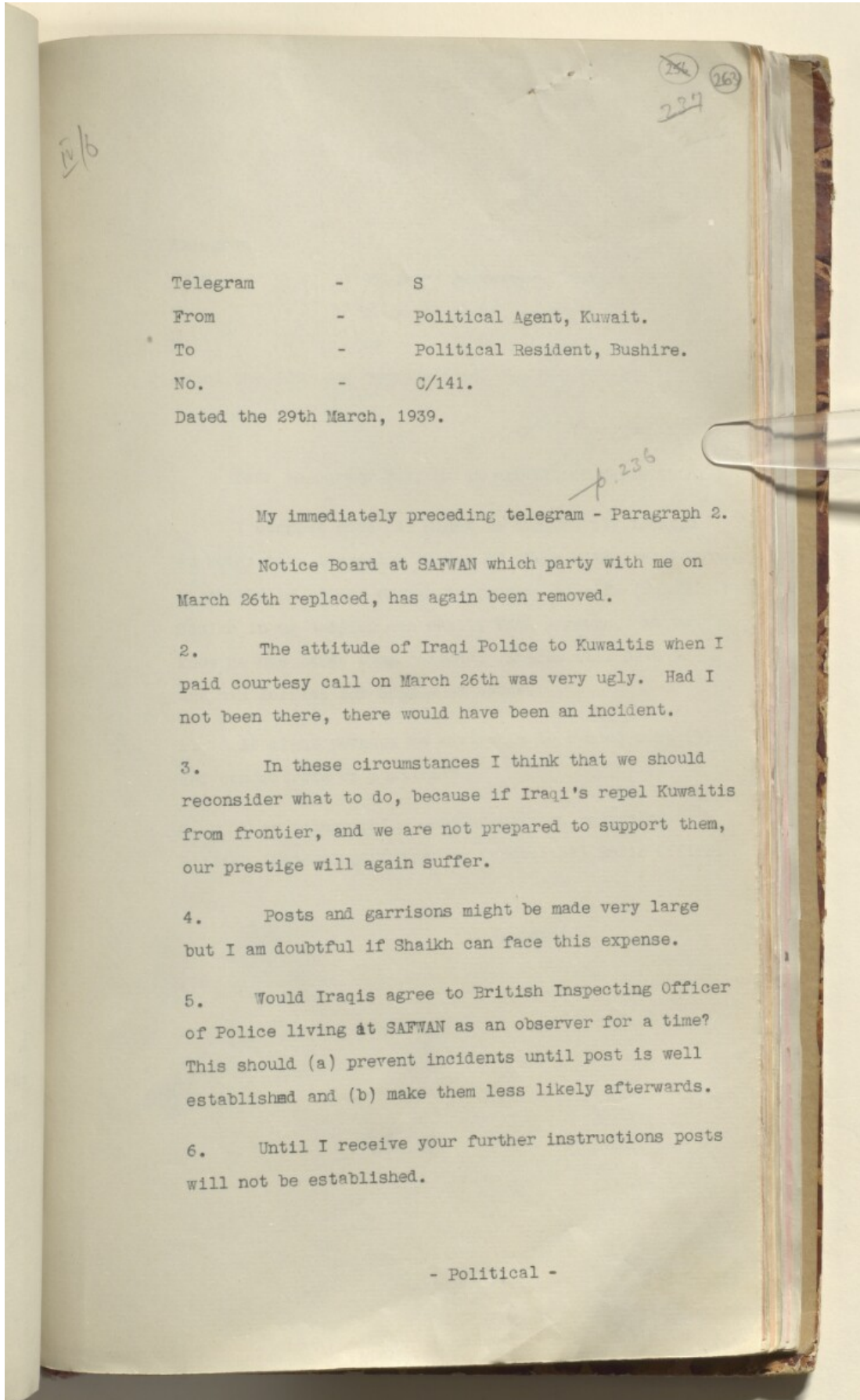
2. Preliminary tent posts have not been established  
for reasons which I will give separately.

3. The Shaikh intended garrisons to be about 15 each  
and uniformly and unmistakably messed. There would be  
Passport official and Customs Officer.

- Political -







Telegram - S  
From - Political Agent, Kuwait.  
To - Political Resident, Bushire.  
No. - C/141.  
Dated the 29th March, 1939.

My immediately preceding telegram - Paragraph 2.

Notice Board at SAFWAN which party with me on March 26th replaced, has again been removed.

2. The attitude of Iraqi Police to Kuwaitis when I paid courtesy call on March 26th was very ugly. Had I not been there, there would have been an incident.

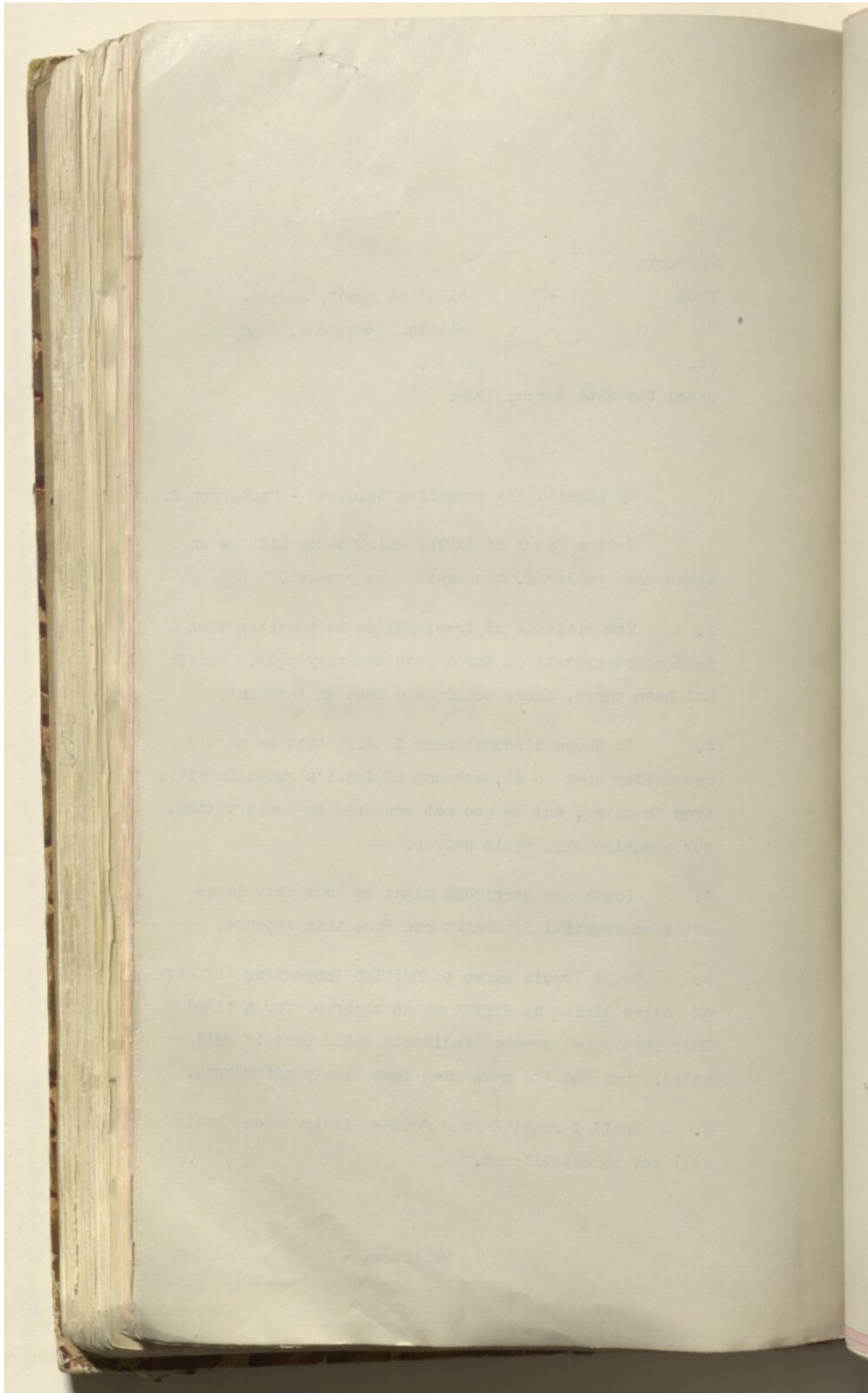
3. In these circumstances I think that we should reconsider what to do, because if Iraqi's repel Kuwaitis from frontier, and we are not prepared to support them, our prestige will again suffer.

4. Posts and garrisons might be made very large but I am doubtful if Shaikh can face this expense.

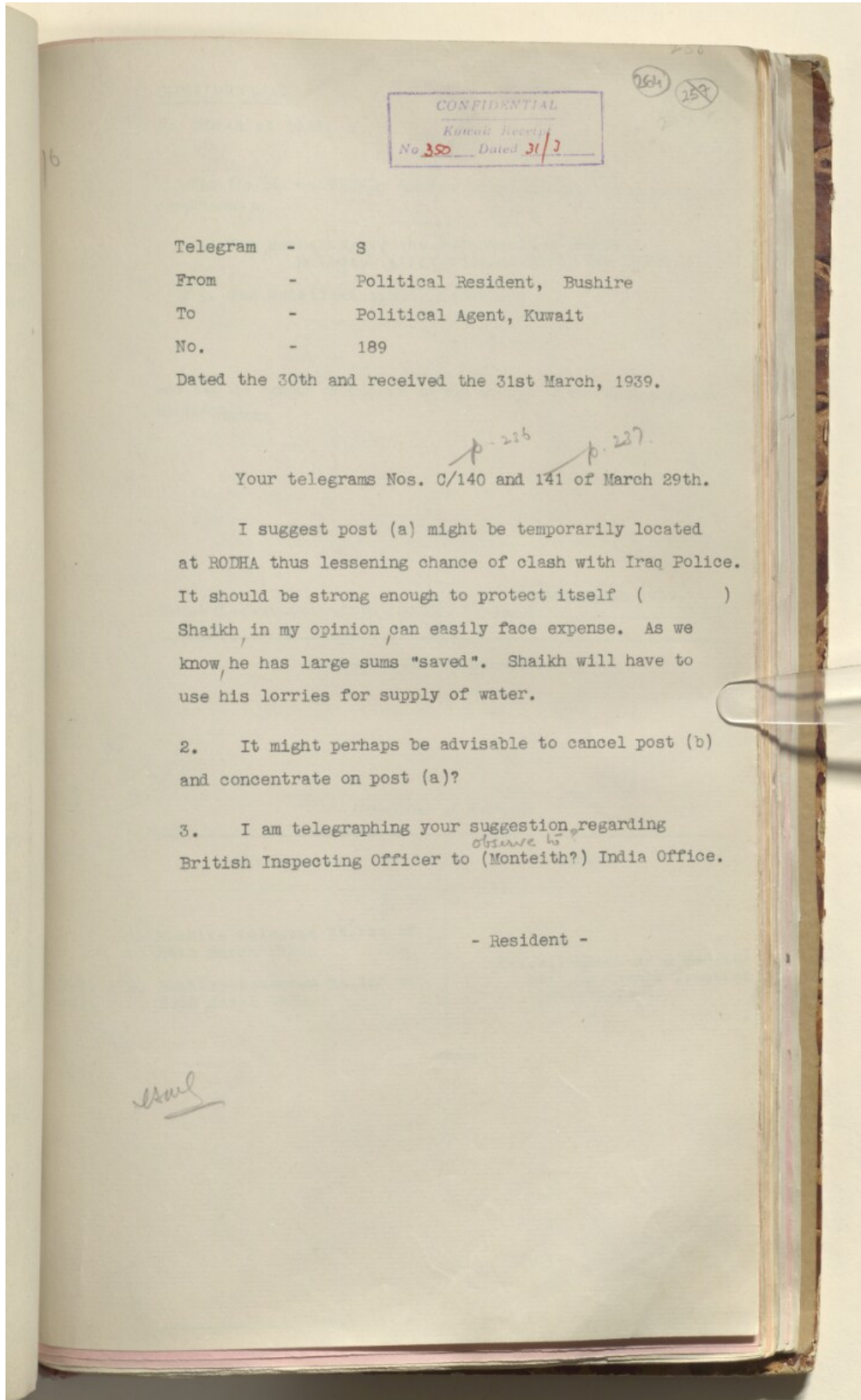
5. Would Iraqis agree to British Inspecting Officer of Police living at SAFWAN as an observer for a time? This should (a) prevent incidents until post is well established and (b) make them less likely afterwards.

6. Until I receive your further instructions posts will not be established.

- Political -







Telegram - S  
From - Political Resident, Bushire  
To - Political Agent, Kuwait  
No. - 189

Dated the 30th and received the 31st March, 1939.

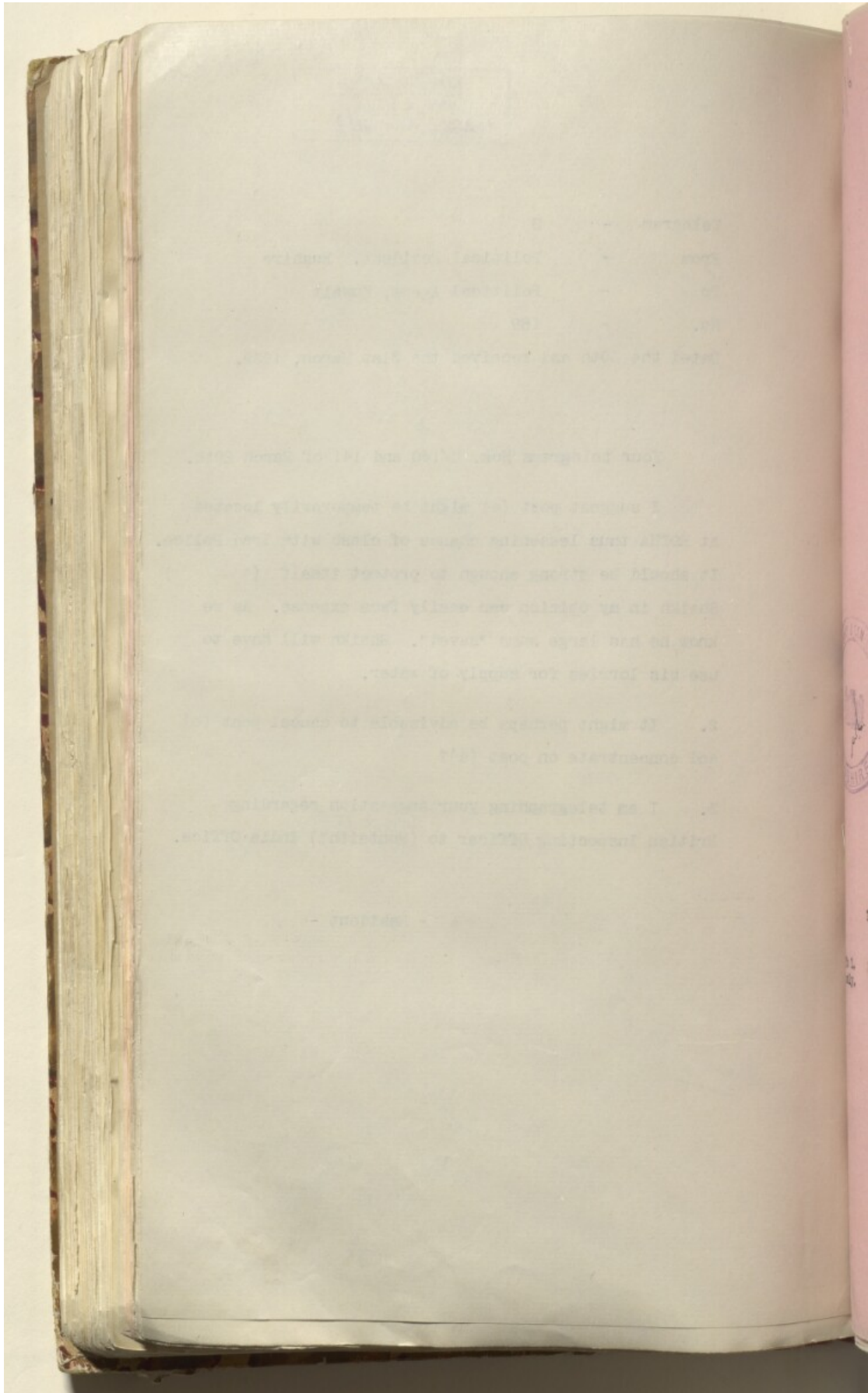
Your telegrams Nos. C/140 and 141 of March 29th.

I suggest post (a) might be temporarily located at RODHA thus lessening chance of clash with Iraq Police. It should be strong enough to protect itself ( ) Shaikh, in my opinion, can easily face expense. As we know, he has large sums "saved". Shaikh will have to use his lorries for supply of water.

2. It might perhaps be advisable to cancel post (b) and concentrate on post (a)?

3. I am telegraphing your suggestion, regarding British Inspecting Officer to (Monteith?) India Office.

- Resident -





CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 259-S of 1939.

CONFIDENTIAL  
Kuwait Receipt  
No 377 Dated 6/4

258 229

The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf presents his compliments to

1. The Secretary to the Government of India,  
External Affairs Department, New Delhi.
2. The Political Agent, Kuwait.

and has the honour to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned documents (s)

26th March 1939.

British Consulate-General, BUSHIRE. Dated.....

Reference to previous correspondence :

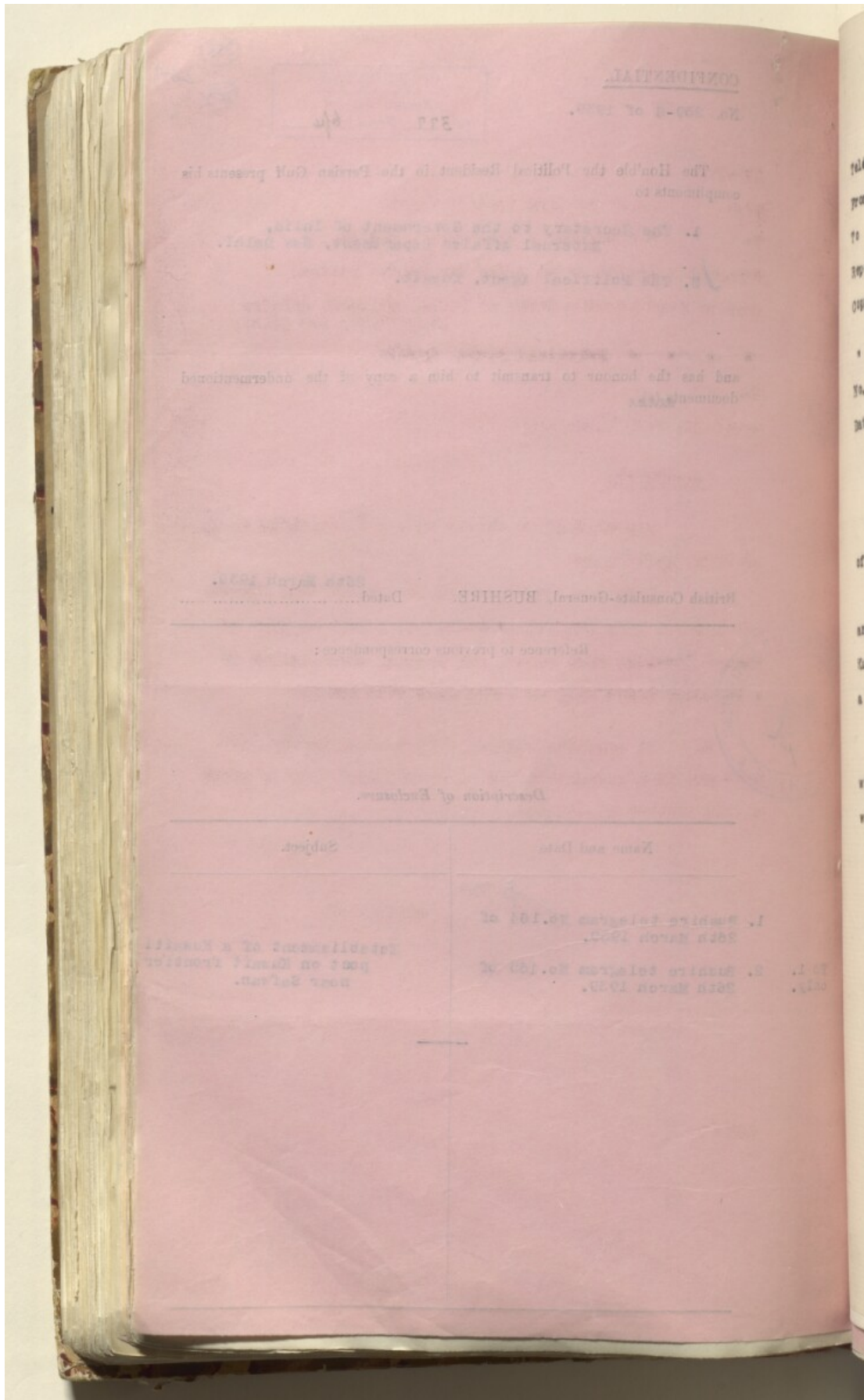
Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date	Subject.
1. Bushire telegram No.164 of 26th March 1939.	Establishment of a Kuwaiti post on Kuwait frontier near Safwan.
2. Bushire telegram No.165 of 26th March 1939.	

To 1. only.

SECRETARY & GEN. AGENT  
BUSHIRE







Telegram Q.

From Political Resident, Bushire.

To His Majesty's Ambassador, Bagdad.

Repeated Secretary of State for India, London.

Copy by post to Government of India, External Affairs  
Department, New Delhi.

" " " " Political Agent, Kuwait.

No. 164.

Dated the 26th March 1939.

Important.

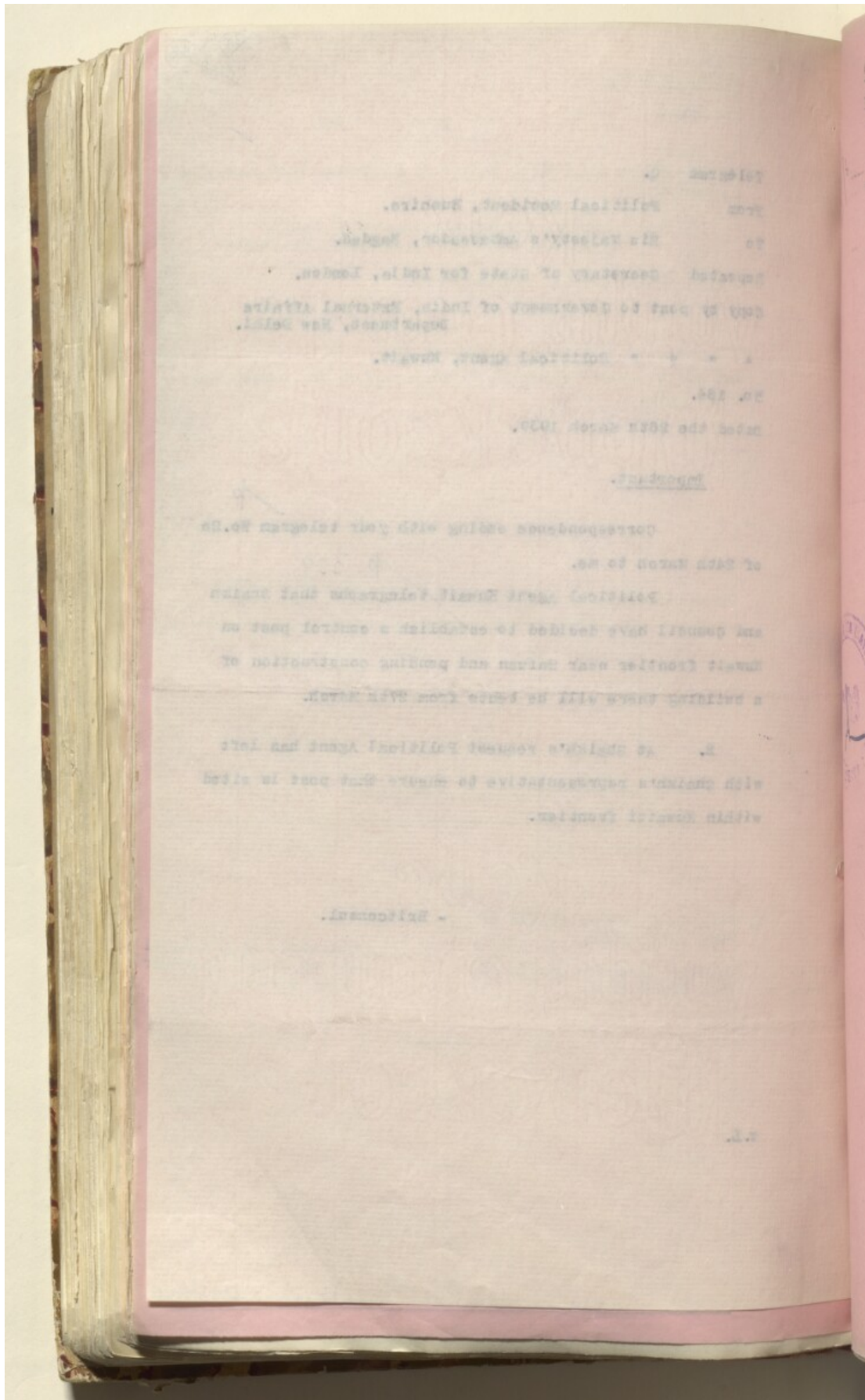
Correspondence ending with your telegram No.23  
of 24th March to me.

Political Agent Kuwait telegraphs that Shaikh  
and Council have decided to establish a control post on  
Kuwait frontier near Safwan and pending construction of  
a building there will be tents from 27th March.

2. At Shaikh's request Political Agent has left  
with Shaikh's representative to ensure that post is sited  
within Kuwaiti frontier.

- Britconsul.

W.L.







CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 282-S of 1939.

CONFIDENTIAL  
Kuwait Receipt  
No 347 Dated 6/4

15/6

The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf presents his compliments to

1. The Secretary to the Government of India,  
External Affairs Department, New Delhi,
2. The Political Agent, Kuwait,

and has the honour to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned documents (s).

British Consulate-General, BUSHIRE. Dated 20th March 1939.

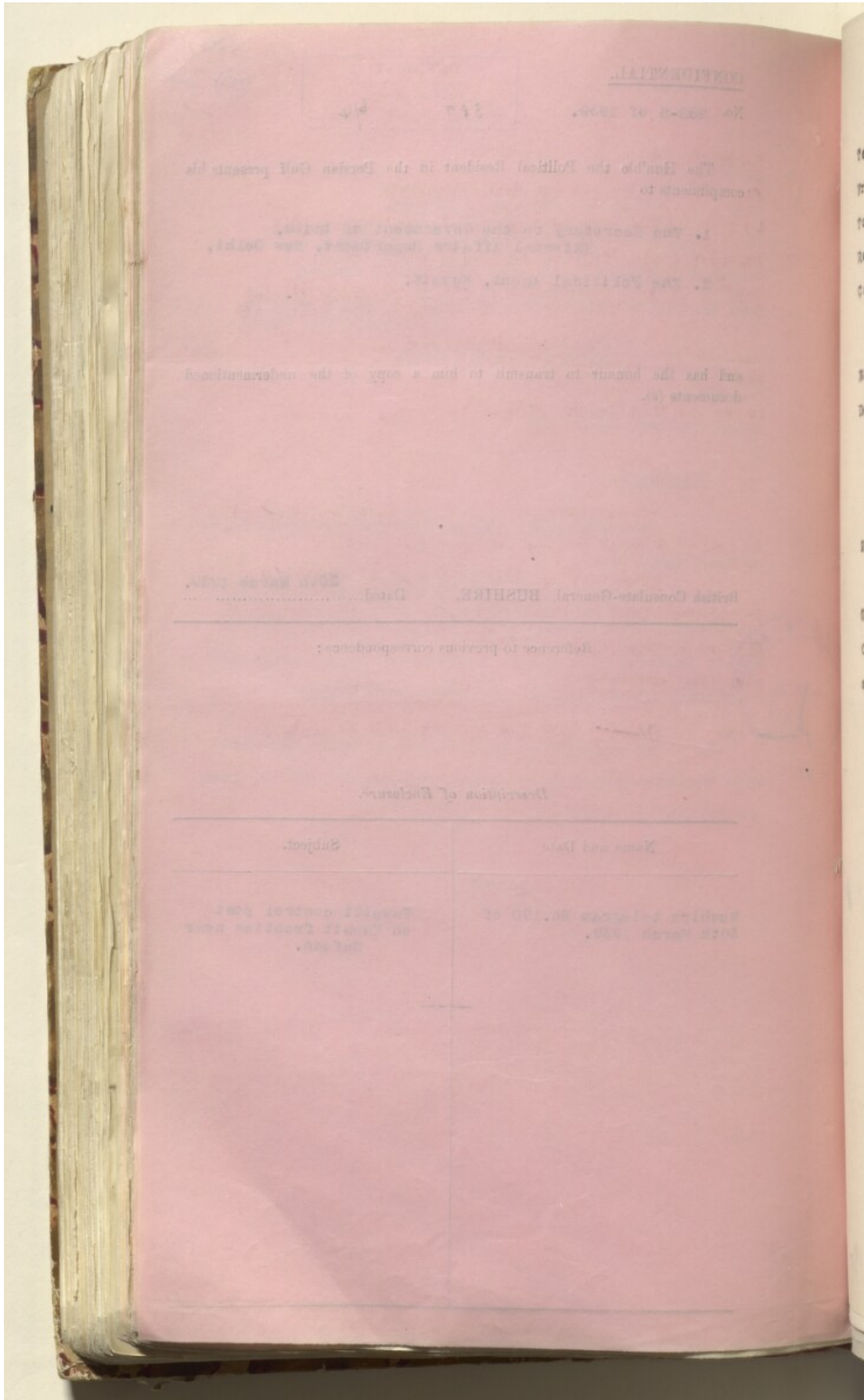
Reference to previous correspondence :

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date	Subject.
Bushire telegram No.190 of 30th March 1939.	Kuwaiti control post on Kuwait frontier near Safwan.



"ملف ٦/٤ | الحدود الكويتية-العراقية" [٢٦٧ظ] (٥٤٤/٥١٧٥)





Telegram S.  
From Political Resident, Bushire.  
To His Majesty's Charge d'Affaires, Bagdad.  
Repeated Secretary of State for India, London.  
Copy by post to Government of India, External Affairs  
Department, New Delhi, and  
Political Agent, Kuwait.  
No. 190.  
Dated the 30th March, 1939.

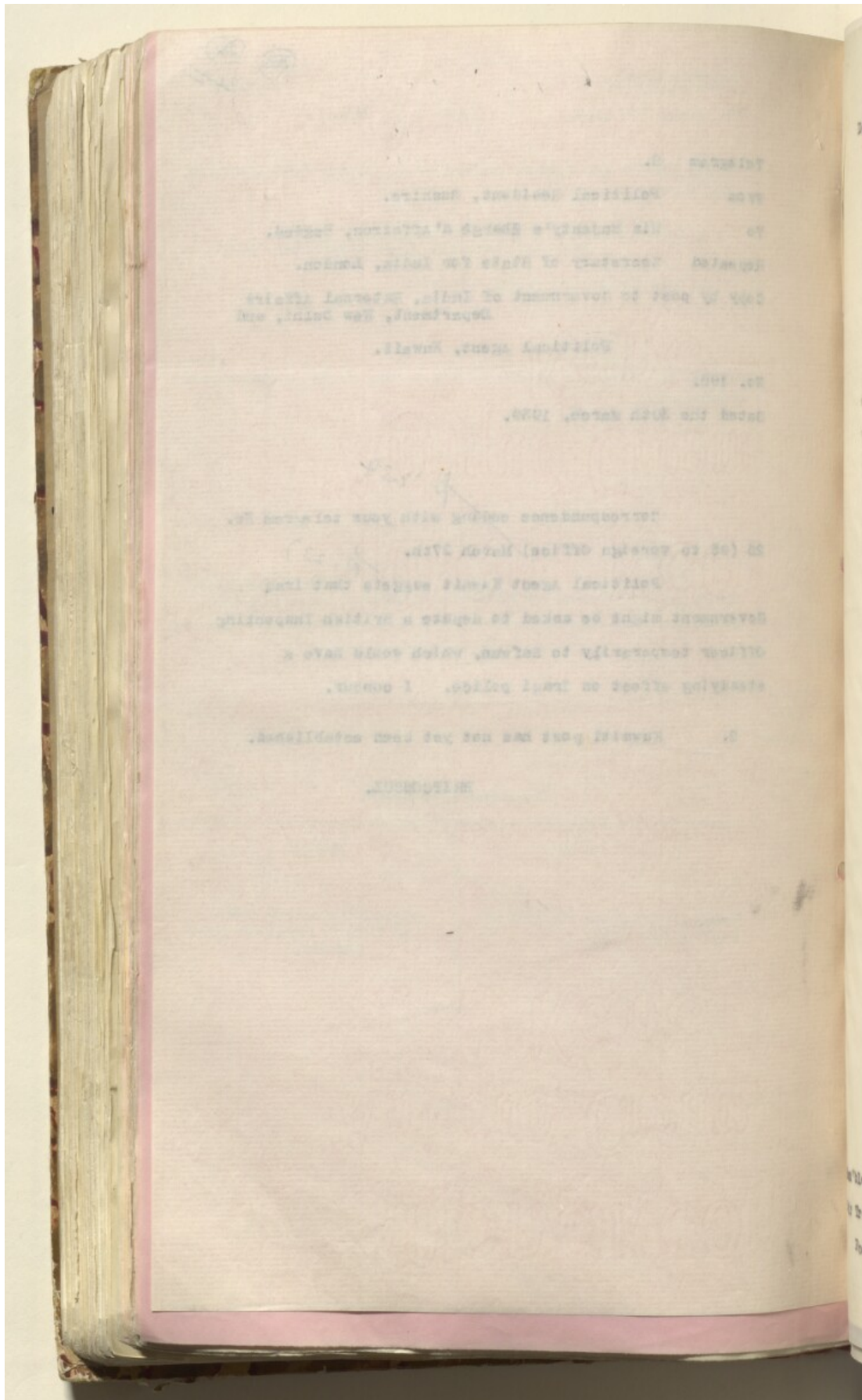
Correspondence ending with your telegram No.  
25 (93 to Foreign Office) March 27th.

Political Agent Kuwait suggests that Iraq  
Government might be asked to depute a British Inspecting  
Officer temporarily to Safwan, which would have a  
steady effect on Iraqi police. I concur.

2. Kuwaiti post has not yet been established.

BRITCONSUL.







D.O. No.C/147

Political Agency,

Kuwait.

1st April, 1939.

Will you please refer to your telegram No.189 of the March 30th. The Shaikh "wriggled" a great deal when I tackled him this morning about a central control post at Rodha. I propose to return to the charge and to continue to do so.

2. There is no doubt to my mind that there should be frontier posts, and also a central fort somewhere about Rodha from which patrolling would be done. This Northern territory has long been unpatrolled and it is no wonder that Iraqis have moved about in it freely.

3. I do, however, see that this being so, it would be risking a possibly serious encounter by putting in people before the presence of an observer, ensures some restraint on the Iraqi police, whose activities have been encouraged by the Bagdad Broadcast and press campaign. When a British observer is installed the Shaikh will have no further excuse for procrastination.

Yours sincerely,

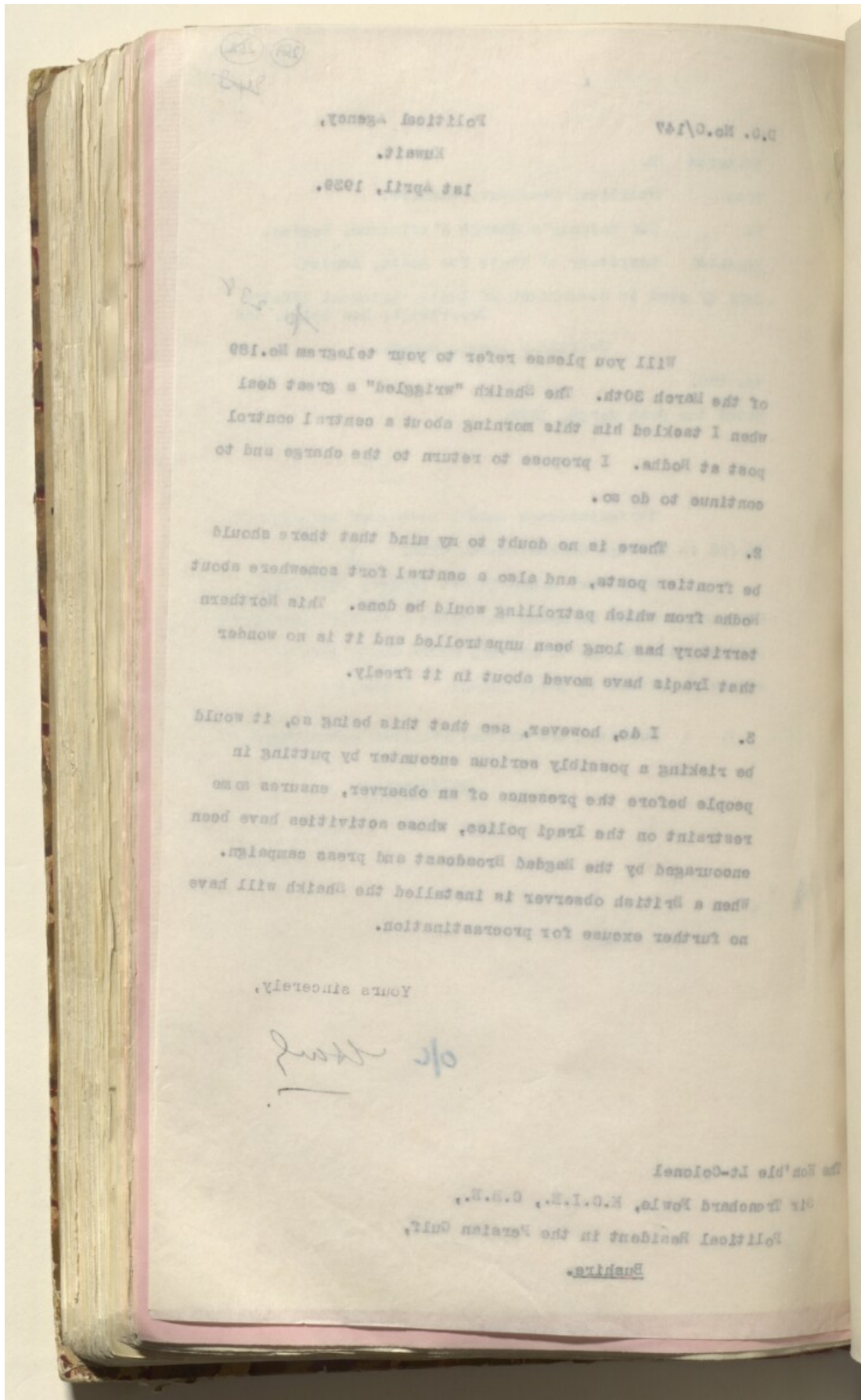
*o/c Haul*

The Hon'ble Lt-Colonel

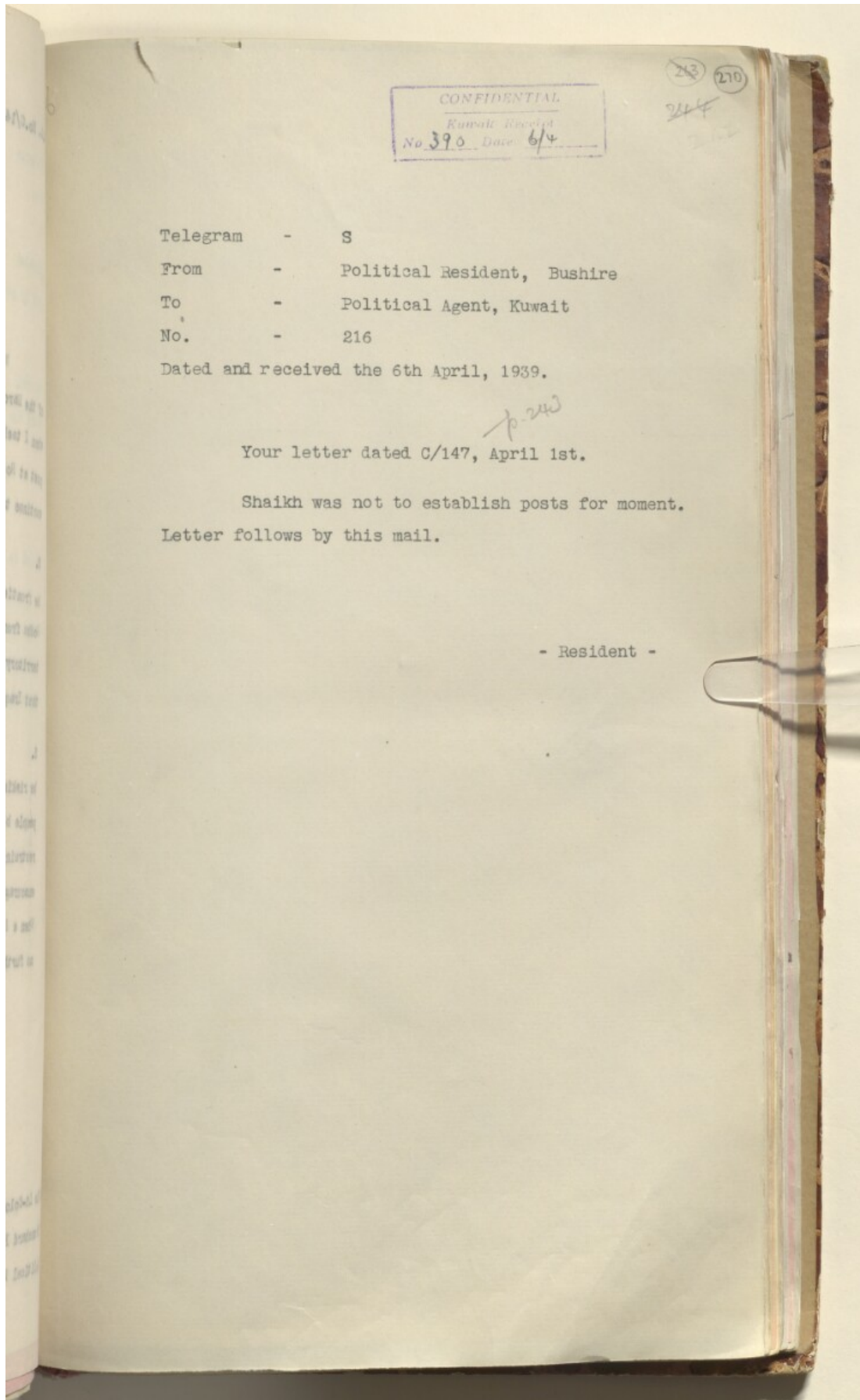
Sir Trenchard Fowle, K.C.I.E., C.B.E.,

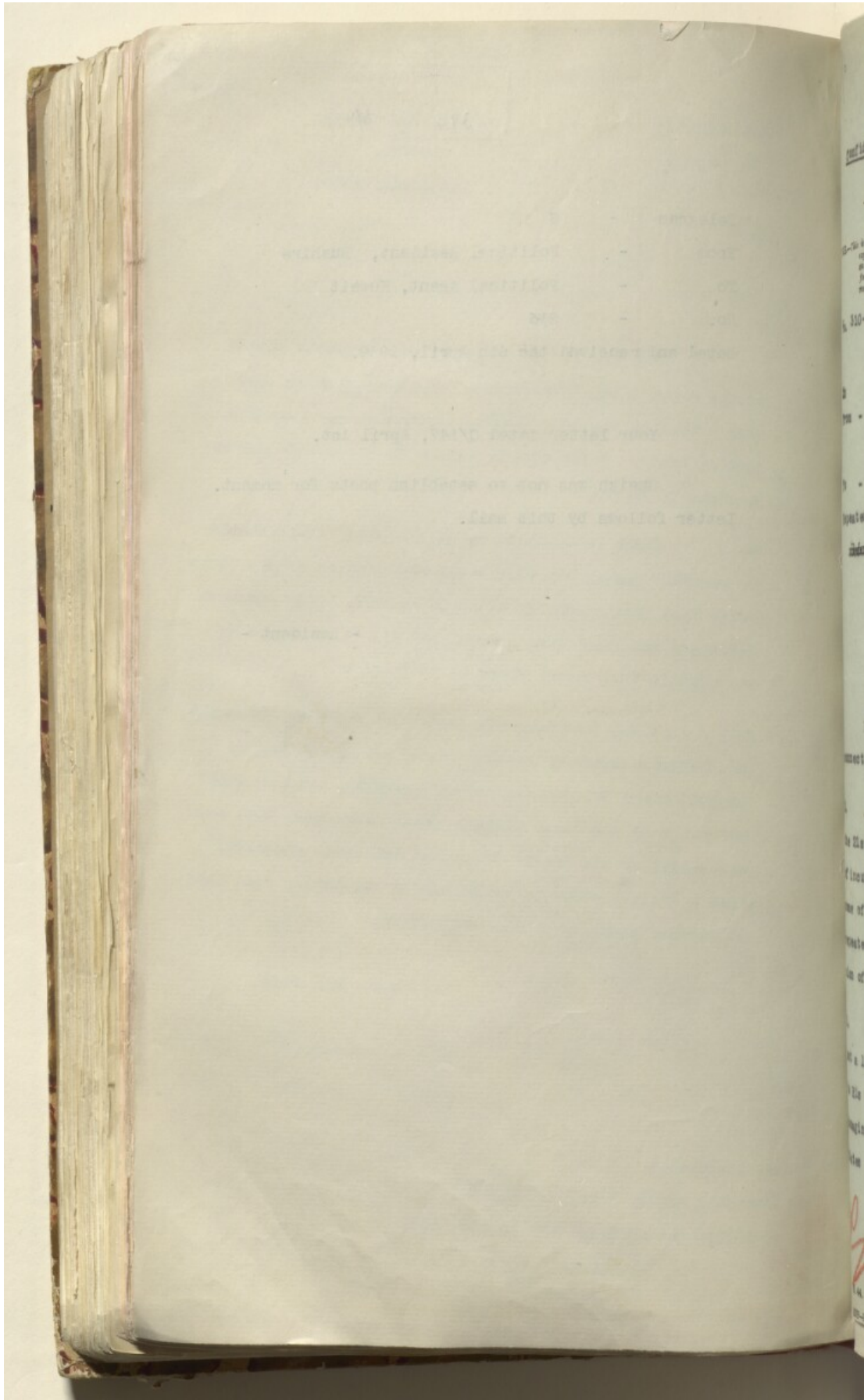
Political Resident in the Persian Gulf,

Bushire.











14/6

CONFIDENTIAL  
Kawar: Recd  
No 4 00 Dated 11/4

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.  
Department.

confidential.

EXPRESS LETTER (AIR MAIL).

[N.B.—This is an ORIGINAL message sent by AIR MAIL which provides a means of communication more expeditious than the ordinary mail and is cheaper than the telegraph. It is intended to be treated, on receipt, with the same expedition as if it had been telegraphed. To save time and to obviate formalities it is drafted in the form of a telegram. It is authenticated by the signature of a responsible officer of the Department.]

No. 310-S of 1939. Bushire,  
Dated ~~11/4~~ the 6th April, 1939.

To  
From - Political Resident,  
Bushire.  
To - His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, London.  
Repeated The Secretary to the Government of India,  
External Affairs Department, New Delhi.  
Reference your  
His Majesty's Charge d'Affaires, Bagdad.  
The Political Agent, Kuwait. ✓

Subject: Iraqi incursions into Kuwait.

Reference my telegram No. 190, dated the 30th March 1939, and connected correspondence.

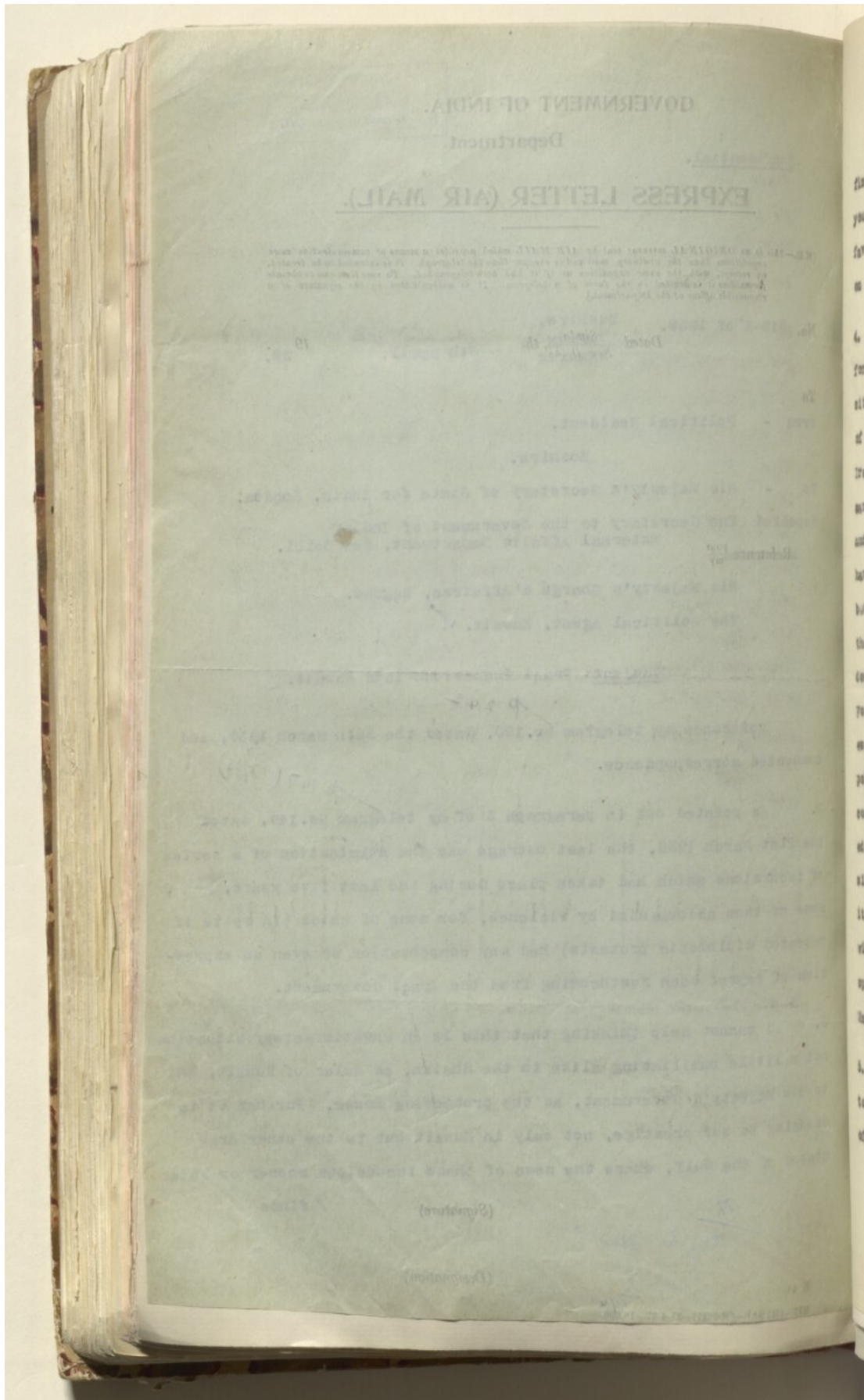
2. As pointed out in paragraph 3 of my telegram No. 149, dated the 21st March 1939, the last outrage was the culmination of a series of incursions which had taken place during the last five years, some of them accompanied by violence, for none of which (in spite of repeated diplomatic protests) had any compensation or even an expression of regret been forthcoming from the Iraqi Government.

3. I cannot help thinking that this is an unsatisfactory situation not a little humiliating alike to the Shaikh, as Ruler of Kuwait, and to His Majesty's Government, as the protecting Power. Further it is damaging to our prestige, not only in Kuwait but in the other Arab States of the Gulf, where the news of these incursions sooner or later

(Signature) / finds  
(Designation)

PA.  
May be filed?  
S. 44.  
MFP-1613 S&P-(M.2617)-21-4-37-15,000.







-2-

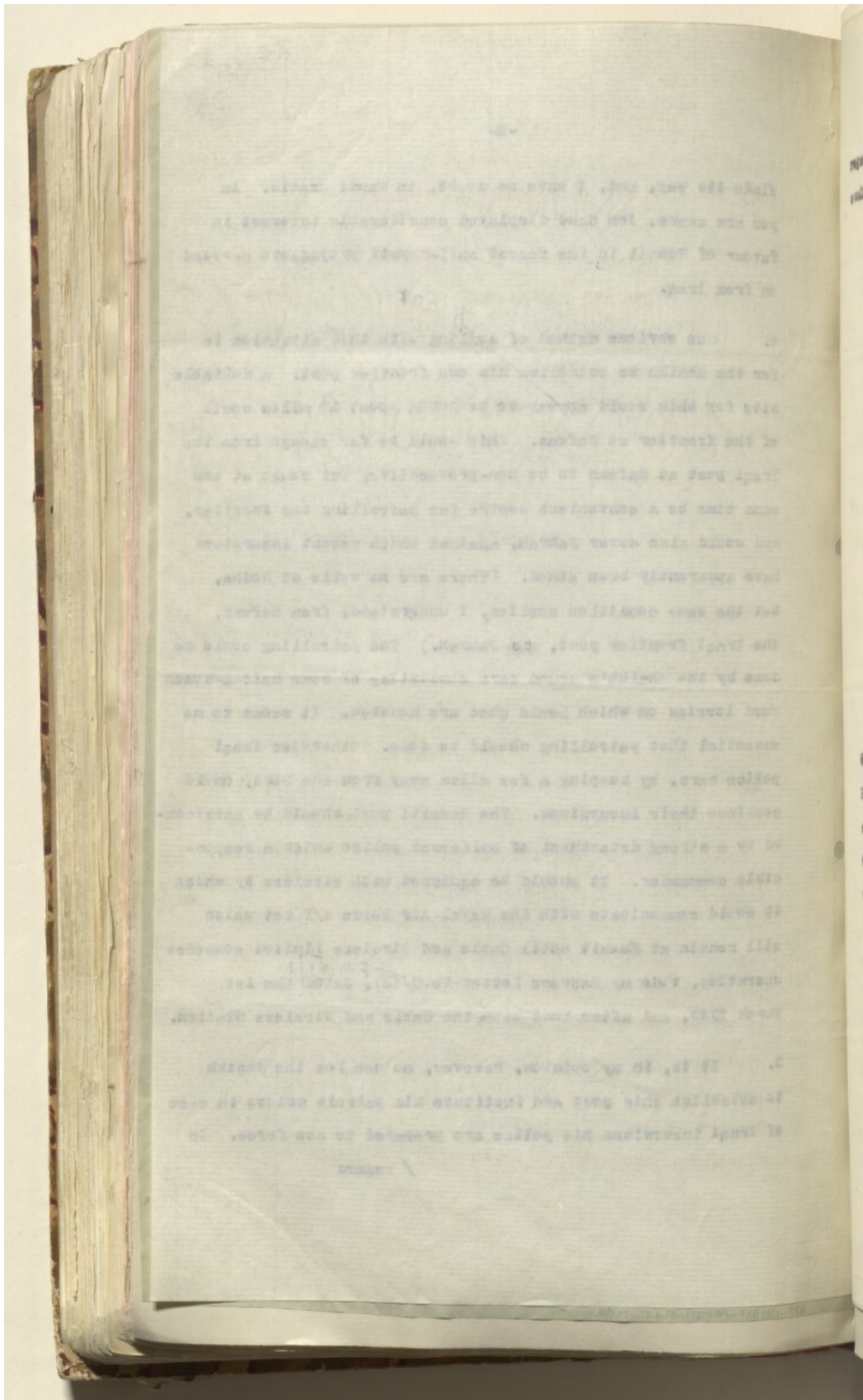
finds its way, and, I have no doubt, in Saudi Arabia. As you are aware, Ibn Saud displayed considerable interest in favour of Kuwait in the recent anti-Kuwait propaganda carried on from Iraq.

4. One obvious method of dealing with this situation is for the Shaikh to establish his own frontier post. A suitable site for this would appear to be RODHA about 12 miles south of the frontier at Safwan. This would be far enough from the Iraqi post at Safwan to be non-provocative, but would at the same time be a convenient centre for patrolling the frontier, and would also cover Jahrah, against which recent incursions have apparently been aimed. (There are no wells at Rodha, but the same condition applies, I understand, from Safwan, the Iraqi frontier post, to Jahrah.) The patrolling could be done by the Shaikh's armed cars consisting of some half-a-dozen Ford lorries on which Lewis guns are mounted. It seems to me essential that patrolling should be done. Otherwise Iraqi police cars, by keeping a few miles away from the post, could continue their incursions. The Kuwaiti post should be garrisoned by a strong detachment of uniformed police under a responsible commander. It should be equipped with wireless by which it could communicate with the Royal Air Force W/T set which will remain at Kuwait until Cable and Wireless Limited commence operating, vide my Express Letter No. 6/131, dated the 1st March 1939, and after that with the Cable and Wireless Station.

5. It is, in my opinion, however, no use for the Shaikh to establish this post and institute his patrols unless in case of Iraqi incursions his police are prepared to use force. In

/ regard









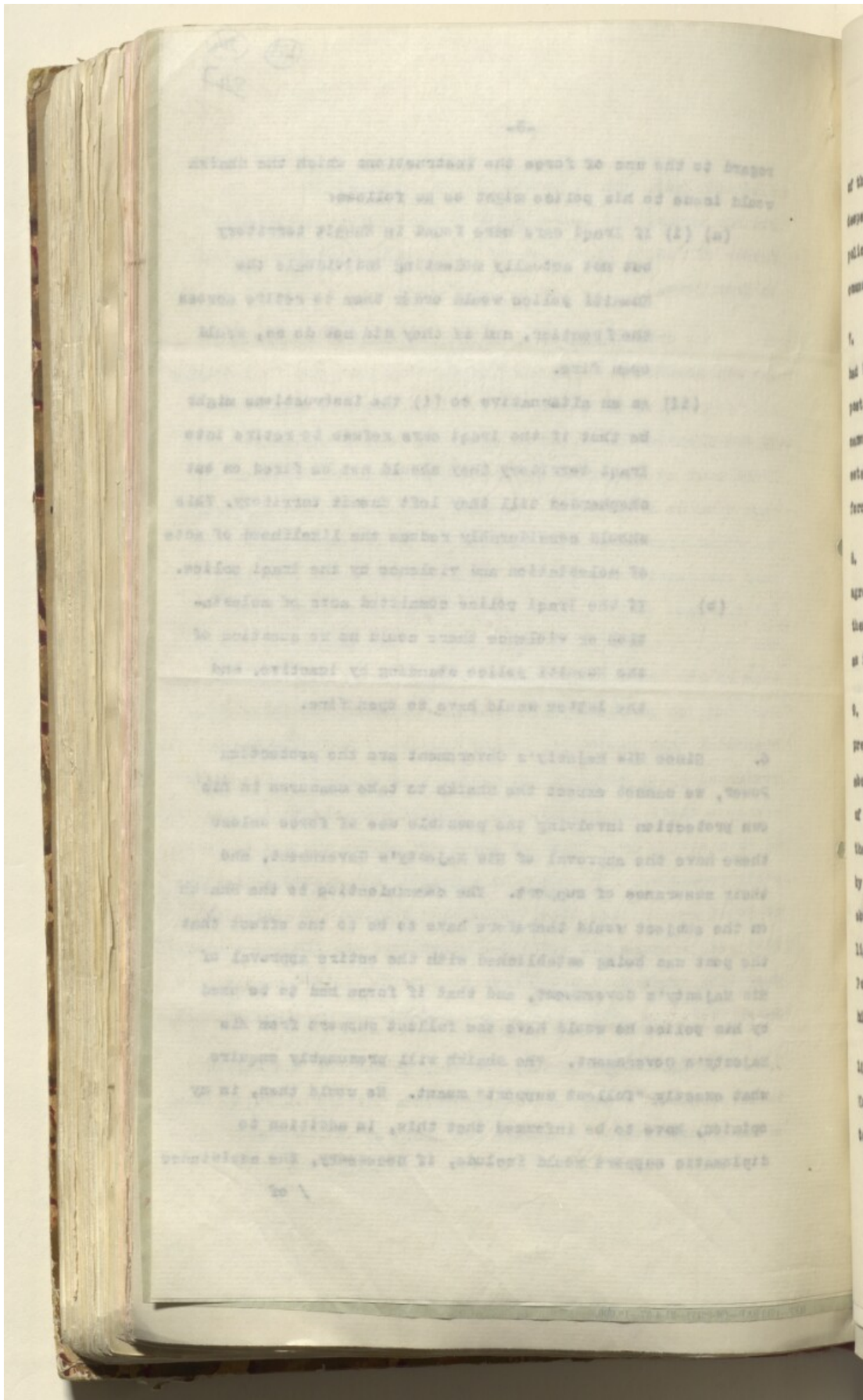
-3-

regard to the use of force the instructions which the Shaikh would issue to his police might be as follows:

- (a) (i) If Iraqi cars were found in Kuwait territory but not actually molesting individuals the Kuwaiti police would order them to retire across the frontier, and if they did not do so, would open fire.
- (ii) As an alternative to (i) the instructions might be that if the Iraqi cars refuse to retire into Iraqi territory they should not be fired on but shepherded till they left Kuwait territory. This should considerably reduce the likelihood of acts of molestation and violence by the Iraqi police.
- (b) If the Iraqi police committed acts of molestation or violence there could be no question of the Kuwaiti police standing by inactive, and the latter would have to open fire.

6. Since His Majesty's Government are the protecting Power, we cannot expect the Shaikh to take measures in his own protection involving the possible use of force unless these have the approval of His Majesty's Government, and their assurance of support. The communication to the Shaikh on the subject would therefore have to be to the effect that the post was being established with the entire approval of His Majesty's Government, and that if force had to be used by his police he would have the fullest support from His Majesty's Government. The Shaikh will presumably enquire what exactly "fullest support" meant. He would then, in my opinion, have to be informed that this, in addition to diplomatic support would include, if necessary, the assistance

/ of







-4-

of the armed forces of His Majesty's Government, e.g. the despatch of Royal Air Force armoured cars to support his police. The Iraq Government would have to be informed of the communication which had been made to the Shaikh.

7. I think it is unlikely that after this communication had been made to the Iraq Government, and after a strong Kuwaiti post was actually in being, that a clash would occur, but we cannot rule out this possibility and if a post is to be established at all it must certainly be free to resort to force if necessary.

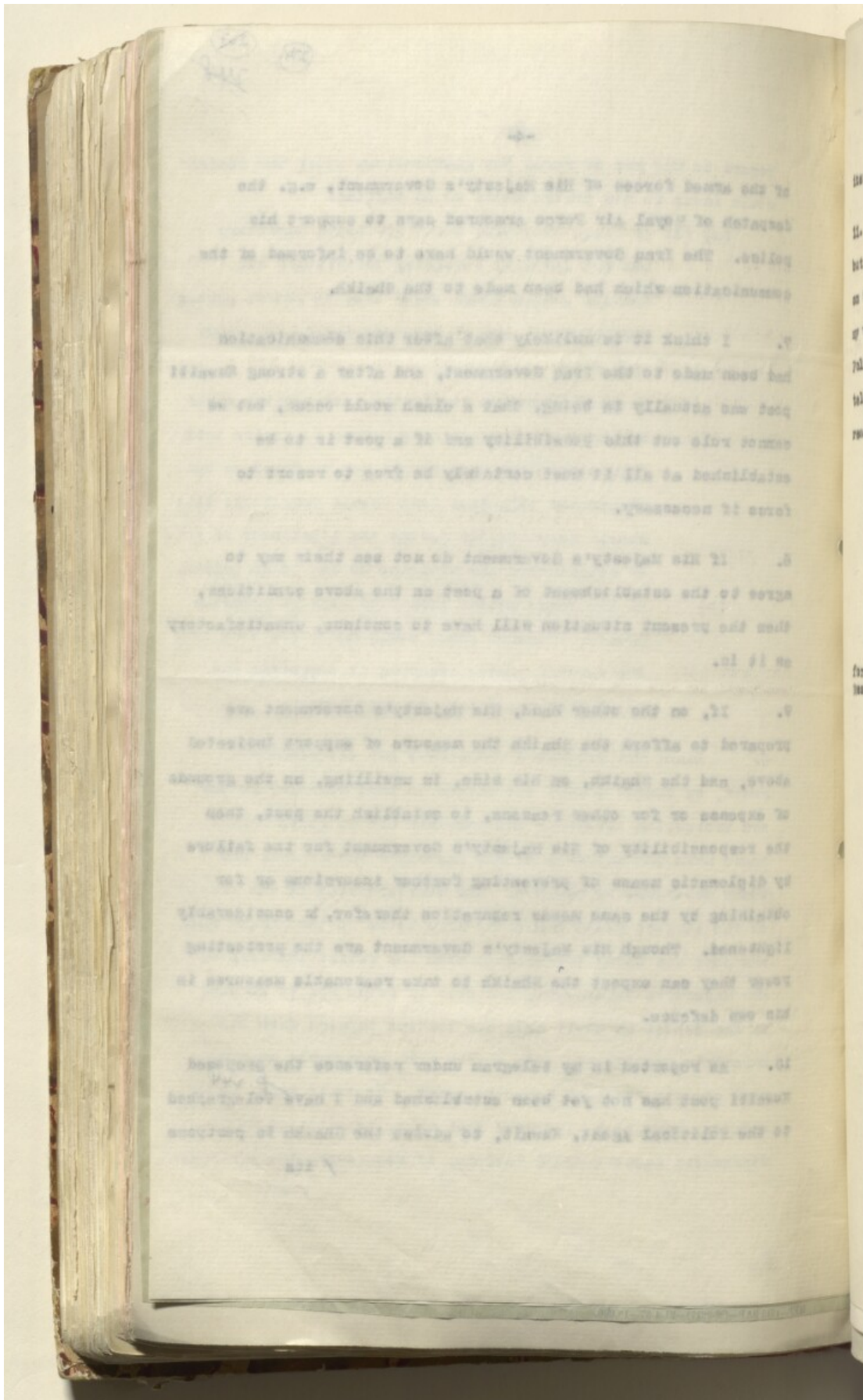
8. If His Majesty's Government do not see their way to agree to the establishment of a post on the above conditions, then the present situation will have to continue, unsatisfactory as it is.

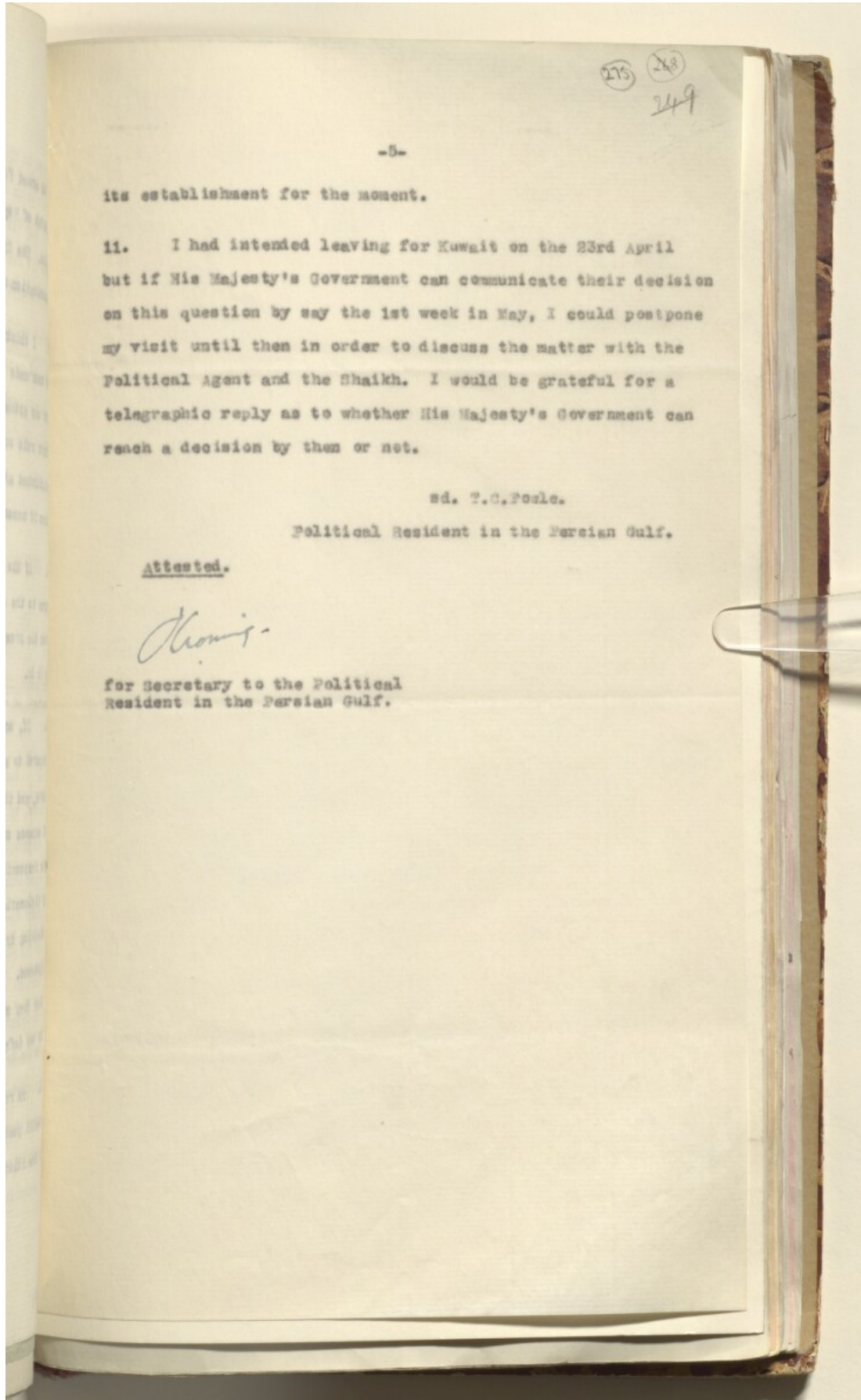
9. If, on the other hand, His Majesty's Government are prepared to afford the Shaikh the measure of support indicated above, and the Shaikh, on his side, is unwilling, on the grounds of expense or for other reasons, to establish the post, then the responsibility of His Majesty's Government for the failure by diplomatic means of preventing further incursions or for obtaining by the same means reparation therefor, is considerably lightened. Though His Majesty's Government are the protecting Power they can expect the Shaikh to take reasonable measures in his own defence.

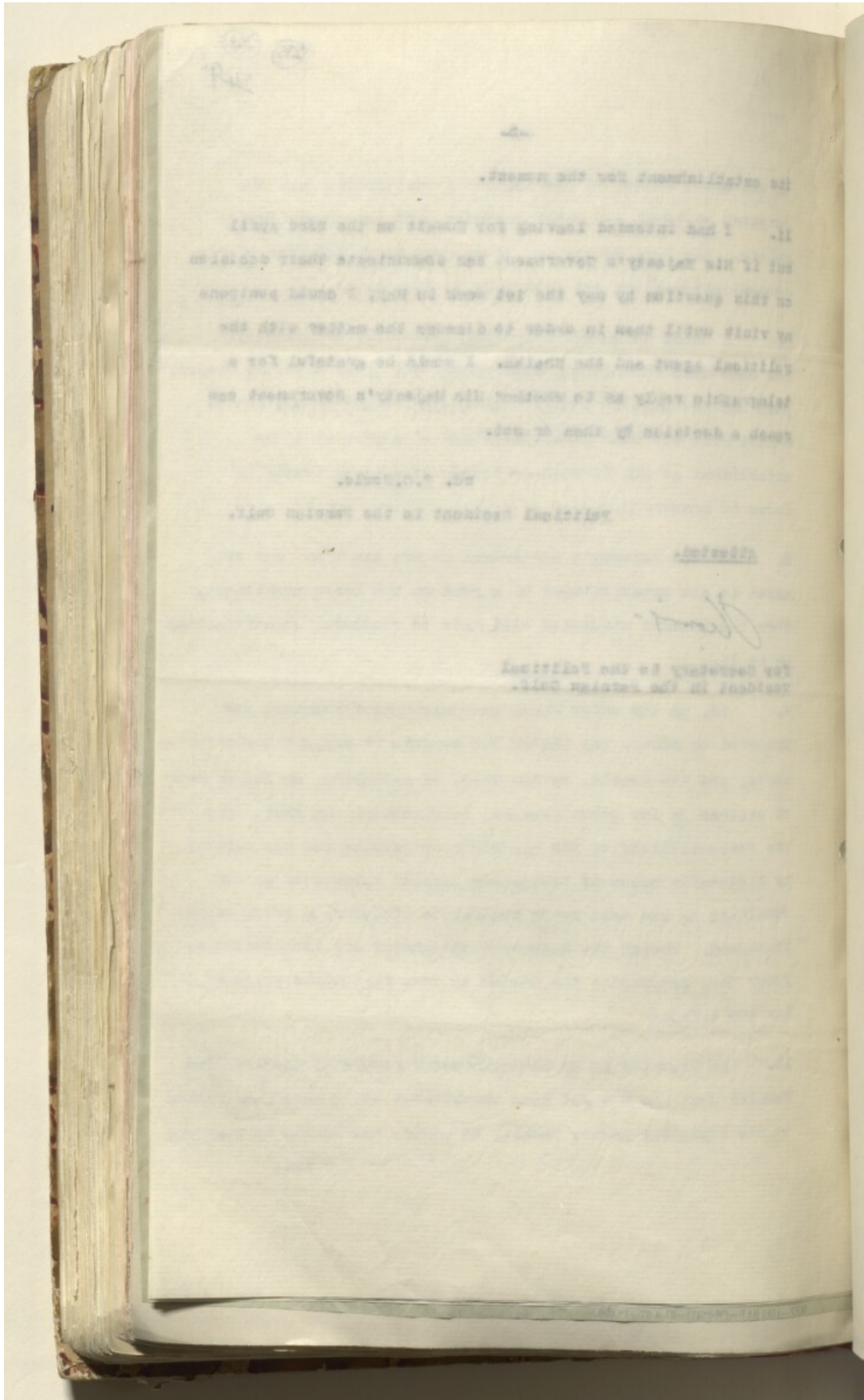
10. As reported in my telegram under reference the proposed Kuwaiti post has not yet been established and I have telegraphed to the Political Agent, Kuwait, to advise the Shaikh to postpone

/ its

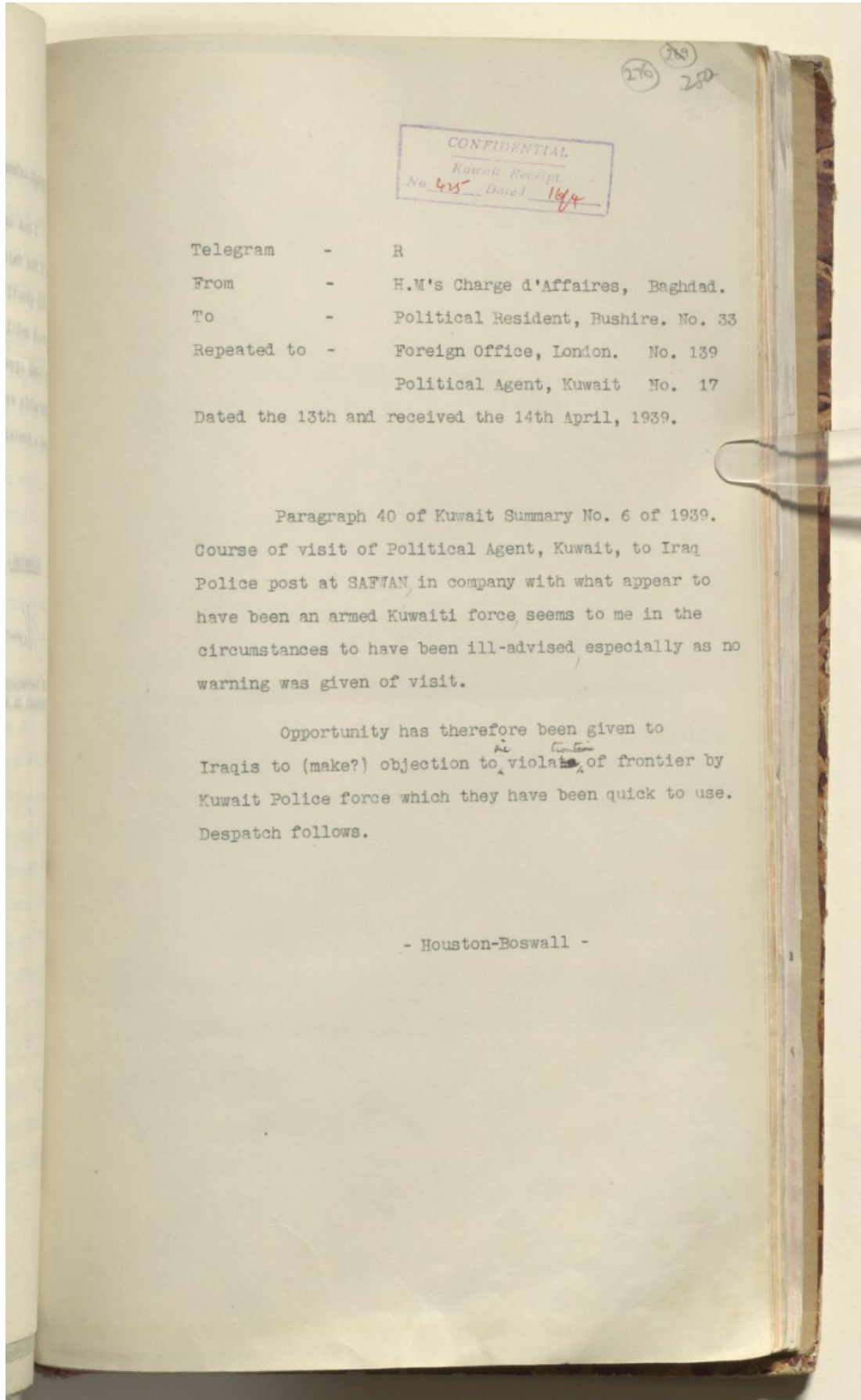


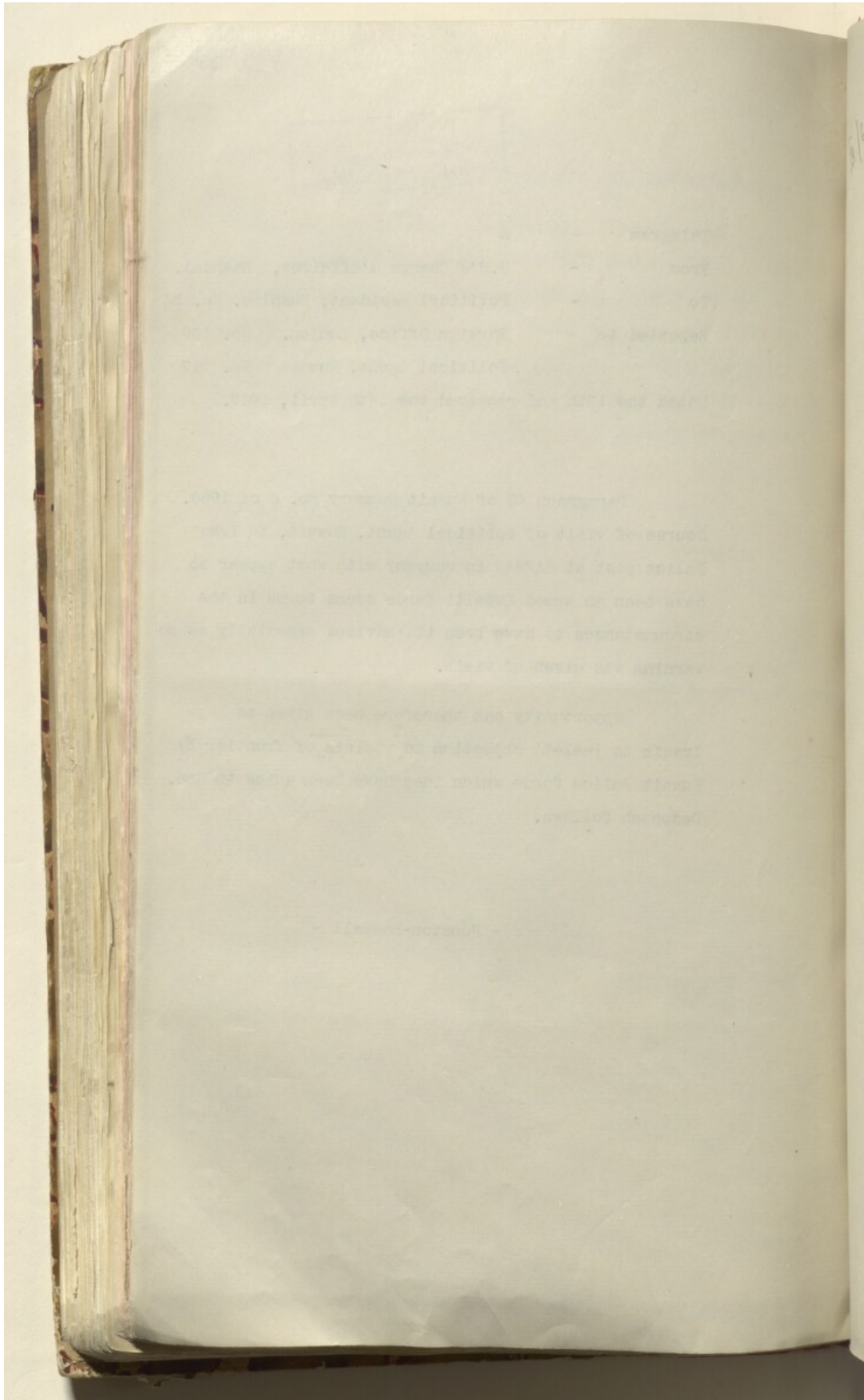


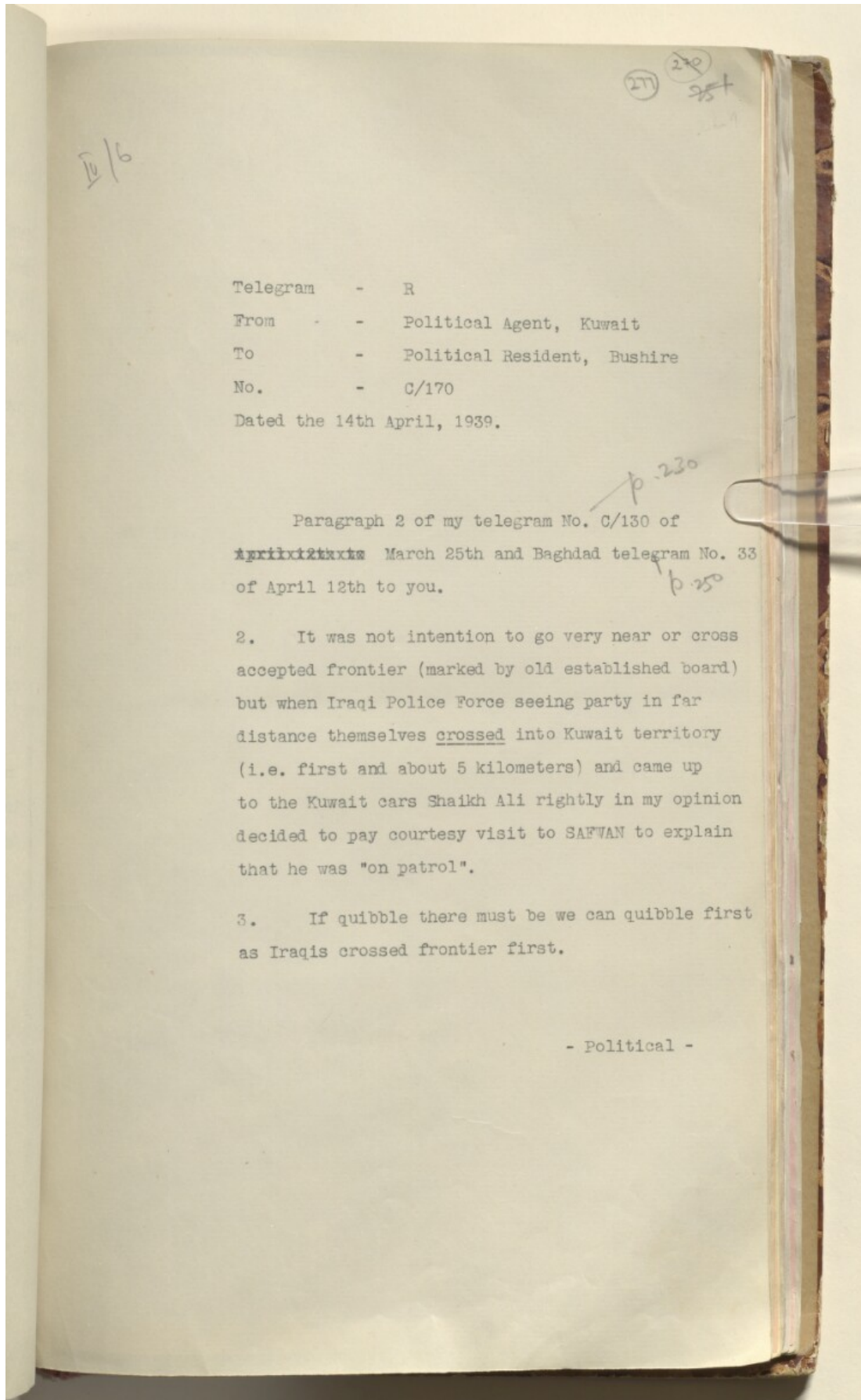




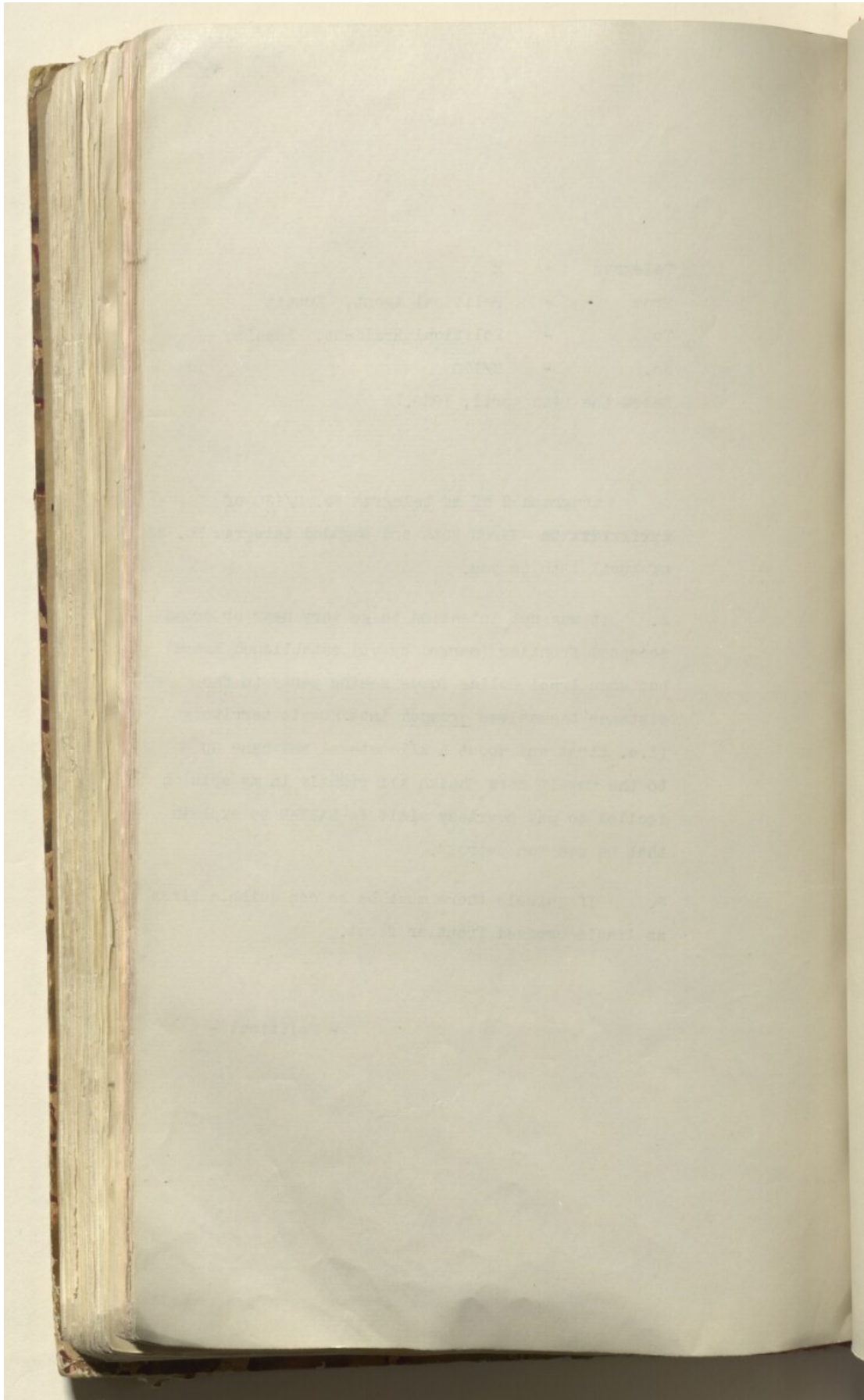


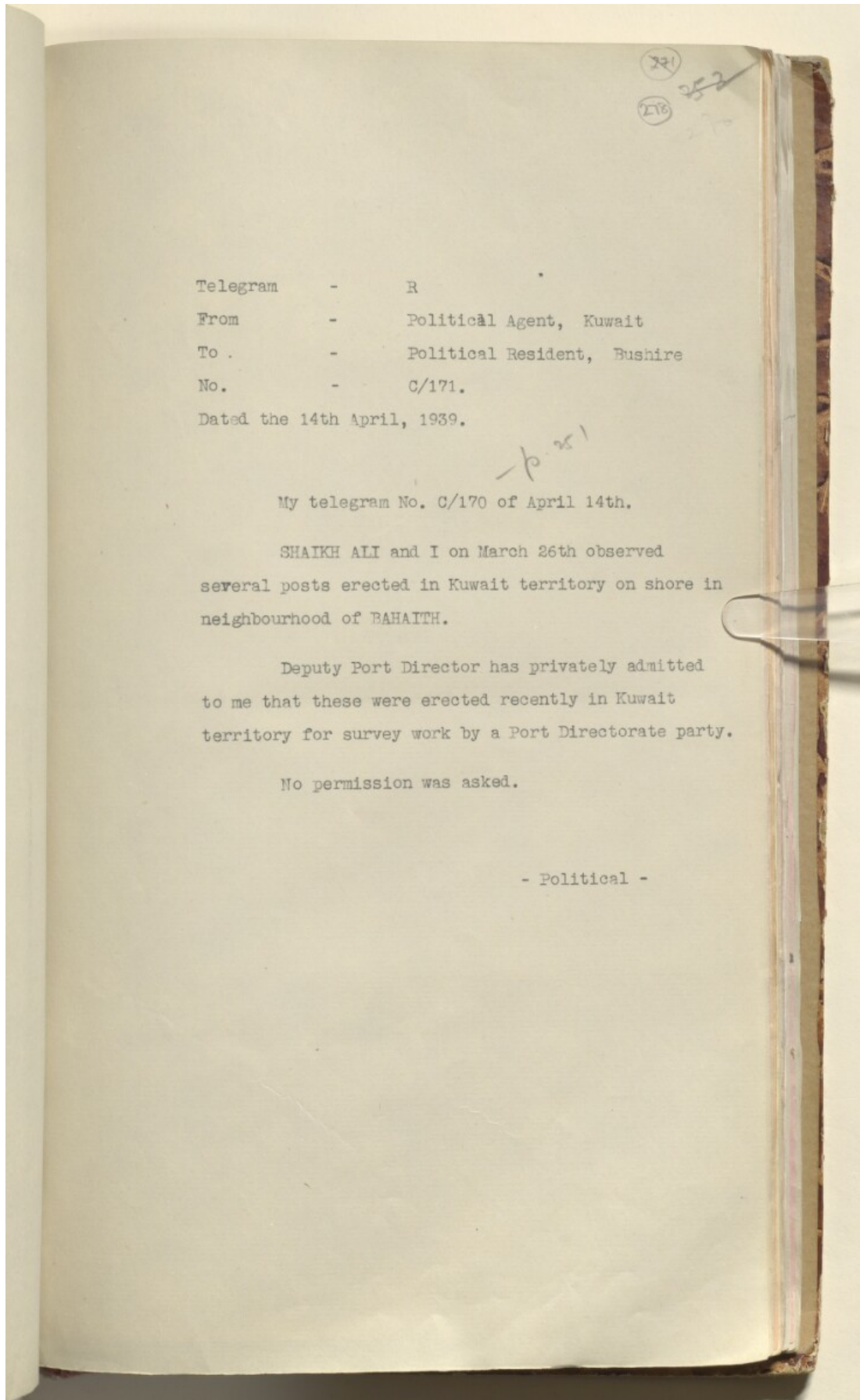


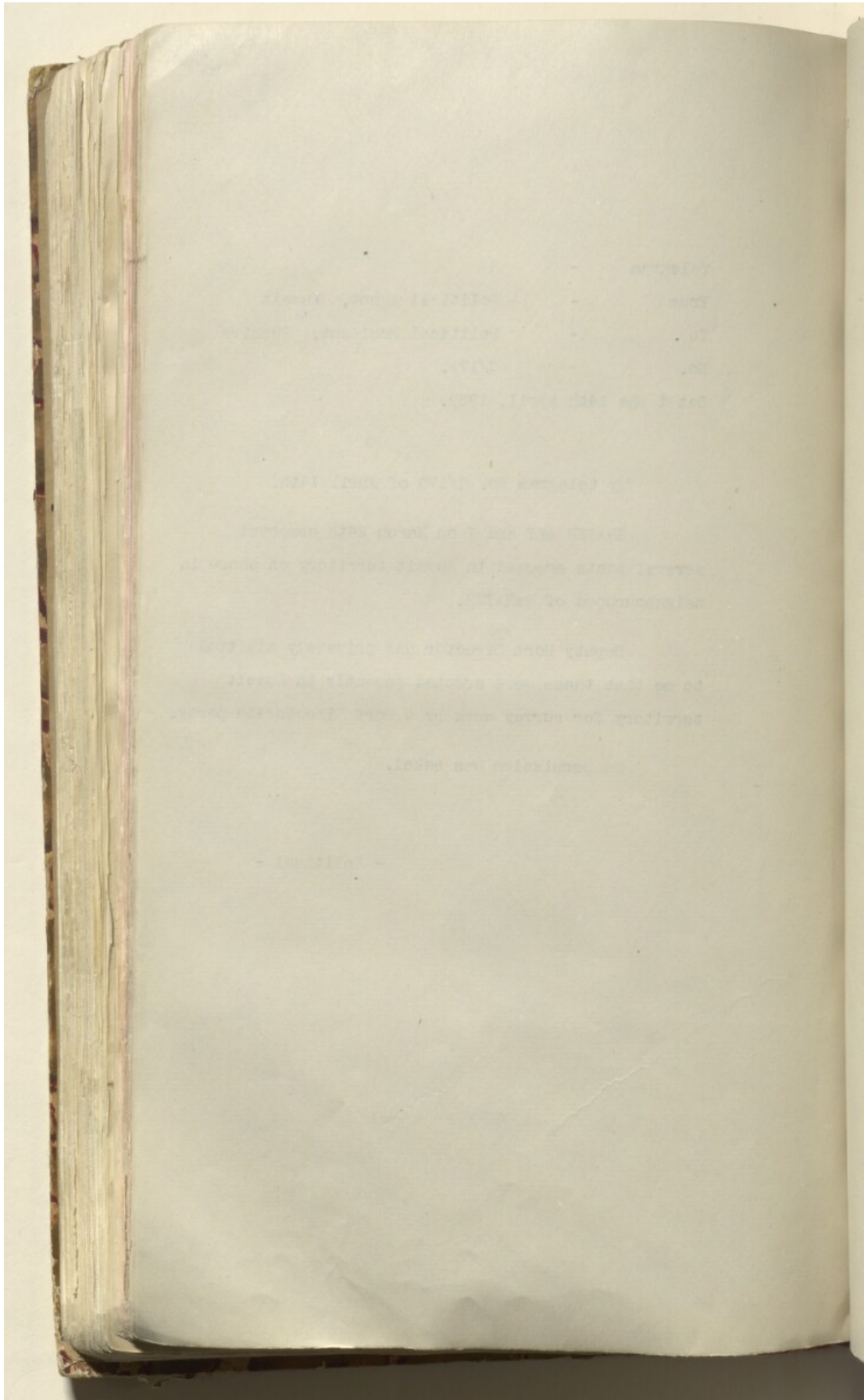




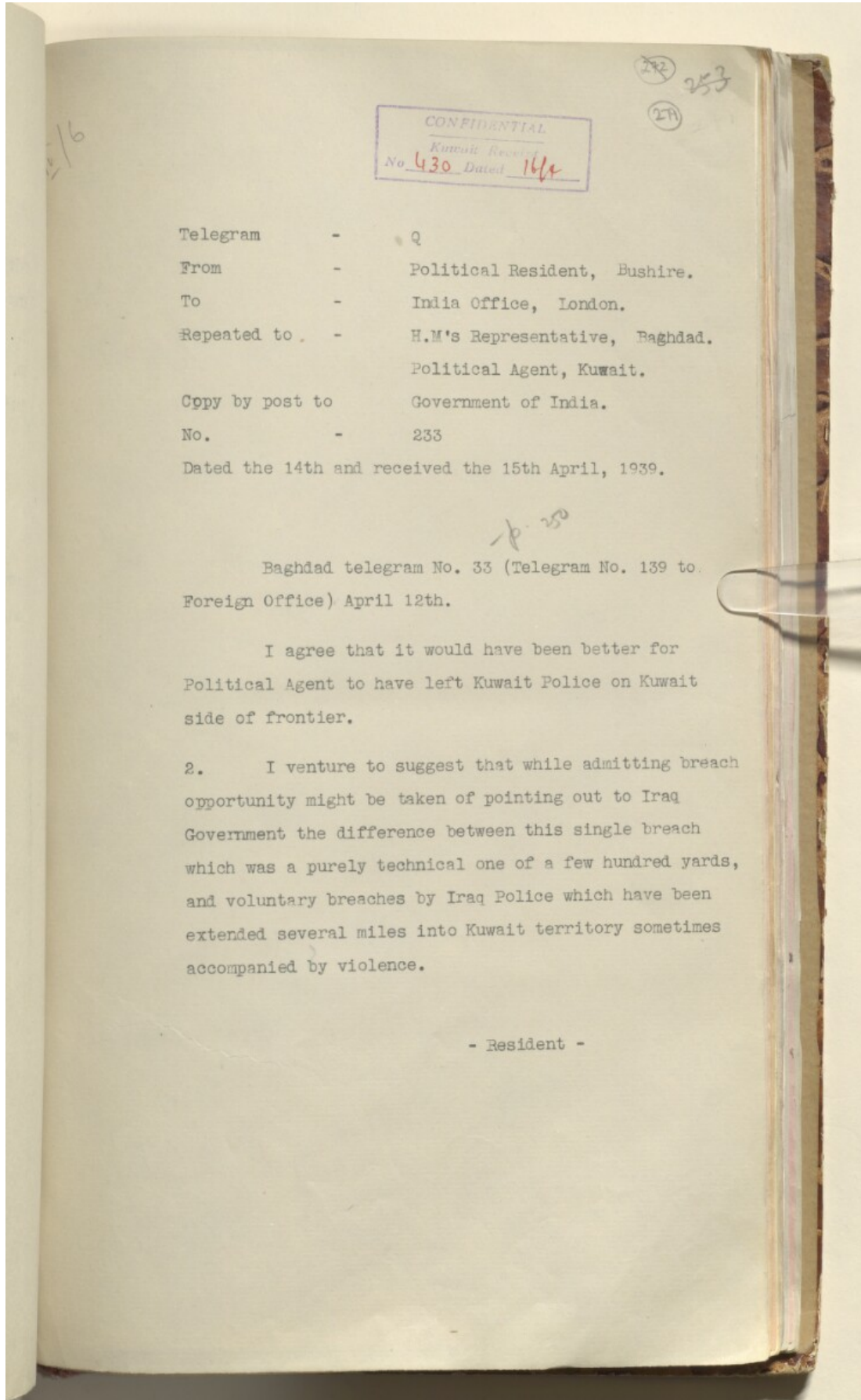


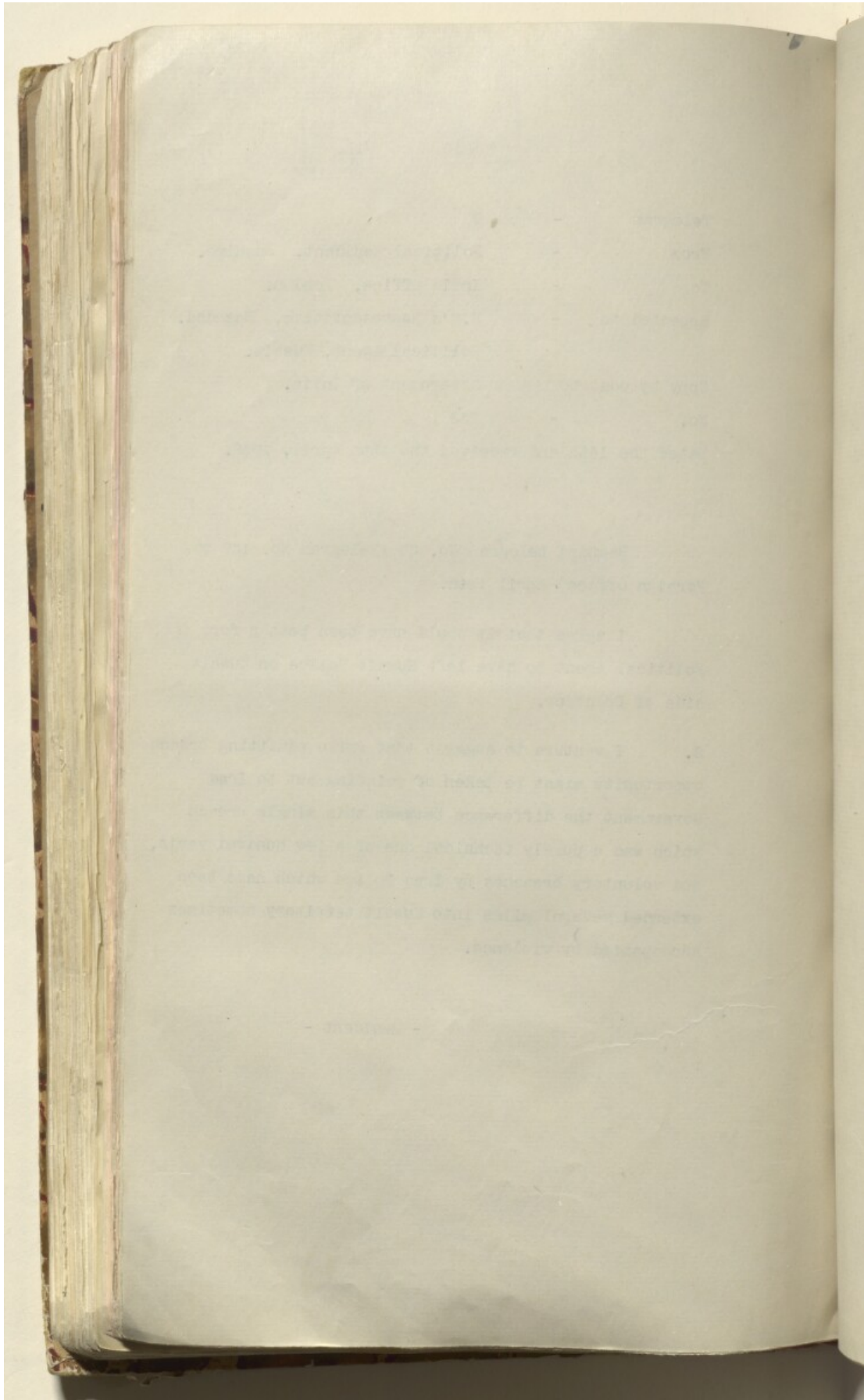
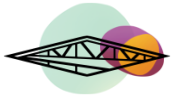


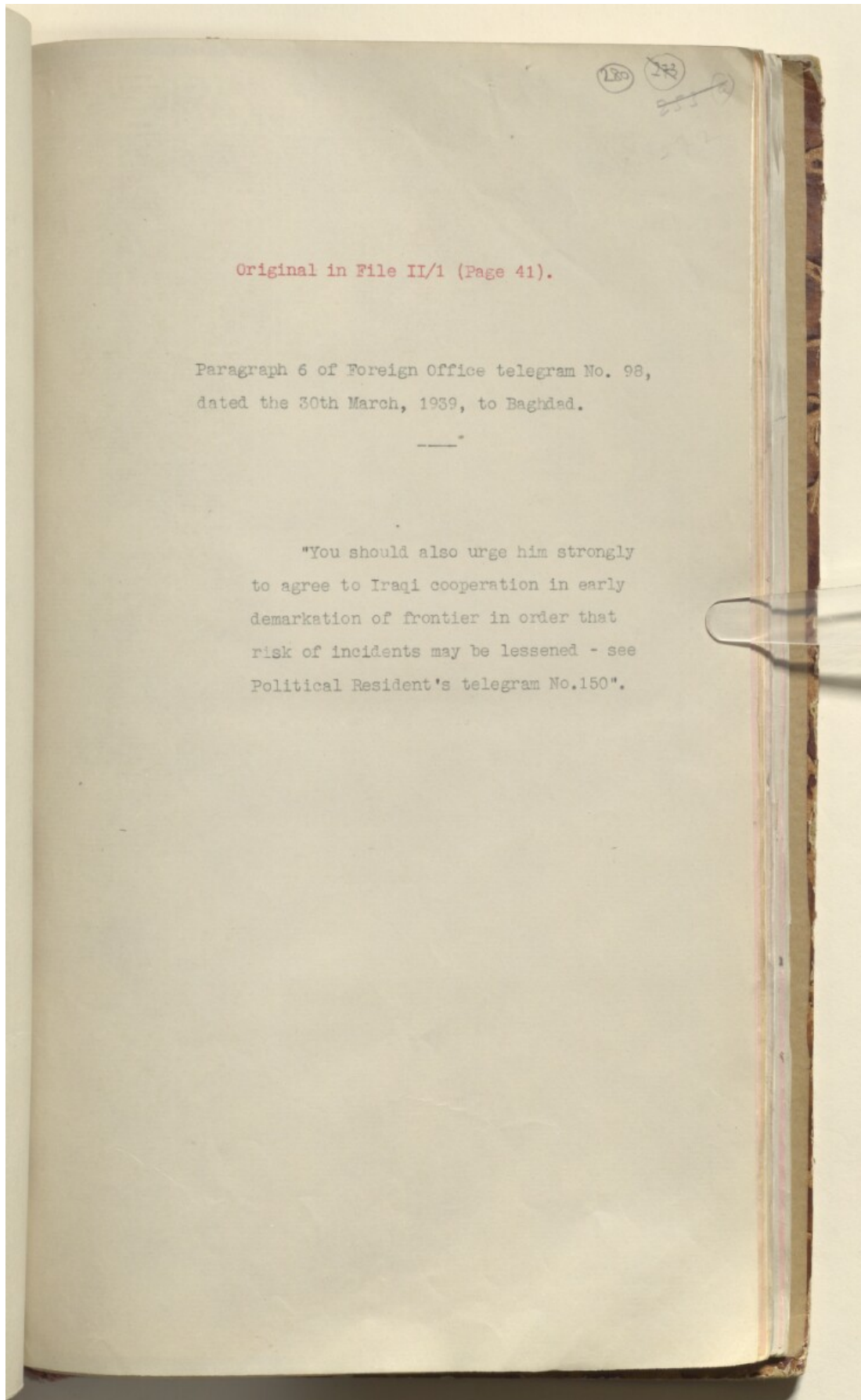




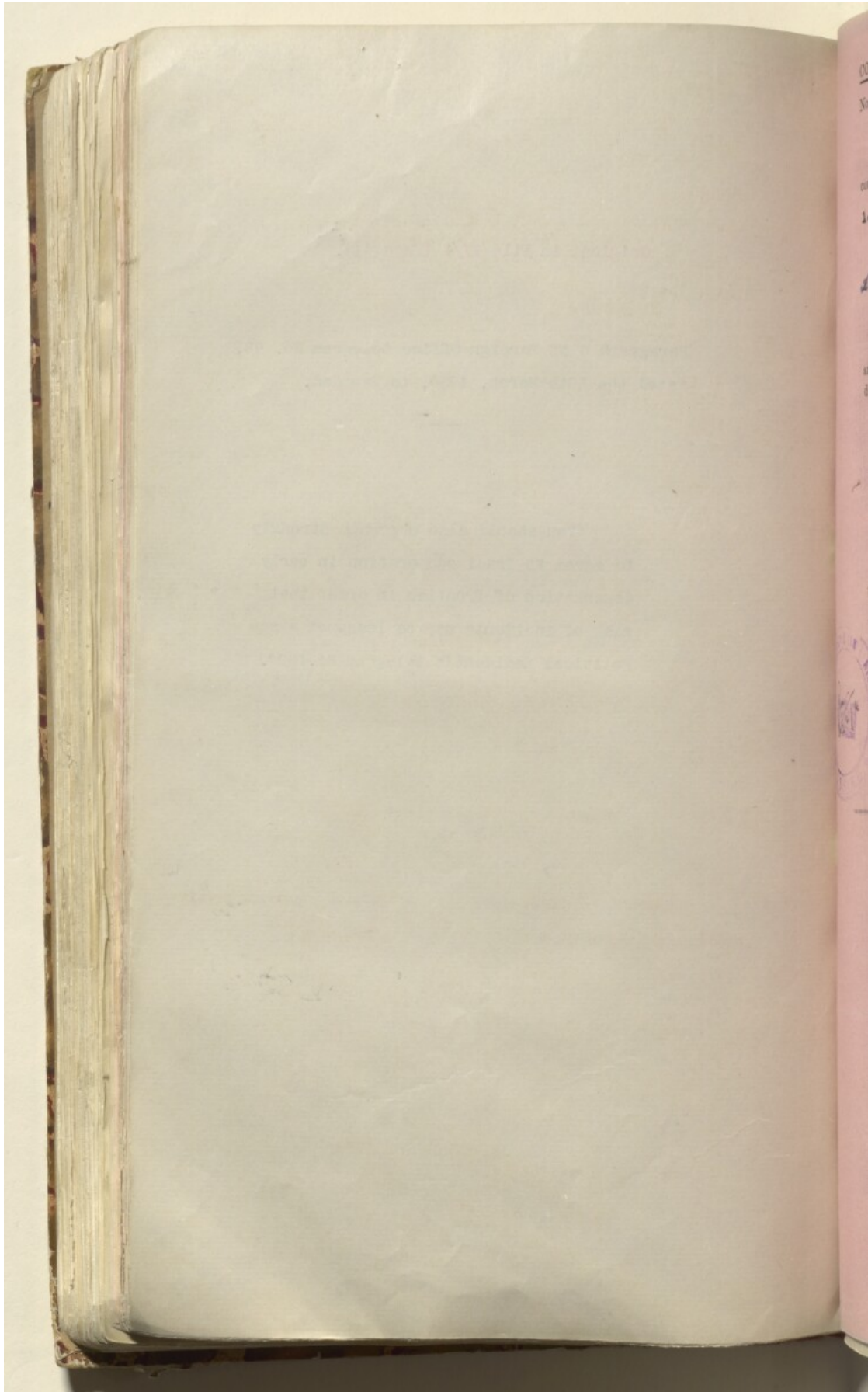
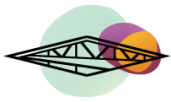














**CONFIDENTIAL.**

No. 382-S

**CONFIDENTIAL**  
Kuwait Receipt  
No 475 Dated 26/4

The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf presents his compliments to

1. The Secretary to the Government of India,  
External Affairs Department,  
New Delhi.
2. The Political Agent,  
Kuwait.

and has the honour to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned documents (٣).

British Consulate-General, BUSHIRE. Dated. 22nd April 1939.

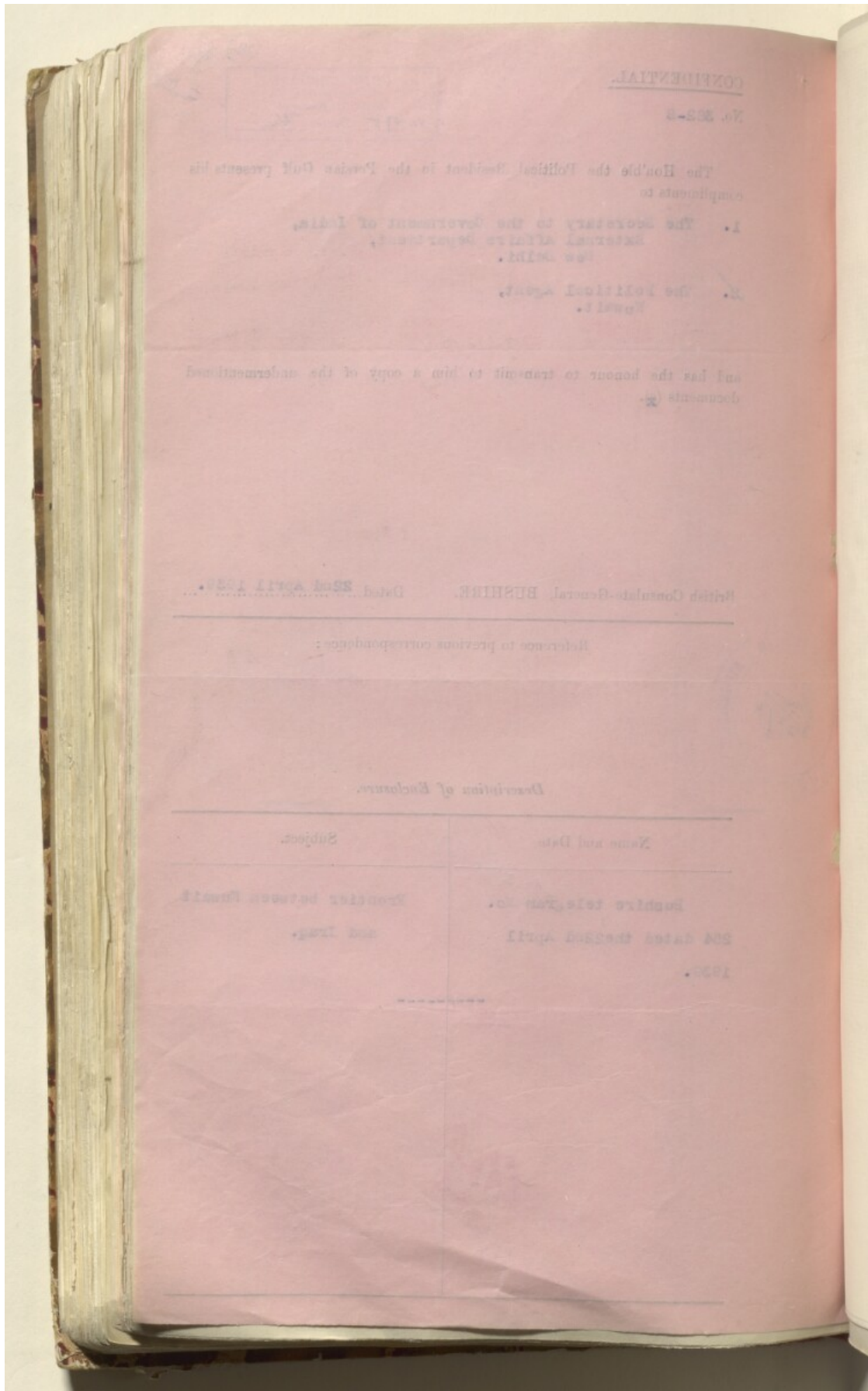
Reference to previous correspondence :

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date	Subject.
Bushire telegram No. 254 dated the 22nd April 1939.	Frontier between Kuwait and Iraq.

253 (c)

eng







Telegram S.  
From Political Resident, Bushire.  
To H.M.'s Charge d'Affaires, Baghdad.  
Repeated to H.M.'s Secretary of State for India,  
London.  
Copy by post Secretary to the Government of India,  
External Affairs Department, New Delhi.  
Political Agent, Kuwait.

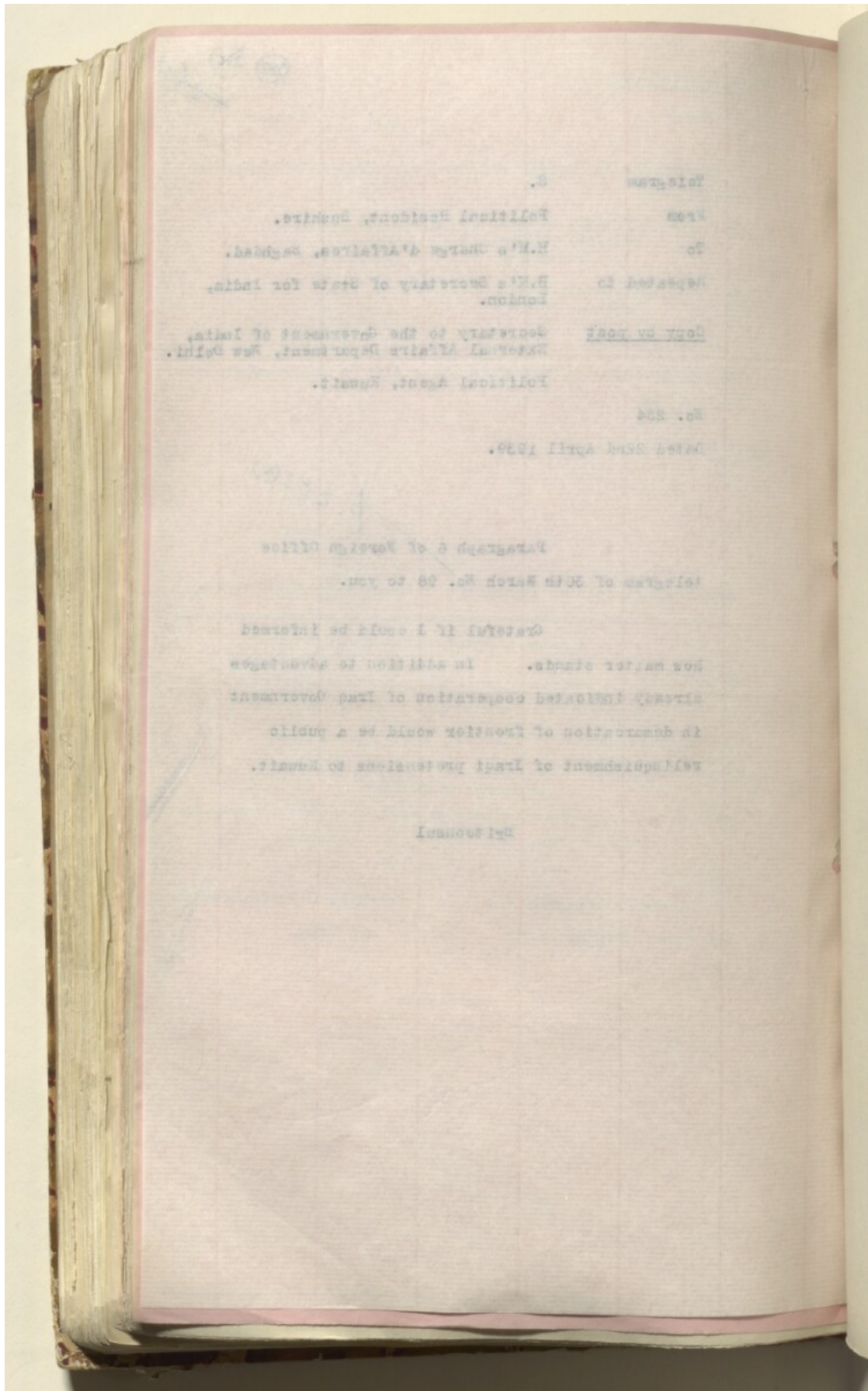
No. 254

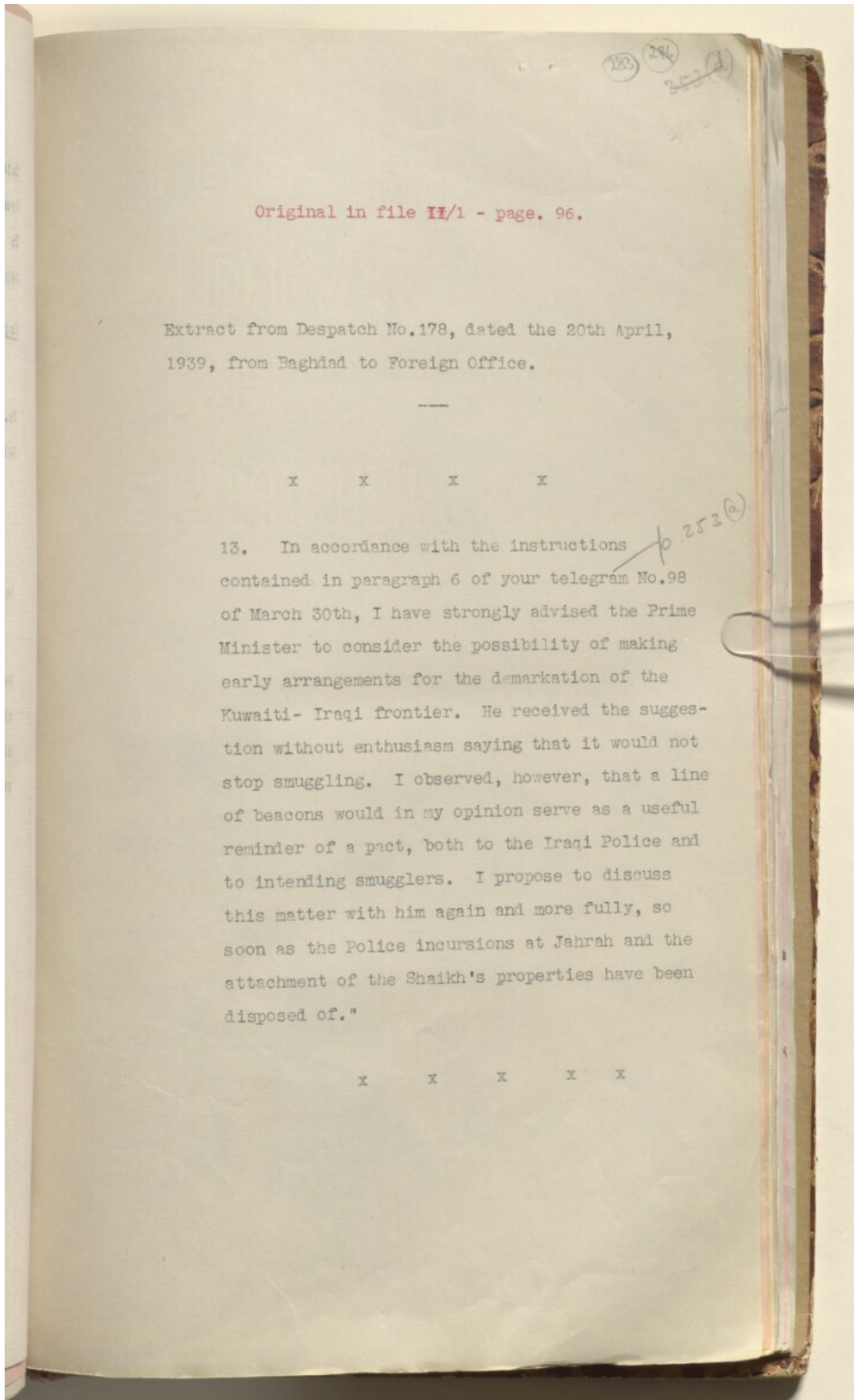
Dated 22nd April 1939.

Paragraph 6 of Foreign Office  
telegram of 30th March No. 98 to you.

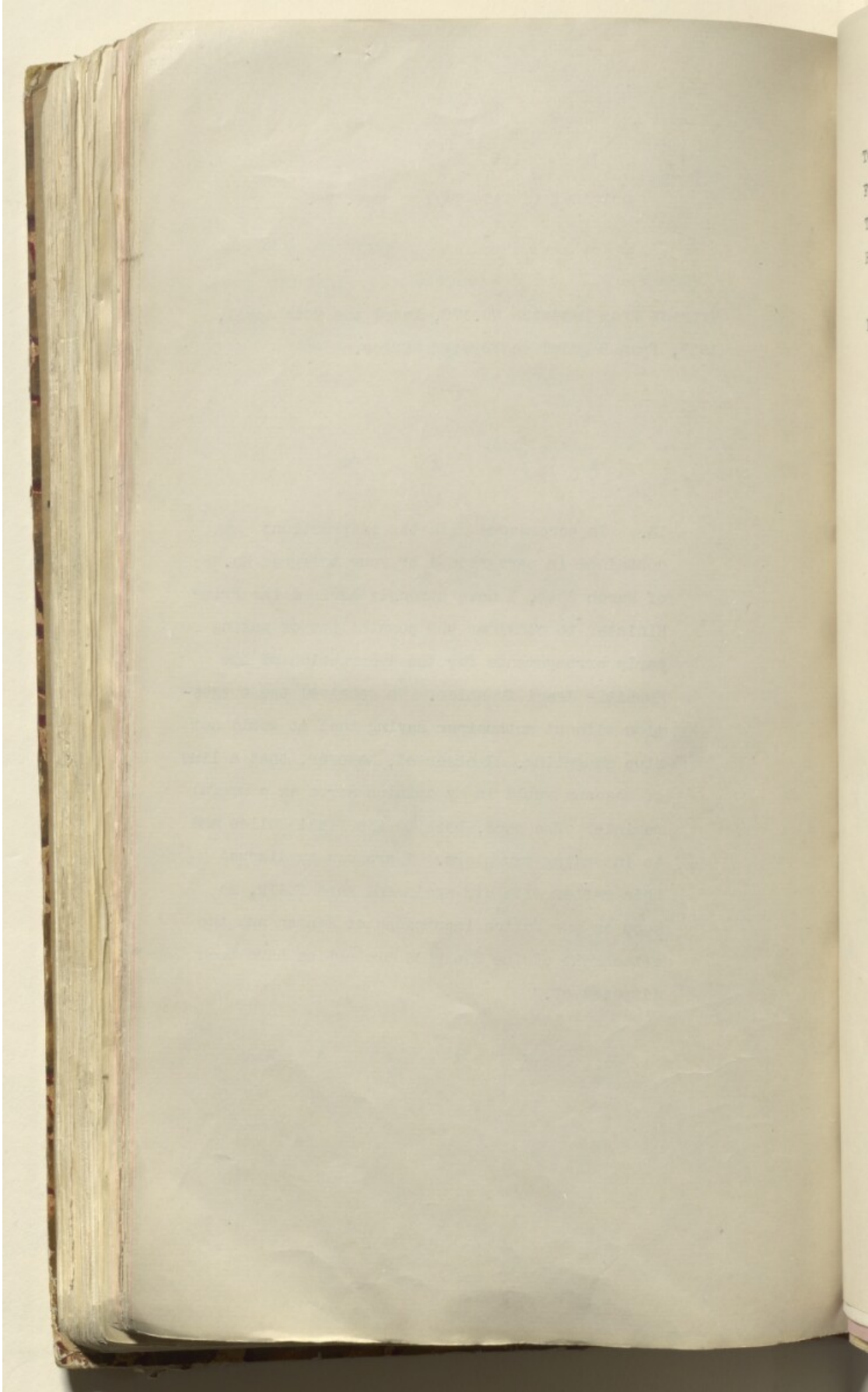
Grateful if I could be informed  
how matter stands. In addition to advantages  
already indicated cooperation of Iraq Government  
in demarcation of frontier would be a public  
relinquishment of Iraqi pretensions to Kuwait.

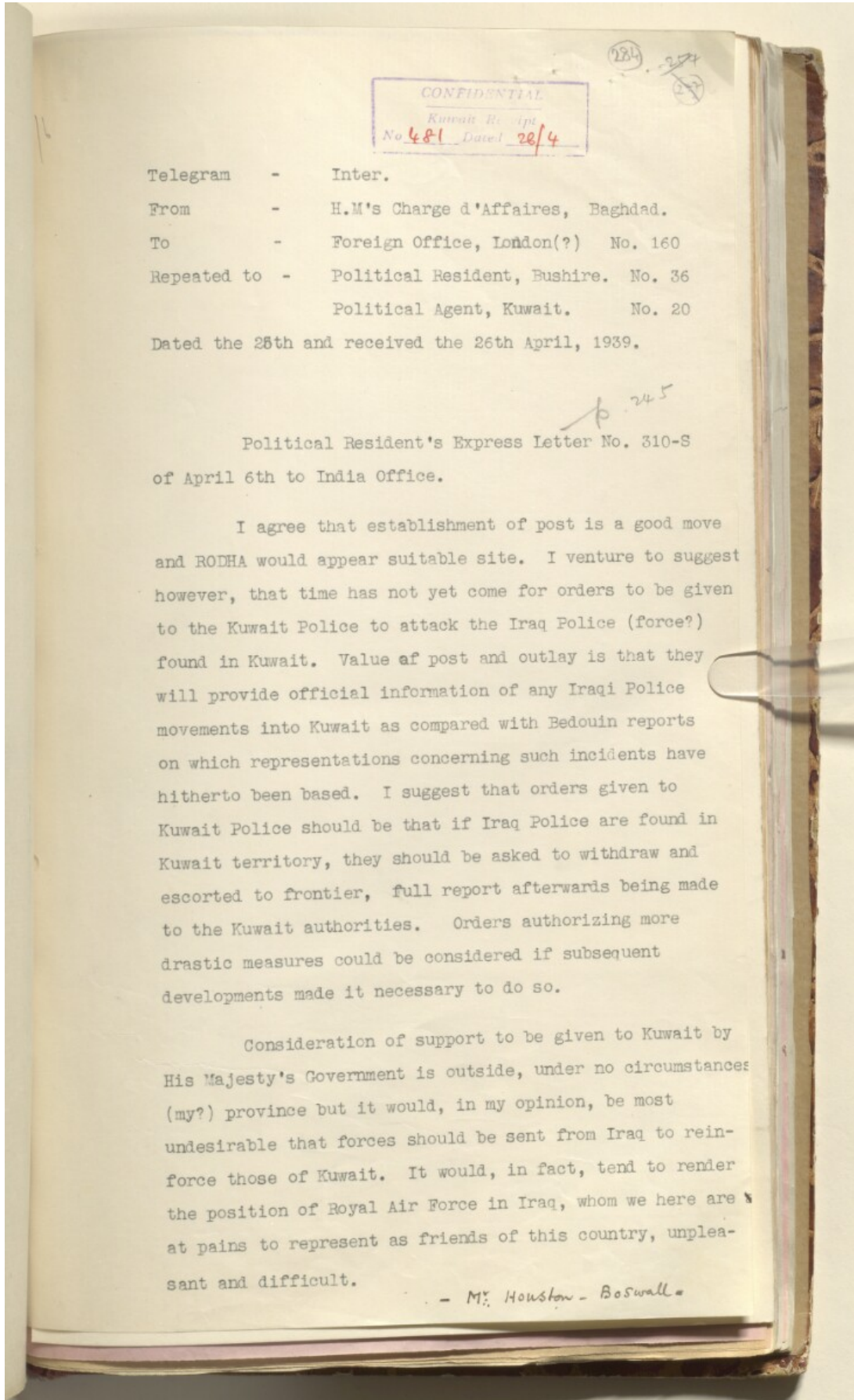
Britconsul











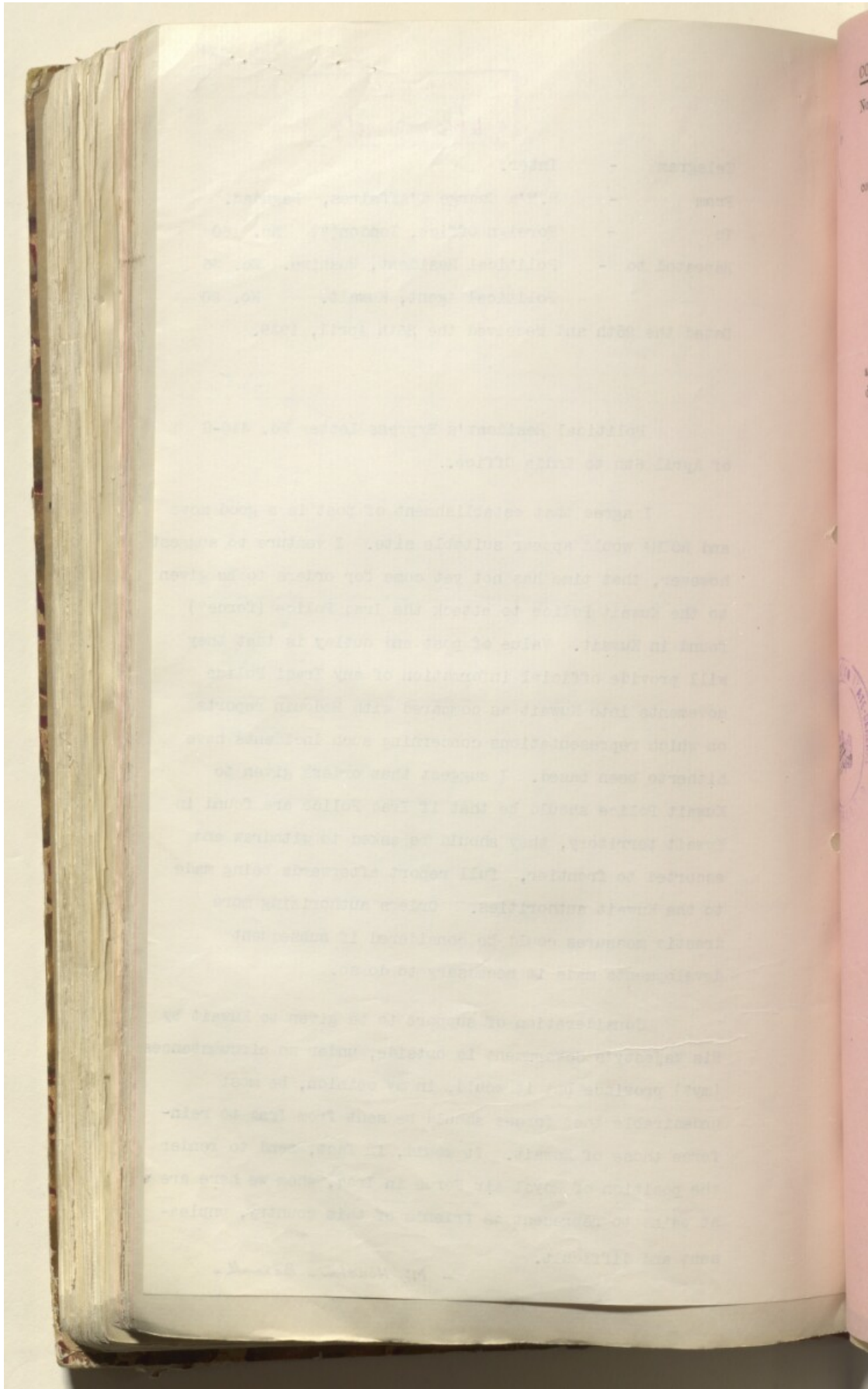
Telegram - Inter.  
From - H.M's Charge d'Affaires, Baghdad.  
To - Foreign Office, London(?) No. 160  
Repeated to - Political Resident, Bushire. No. 36  
Political Agent, Kuwait. No. 20  
Dated the 28th and received the 26th April, 1939.

Political Resident's Express Letter No. 310-S  
of April 6th to India Office.

I agree that establishment of post is a good move and RODHA would appear suitable site. I venture to suggest however, that time has not yet come for orders to be given to the Kuwait Police to attack the Iraq Police (force?) found in Kuwait. Value of post and outlay is that they will provide official information of any Iraqi Police movements into Kuwait as compared with Bedouin reports on which representations concerning such incidents have hitherto been based. I suggest that orders given to Kuwait Police should be that if Iraq Police are found in Kuwait territory, they should be asked to withdraw and escorted to frontier, full report afterwards being made to the Kuwait authorities. Orders authorizing more drastic measures could be considered if subsequent developments made it necessary to do so.

Consideration of support to be given to Kuwait by His Majesty's Government is outside, under no circumstances (my?) province but it would, in my opinion, be most undesirable that forces should be sent from Iraq to reinforce those of Kuwait. It would, in fact, tend to render the position of Royal Air Force in Iraq, whom we here are at pains to represent as friends of this country, unpleasant and difficult.

- Mr. Houston - Boswall -







CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 386-S

CONFIDENTIAL  
Kuraah Receipt  
No 477 Dated 26/4

The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf presents his compliments to

The Political Agent,  
Kuwait.

and has the honour to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned documents (٤).

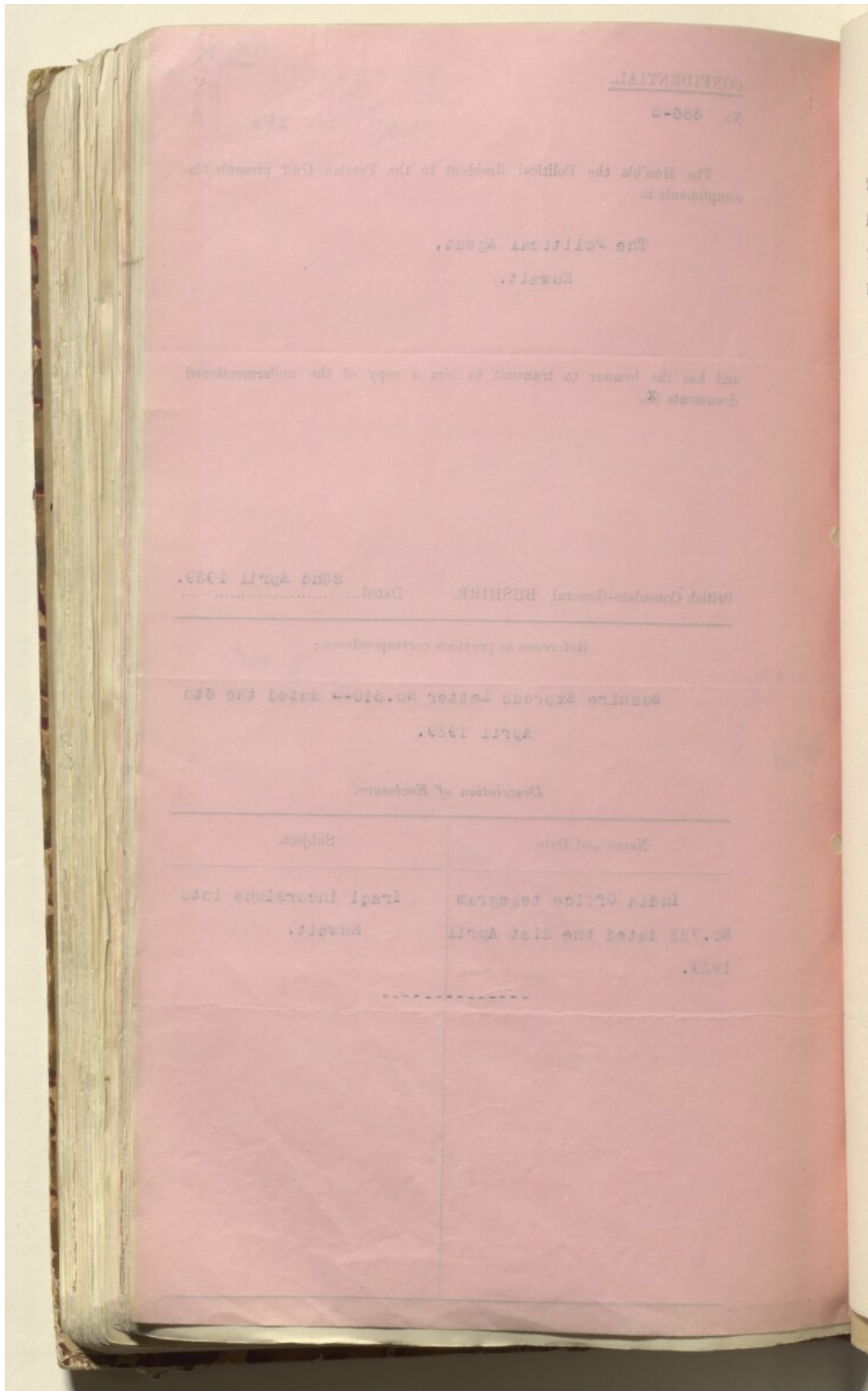
British Consulate-General, BUSHIRE. Dated 22nd April 1939.

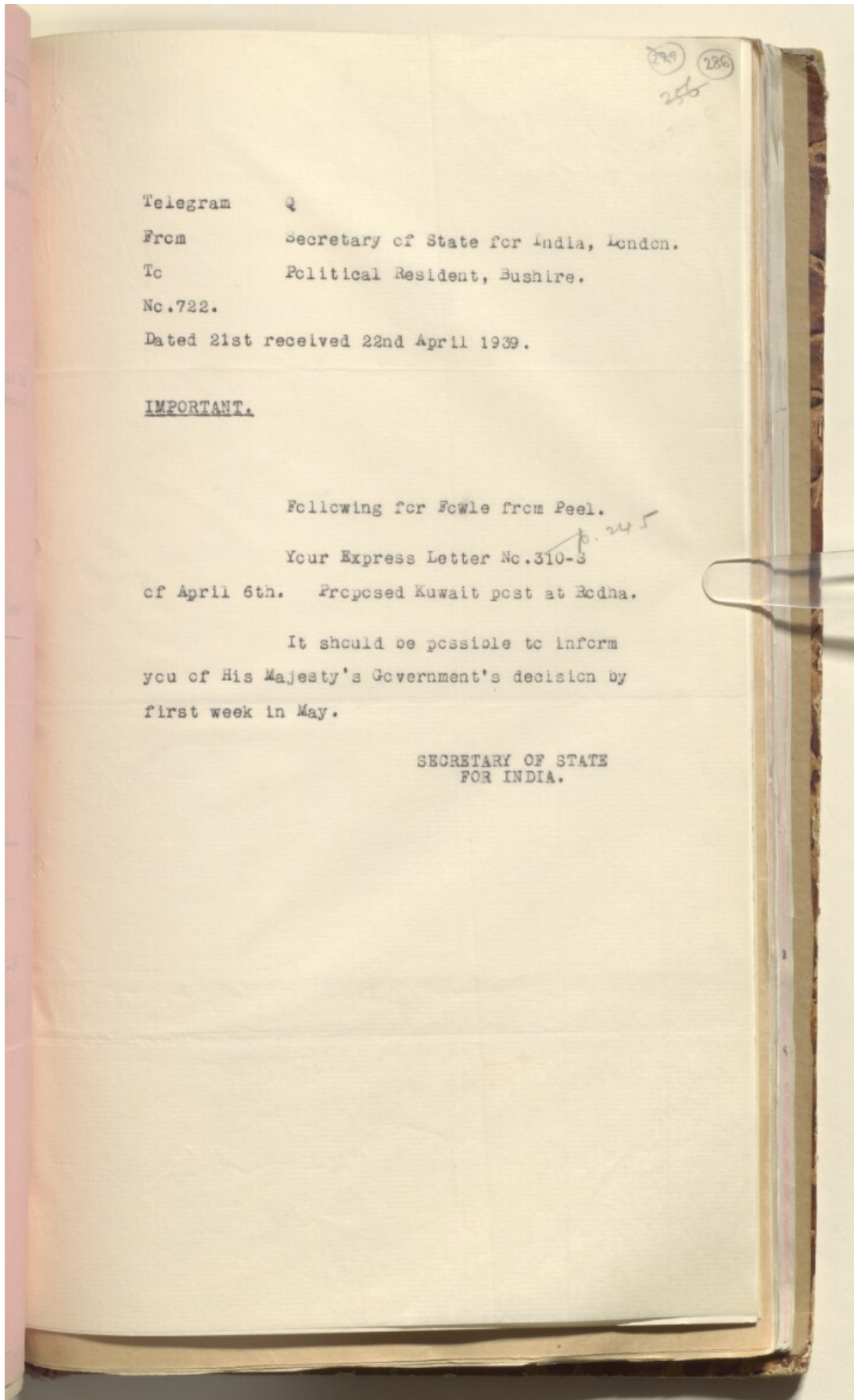
Reference to previous correspondence:

Bushire Express Letter No. 310-S dated the 6th April 1939.

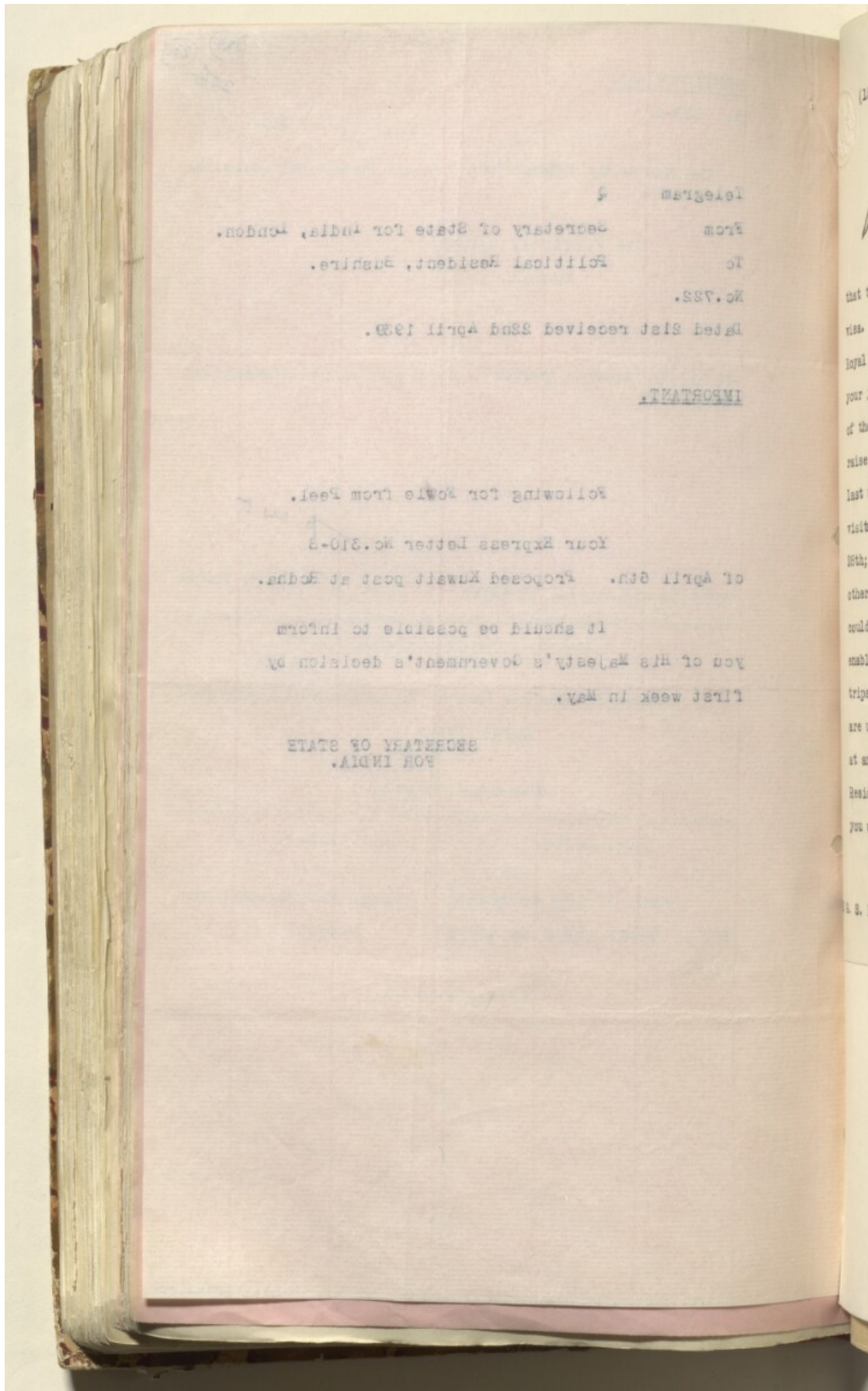
Description of Enclosure.

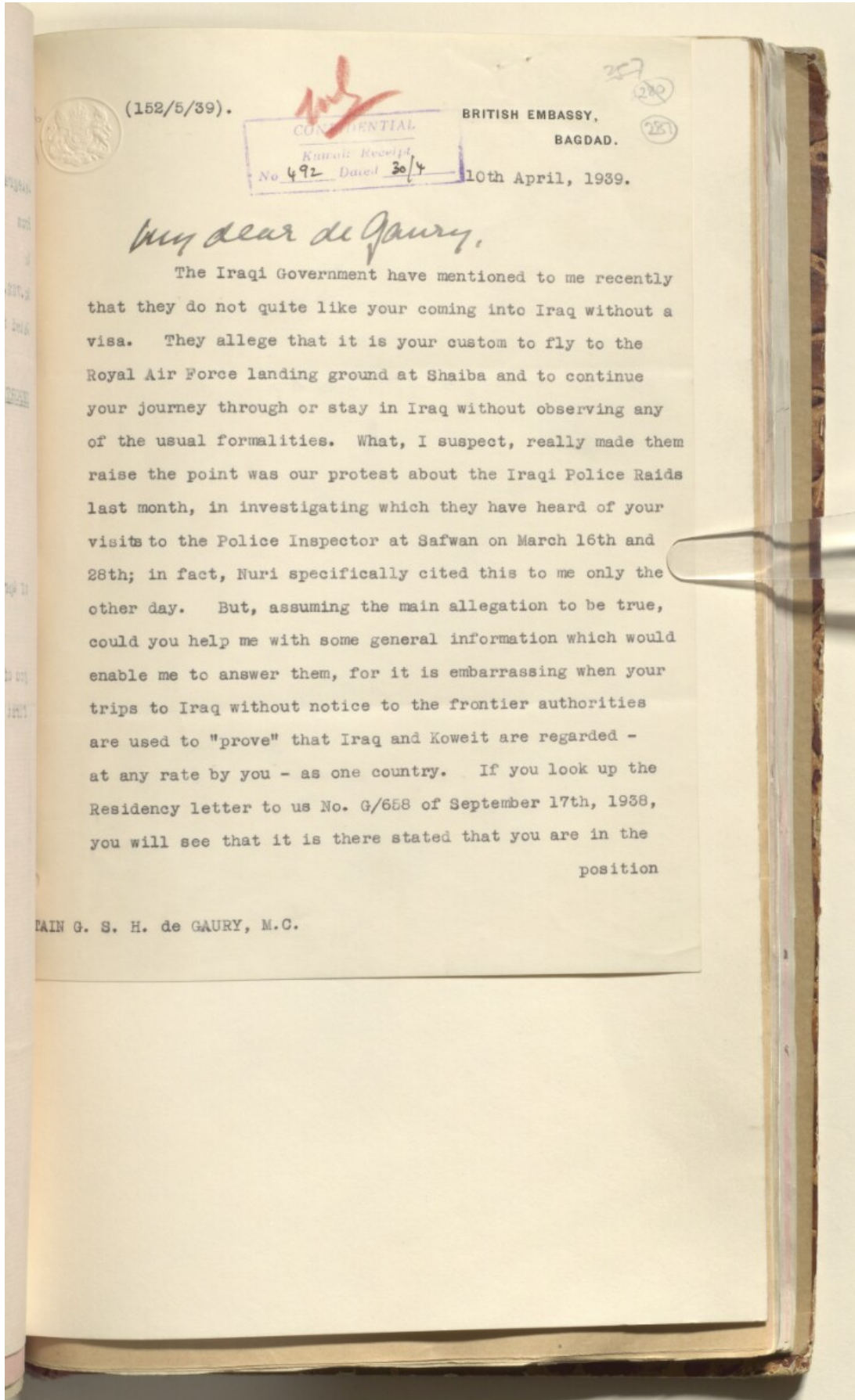
Name and Date	Subject.
India Office telegram No. 722 dated the 21st April 1939.	Iraqi incursions into Kuwait.



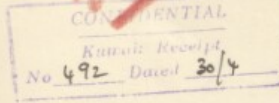








(152/5/39).



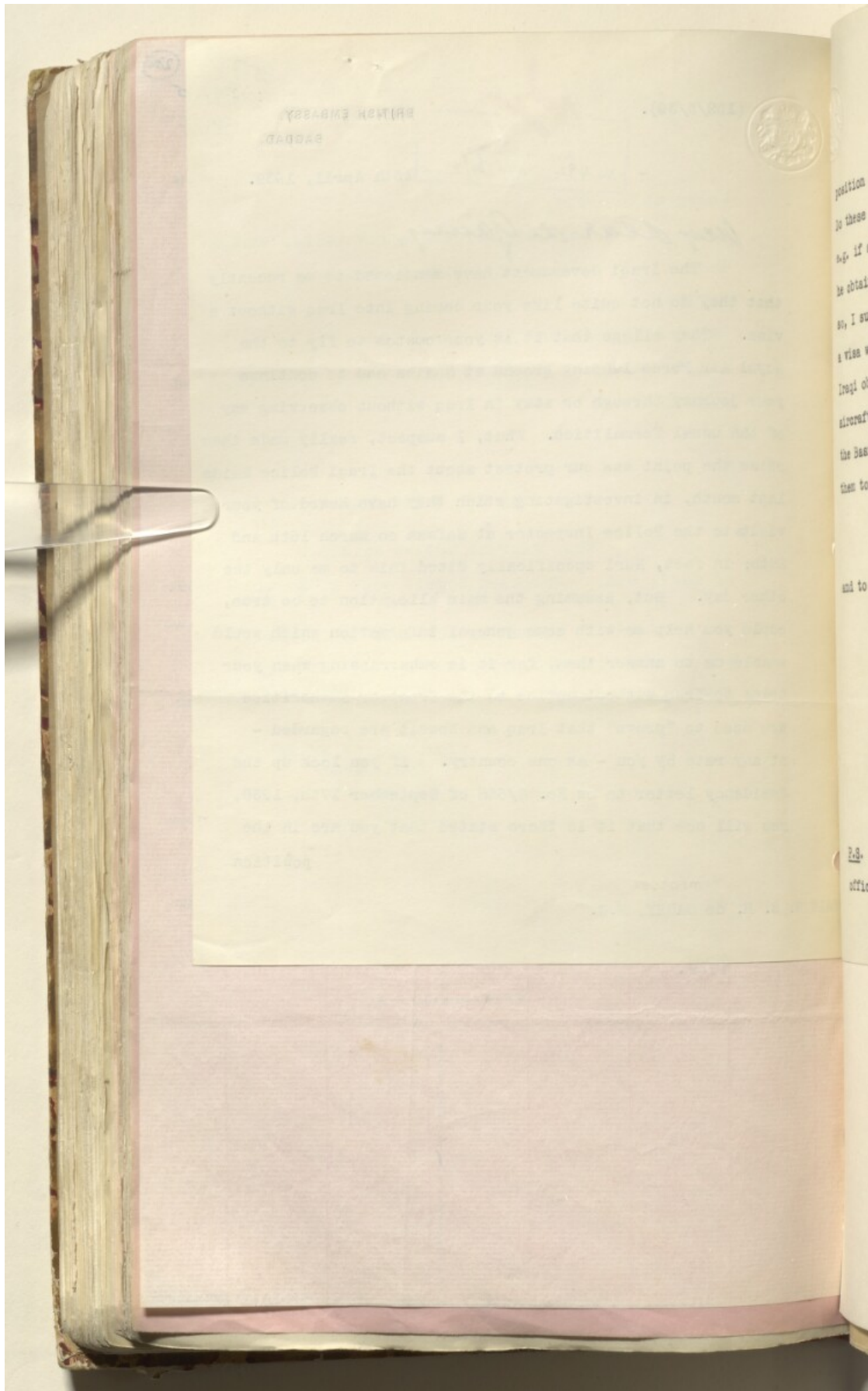
BRITISH EMBASSY,  
BAGDAD.

10th April, 1939.

*My dear de Gaury,*

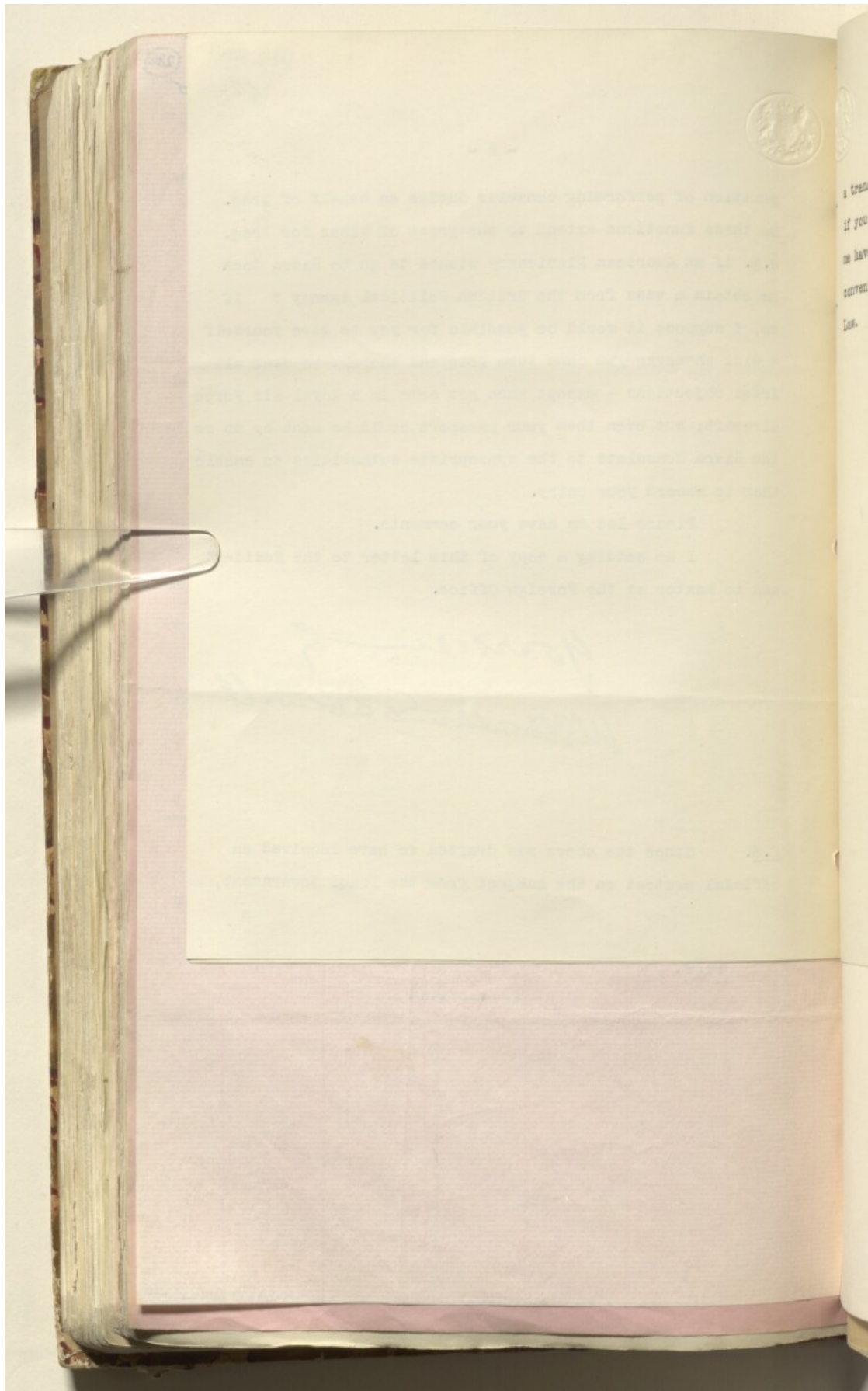
The Iraqi Government have mentioned to me recently that they do not quite like your coming into Iraq without a visa. They allege that it is your custom to fly to the Royal Air Force landing ground at Shaiba and to continue your journey through or stay in Iraq without observing any of the usual formalities. What, I suspect, really made them raise the point was our protest about the Iraqi Police Raids last month, in investigating which they have heard of your visits to the Police Inspector at Safwan on March 16th and 28th; in fact, Nuri specifically cited this to me only the other day. But, assuming the main allegation to be true, could you help me with some general information which would enable me to answer them, for it is embarrassing when your trips to Iraq without notice to the frontier authorities are used to "prove" that Iraq and Koweit are regarded - at any rate by you - as one country. If you look up the Residency letter to us No. G/658 of September 17th, 1938, you will see that it is there stated that you are in the position

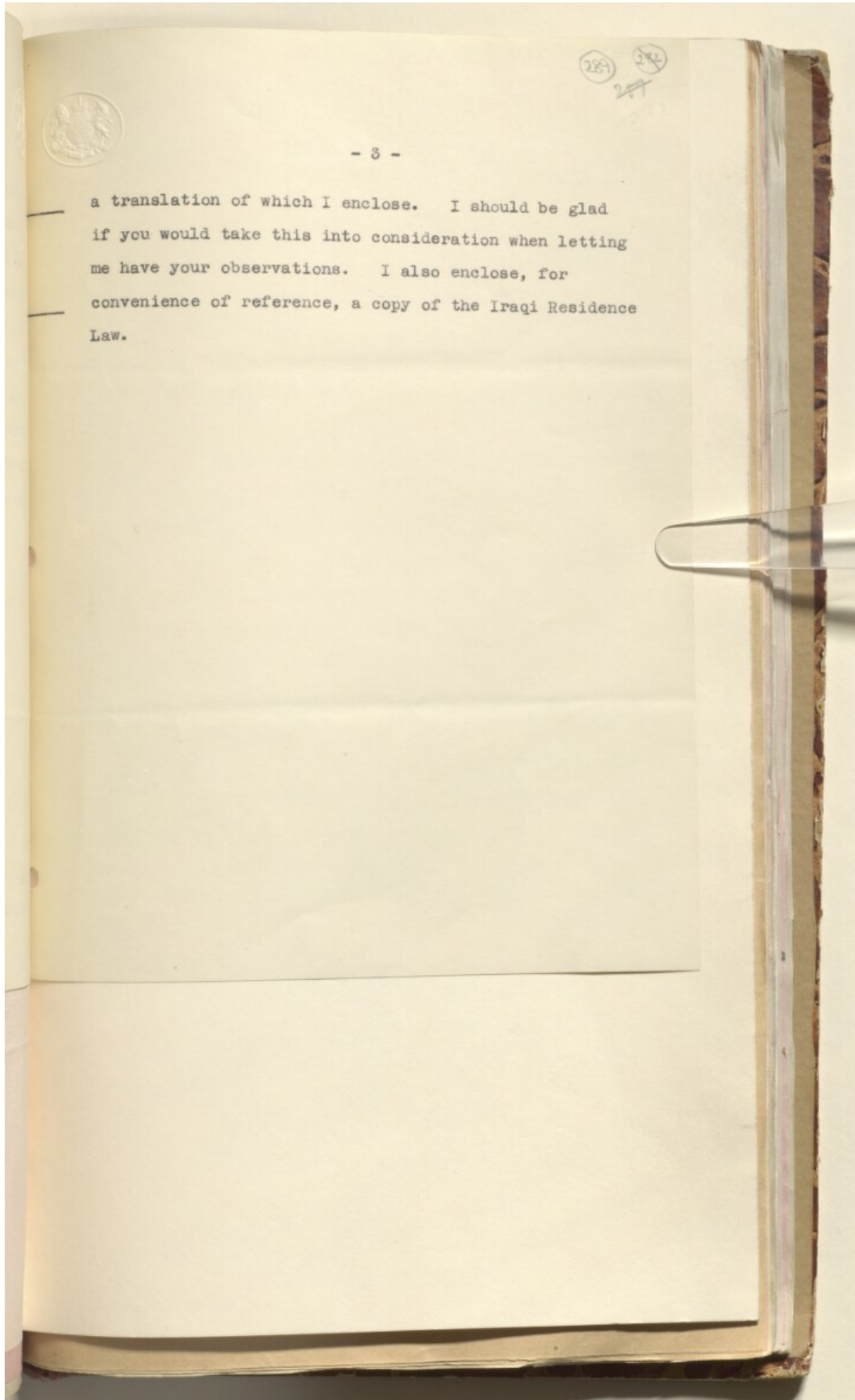
PAIN G. S. H. de GAURY, M.C.



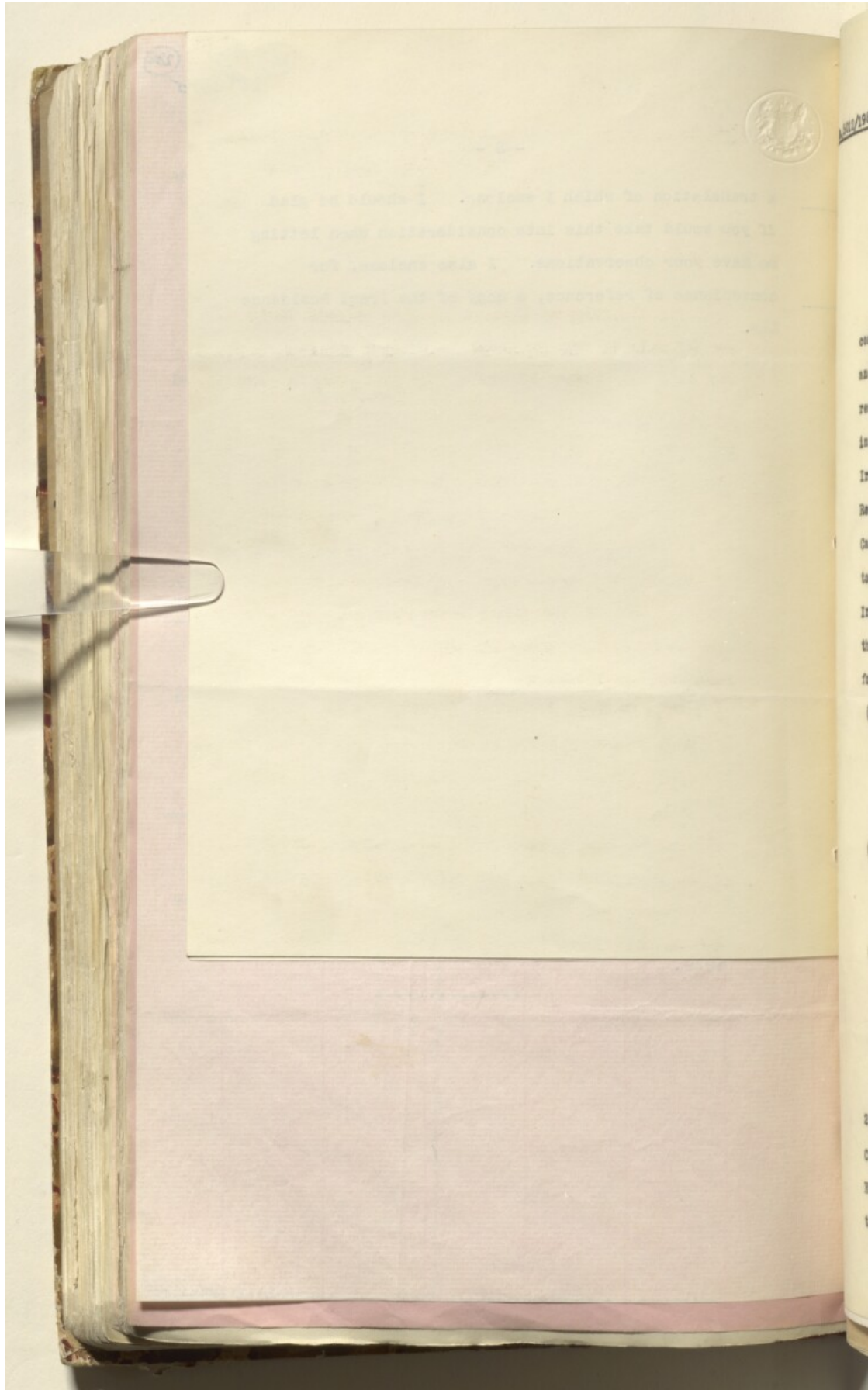














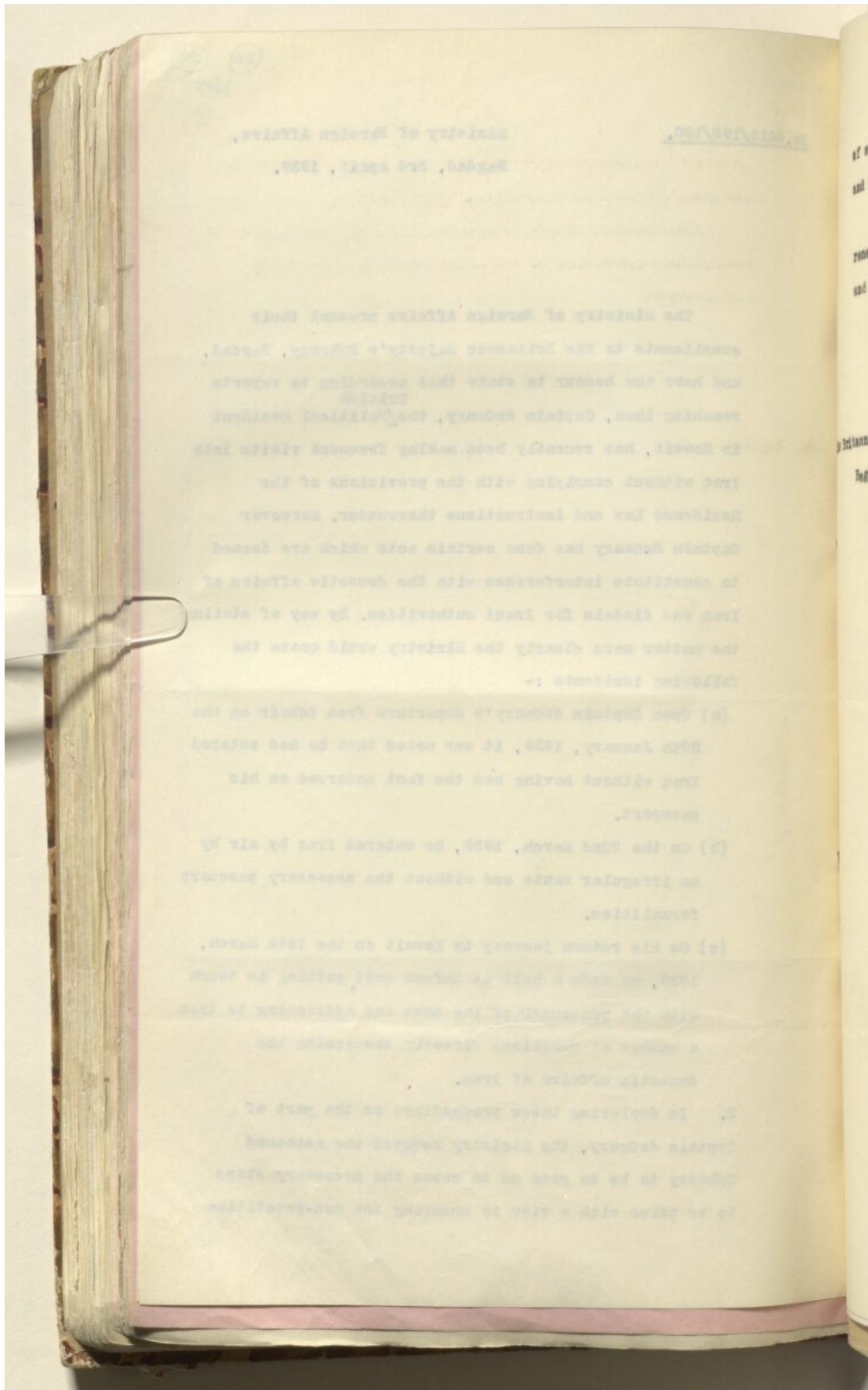
No. 5012/198/100.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs,  
Bagdad, 3rd April, 1939.

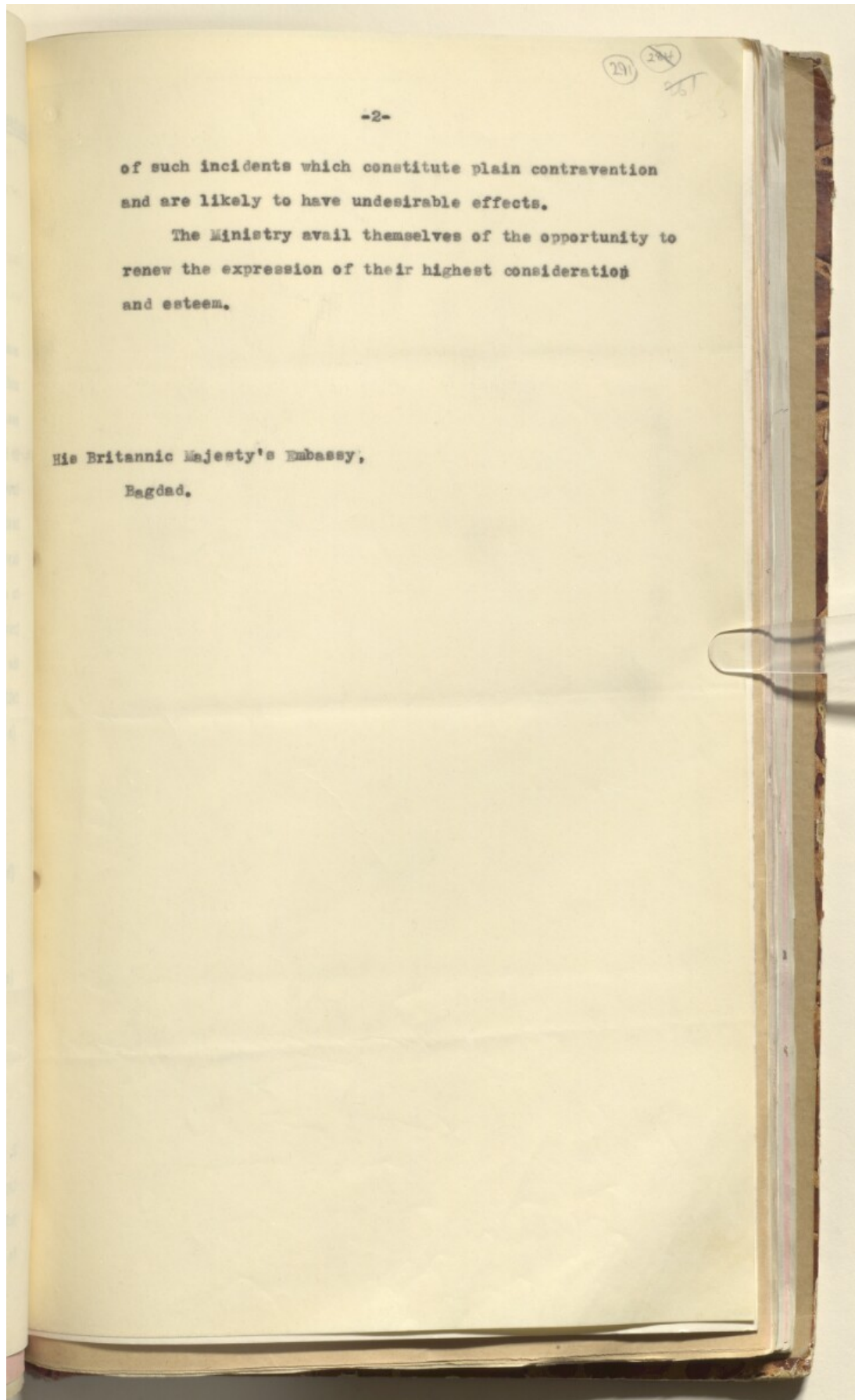
The Ministry of Foreign Affairs present their compliments to His Britannic Majesty's Embassy, Bagdad, and have the honour to state that according to reports reaching them, Captain deGaury, the <sup>British</sup> Political Resident in Koweit, has recently been making frequent visits into Iraq without complying with the provisions of the Residence Law and instructions thereunder. Moreover Captain deGaury has done certain acts which are deemed to constitute interference with the domestic affairs of Iraq and disdain for Iraqi authorities. By way of stating the matter more clearly the Ministry would quote the following incidents :-

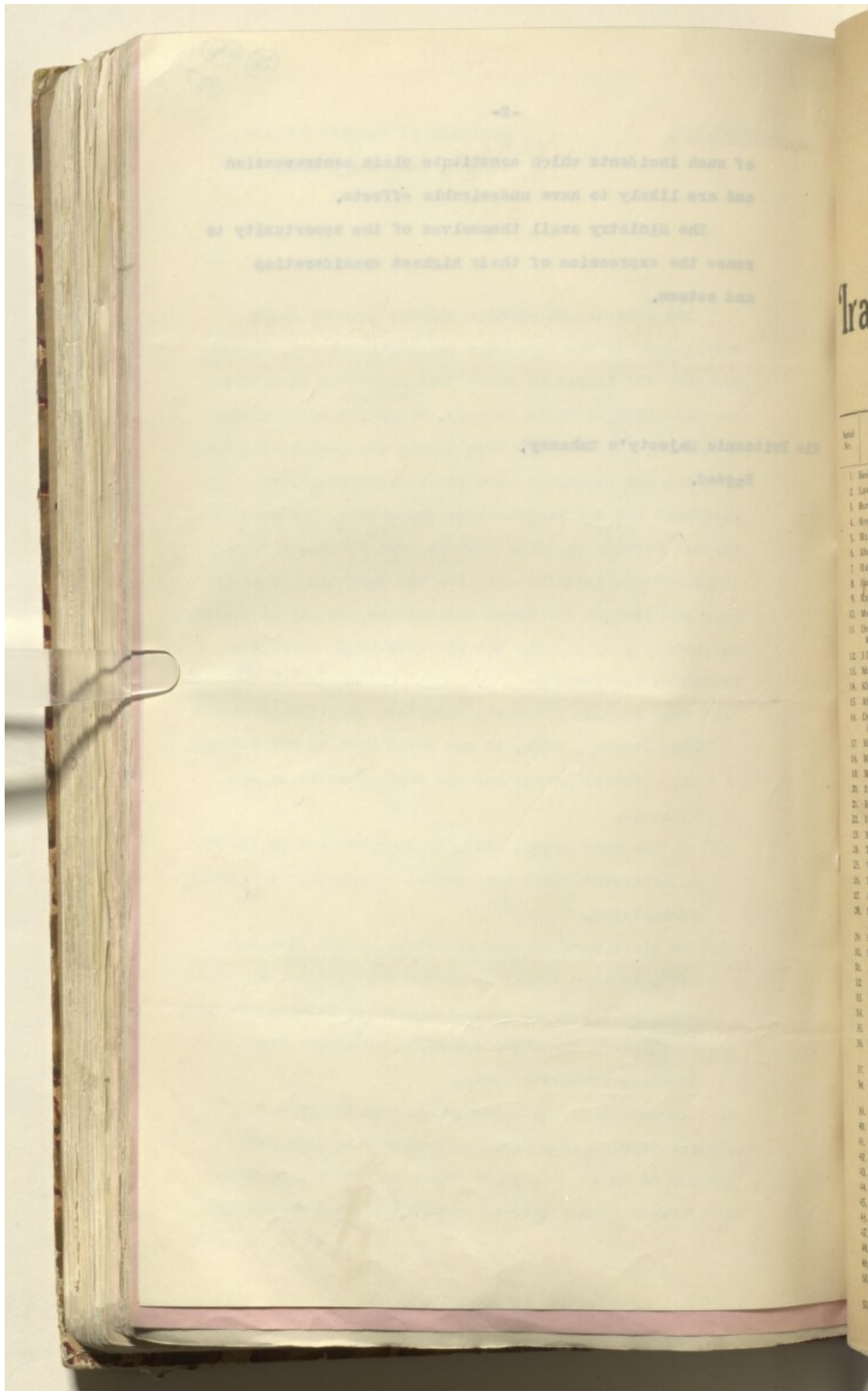
- (a) Upon Captain deGaury's departure from Zubair on the 30th January, 1939, it was noted that he had entered Iraq without having had the fact endorsed on his passport.
- (b) On the 22nd March, 1939, he entered Iraq by air by an irregular route and without the necessary passport formalities.
- (c) On his return journey to Koweit on the 16th March, 1939, he made a halt at Safwan post, getting in touch with the personnel of the post and addressing to them a number of questions directly concerning the domestic affairs of Iraq.

2. In deploring these proceedings on the part of Captain deGaury, the Ministry request the esteemed Embassy to be so good as to cause the necessary steps to be taken with a view to ensuring the non-repetition











No. 20

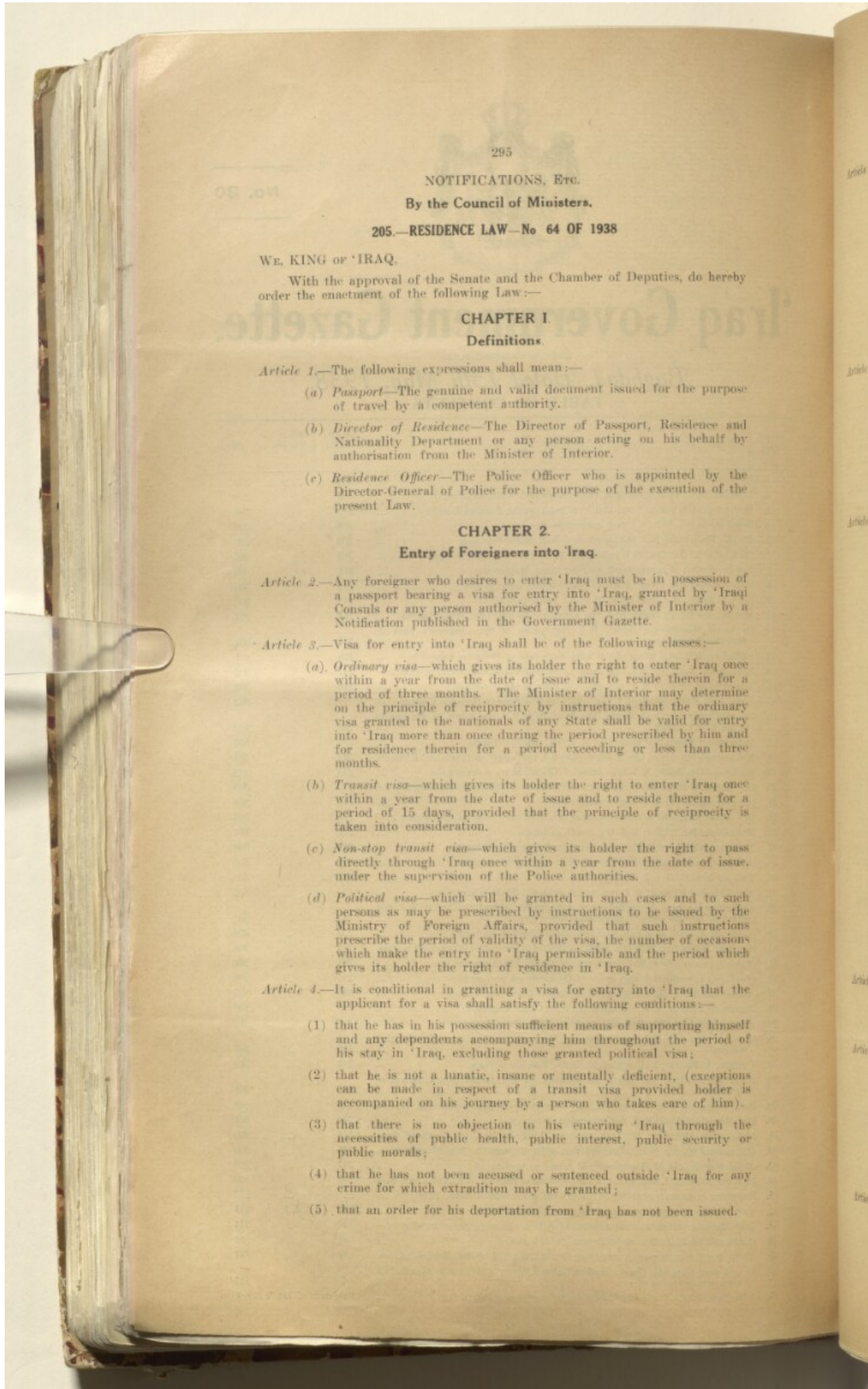
# 'Iraq Government Gazette.

Baghdad, Dated 15th May, 1938.

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Article 5.—Any foreigner entering 'Iraq shall:—

- (a) follow the routes prescribed in the Passport Law, passing through the existing Police Posts;
- (b) produce his passport to the Residence Officer for the purpose of recording thereon the date of his entering 'Iraq;
- (c) produce all documents required from him by the Residence Officer and answer any questions put to him;
- (d) fill in and submit the form determined by the Minister of Interior, in case of entering 'Iraq with an ordinary visa, to the Police headquarters of the district of which he is resident within a period of 15 days from the date of his entry into 'Iraq.

Article 6.—The Residence Officer may grant visa for entry into 'Iraq to a foreigner arriving at the 'Iraq frontier with the intention of entering 'Iraq but had not obtained an entry visa, if he is satisfied that the reasons which hindered his non-obtaining such visa were justifiable. The Director of Residence shall at once be notified of the grant of such visa.

### CHAPTER 3.

#### Residence of Foreigners in 'Iraq.

- Article 7.—(1) Any foreigner entering 'Iraq, who desires to stay for more than the period granted to him, shall apply before the expiry of the prescribed period to the Residence Officer for the purpose of obtaining permission to reside for a period of one year. The Residence Officer shall not grant or reject the permission except with the approval of the Minister of Interior or any person authorised by him.
- (2) Every foreigner, permitted to reside under paragraph 1 above, shall be issued with a residence book granting him the right of residence in 'Iraq for a period of one year and, at least one month before its expiry, should apply to the Residence Officer for its extension which may be renewed.
  - (3) In the event of losing a Residence book, a foreigner shall apply immediately to the Residence Officer for the purpose of obtaining a duplicate copy of the book lost.
  - (4) A foreigner shall produce his residence book to the Police authorities whenever asked to do so.
  - (5) A foreigner holding a residence book shall, when changing his place of residence from one town to another, report to the Police headquarters of the district of his new place of residence, producing his residence book. The Police headquarters shall take the necessary particulars from the book and report the movement of the foreigner to the issuing Residence Officer.
  - (6) The form of the Residence Book, and that of the foreigners' register, which is to be maintained in the office of every Residence Officer, shall be defined by the Minister of Interior.

Article 8.—The management of the place in which the foreigner is resident shall be required to fill in and submit the form, which may be defined by the Minister of Interior, to the Police headquarters of their district within 48 hours of the foreigner's residence with them.

Article 9.—The Minister of Interior may, definitely or with restrictions to be prescribed by him, determine the prohibition of foreigners from passing through, wandering and residing in such districts as may be limited by notification to be published in the Government Gazette, for military, administrative or political reasons, and order the execution of such prohibition.

### CHAPTER 4.

#### Deportation of Foreigners.

Article 10.—(1) The Minister of Interior, or the person authorised by him, may order in writing the deportation of a foreigner from 'Iraq in the following cases:





- (a) If the Court on conviction of an offence recommends his deportation in accordance with the provisions of laws in force.
- (b) If he is proved to have been found during a whole year since the date of his entry into 'Iraq wandering without ostensible means of subsistence.
- (c) If the Minister of Interior deems his deportation to be necessary in the public interests, security or public morals.

- (2) If a person against whom a deportation order has been issued is found in 'Iraq, the Director of Residence shall expel him from 'Iraq.
- (3) A deportation order in respect of a foreigner may apply to the foreign members of his family who are his dependants, as the deportation order may prescribe.
- (4) The Director of Residence shall undertake the execution of the deportation order, and he may arrest the foreigner for this purpose and for the purpose of re-deportation in pursuance of the magisterial power which may be granted to him vide Article 11.

Article 11.—(1) A foreigner shall be required to leave 'Iraq by order of the Minister of Interior, or any person authorised by him, in the following cases:

- (a) should it appear that all the conditions prescribed in Article 4 of this Law were not fulfilled by him, which was not known at the time of granting him visa, with the exception of the case indicated in paragraph 4 hereof, if any action for extradition had been taken;
- (b) if he was not holding a passport or in possession of a visa to enter 'Iraq;
- (c) if he was not granted visa in accordance with Article 6 of this Law;

- (2) If the period of his residence in 'Iraq has expired and he has failed to apply for extension of residence as stipulated in Article 7, a foreigner on the recommendation of a Court shall be expelled from 'Iraq by order of the Director of Residence.
- (3) The Director of Residence shall be granted magisterial powers under the Baghdad Civil Procedure Regulations delegating to him the power of arresting a foreigner in the aforementioned cases for the purpose of execution of his expulsion from 'Iraq.
- (4) Any person expelled from 'Iraq in any of the cases mentioned in paragraph 1 above may enter 'Iraq after having fulfilled the conditions prescribed in this Law.

Article 12.—The Director of Residence may order the disposal of money and property in possession of a foreigner for the purpose of his repatriation together with his family in cases mentioned in Articles 10 and 11.

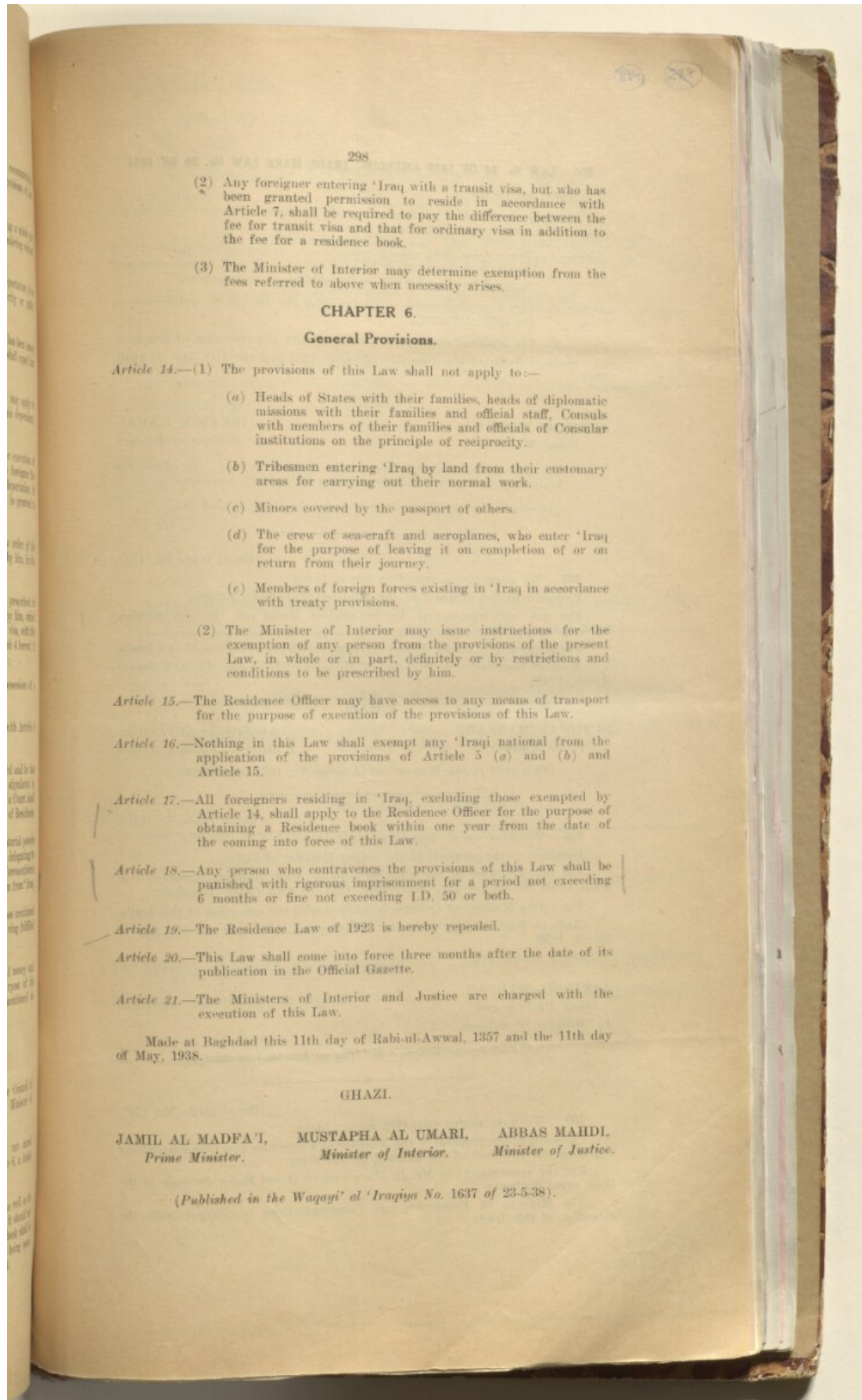
#### CHAPTER 5.

##### Fees.

Article 13.—(1) There shall be prescribed by a decision of the Council of Ministers, pursuant to the proposal of the Minister of Interior:—

- (a) the amounts of visa fees which should not exceed I.D. 3/-. In the case mentioned in Article 6, a double visa fee shall be collected;
- (b) the amount of fee for the Residence book, as well as the fee for the extension of residence, provided it should not exceed one Dinar. A fee for a residence book shall be collected in the event of a duplicate copy being issued in case of loss, as stipulated in Article 7 (3).





- (2) Any foreigner entering 'Iraq with a transit visa, but who has been granted permission to reside in accordance with Article 7, shall be required to pay the difference between the fee for transit visa and that for ordinary visa in addition to the fee for a residence book.
- (3) The Minister of Interior may determine exemption from the fees referred to above when necessity arises.

#### CHAPTER 6.

##### General Provisions.

Article 14.—(1) The provisions of this Law shall not apply to:—

- (a) Heads of States with their families, heads of diplomatic missions with their families and official staff, Consuls with members of their families and officials of Consular institutions on the principle of reciprocity.
- (b) Tribesmen entering 'Iraq by land from their customary areas for carrying out their normal work.
- (c) Minors covered by the passport of others.
- (d) The crew of sea-craft and aeroplanes, who enter 'Iraq for the purpose of leaving it on completion of or on return from their journey.
- (e) Members of foreign forces existing in 'Iraq in accordance with treaty provisions.

- (2) The Minister of Interior may issue instructions for the exemption of any person from the provisions of the present Law, in whole or in part, definitely or by restrictions and conditions to be prescribed by him.

Article 15.—The Residence Officer may have access to any means of transport for the purpose of execution of the provisions of this Law.

Article 16.—Nothing in this Law shall exempt any 'Iraqi national from the application of the provisions of Article 5 (a) and (b) and Article 15.

Article 17.—All foreigners residing in 'Iraq, excluding those exempted by Article 14, shall apply to the Residence Officer for the purpose of obtaining a Residence book within one year from the date of the coming into force of this Law.

Article 18.—Any person who contravenes the provisions of this Law shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a period not exceeding 6 months or fine not exceeding I.D. 50 or both.

Article 19.—The Residence Law of 1923 is hereby repealed.

Article 20.—This Law shall come into force three months after the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

Article 21.—The Ministers of Interior and Justice are charged with the execution of this Law.

Made at Baghdad this 11th day of Rabi-ul-Awwal, 1357 and the 11th day of May, 1938.

GHAZI.

JAMIL AL MADFA'I, MUSTAPHA AL UMARI, ABBAS MAHDI,  
Prime Minister. Minister of Interior. Minister of Justice.

(Published in the Waqayi' al 'Iraqiya No. 1637 of 23-5-38).



206.—LAW No. 34 OF 1938 AMENDING TRADE MARK LAW No. 39 OF 1931.\*

WE, KING OF IRAQ.

With the approval of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, do hereby order the enactment of the following Law:—

*Article 1.*—The phrase "so nearly resembling" occurring in para (j) of Article 5 of Trade Mark Law No. 39 of 1931 shall be cancelled and replaced by the phrase "so resembling or approaching."

*Article 2.*—This Law shall come into force from the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

*Article 3.*—The Minister of Finance is charged with the execution of this Law.

Made at Baghdad this 10th day of Safar, 1357 and the 11th day of April, 1938.

GHAZI.

JAMIL AL MADFA'I,  
*Prime Minister.*

IBRAHIM KAMAL,  
*Minister of Finance.*

\* (The amendment has no effect on the English version. It affects the Arabic which formerly had the meaning of "exactly resembles").

(Published in the *Waqayi' al 'Iraqiya* No. 1627 of 25-4-38).

(Royal Irada No. 119).

207. WE HAVE ISSUED THIS OUR ROYAL IRADA.

Pursuant to the proposal of the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

For the appointment of Burhan-ud-Din Basha'yan, in the Foreign Service, Grade VII.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs is charged with the execution of this Irada.

Made at Baghdad this 28th day of Muharram, 1357 and the 30th day of March, 1938.

GHAZI.

JAMIL AL MADFA'I,  
*Prime Minister.*

TAWFIQ AS-SUWAIDI,  
*Minister of Foreign Affairs.*

(Published in the *Waqayi' al 'Iraqiya* No. 1627 of 25-4-38).

(Royal Irada No. 121).

208. WE HAVE ISSUED THIS OUR ROYAL IRADA.

Pursuant to the proposal of the acting Minister of Defence.

For the correction of the name of (Abdul Amir Hamudi) mentioned in Royal Irada No. 582 of 23rd September, 1937, to read (Amir Hamudi).

The acting Minister of Defence is charged with the execution of this Irada.

Made at Baghdad this 29th day of Muharram, 1357 and the 31st day of March, 1938.

GHAZI.

JAMIL AL MADFA'I,  
*Prime Minister and*  
*Ag. Minister of Defence.*

(Published in the *Waqayi' al 'Iraqiya* No. 1627 of 25-4-38).

(Royal Irada No. 122).

209. WE HAVE ISSUED THIS OUR ROYAL IRADA.

Pursuant to the proposal of the Minister of Economics and Communications and with the approval of the Council of Ministers.

For the appointment of Mr. D. Macqueen, as Diesel Motor foreman in the Iraqi State Railways.

The Minister of Economics and Communications is charged with the execution of this Irada.





**CONFIDENTIAL.**

No. 349-S of 1939. No. 494 Date 20/4

The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf presents his compliments to

1. The Secretary to the Government of India,  
External Affairs Department, New Delhi.
2. The Political Agent, Kuwait. ✓

and has the honour to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned documents (2)

British Consulate-General, BUSHIRE. Dated....15th April 1939.

Reference to previous correspondence :

To 1. only. Residency Printed Letter No. 345-S  
dated 14th April 1939.

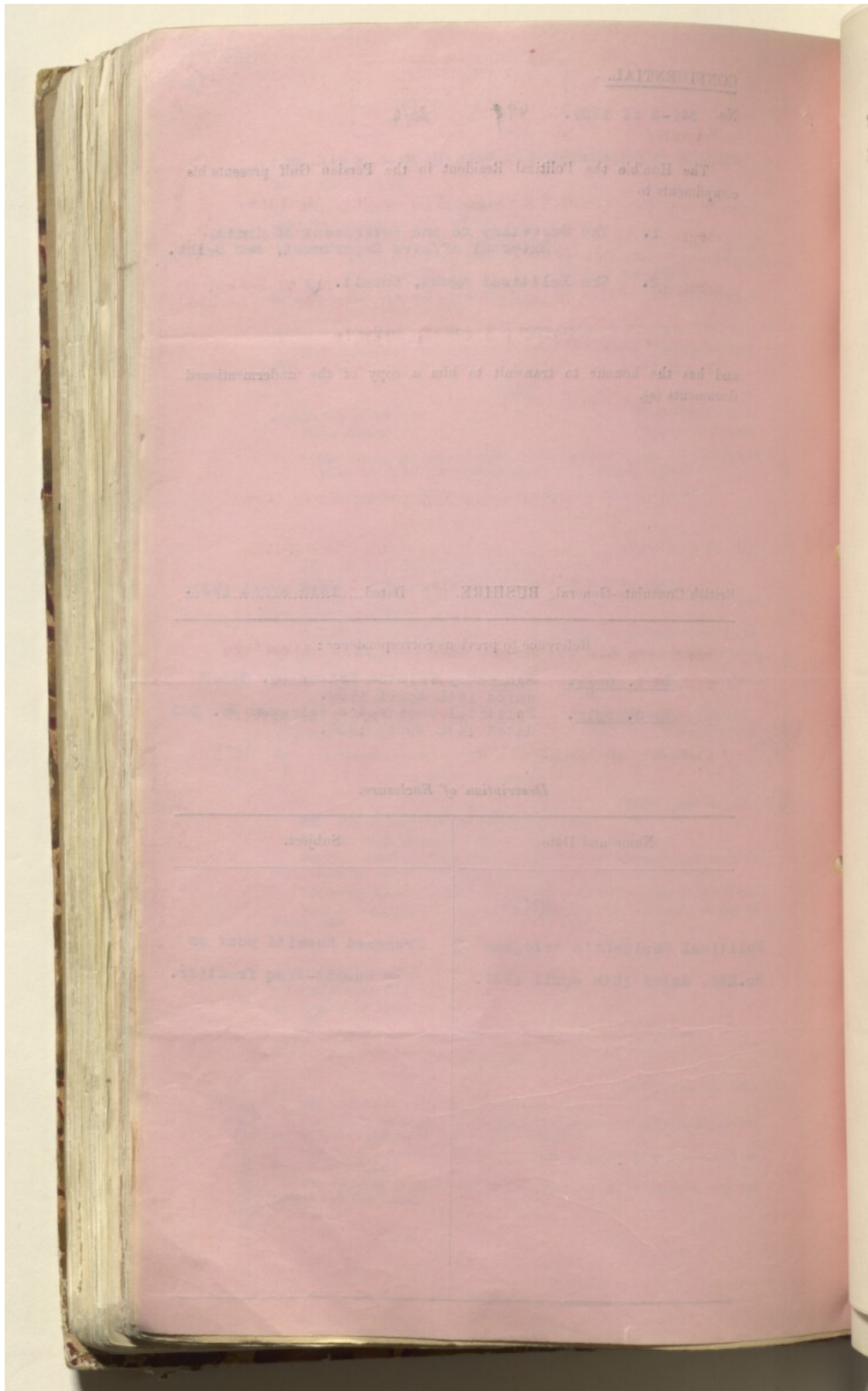
To 2. only. Political Resident's telegram No. 233  
dated 14th April 1939.

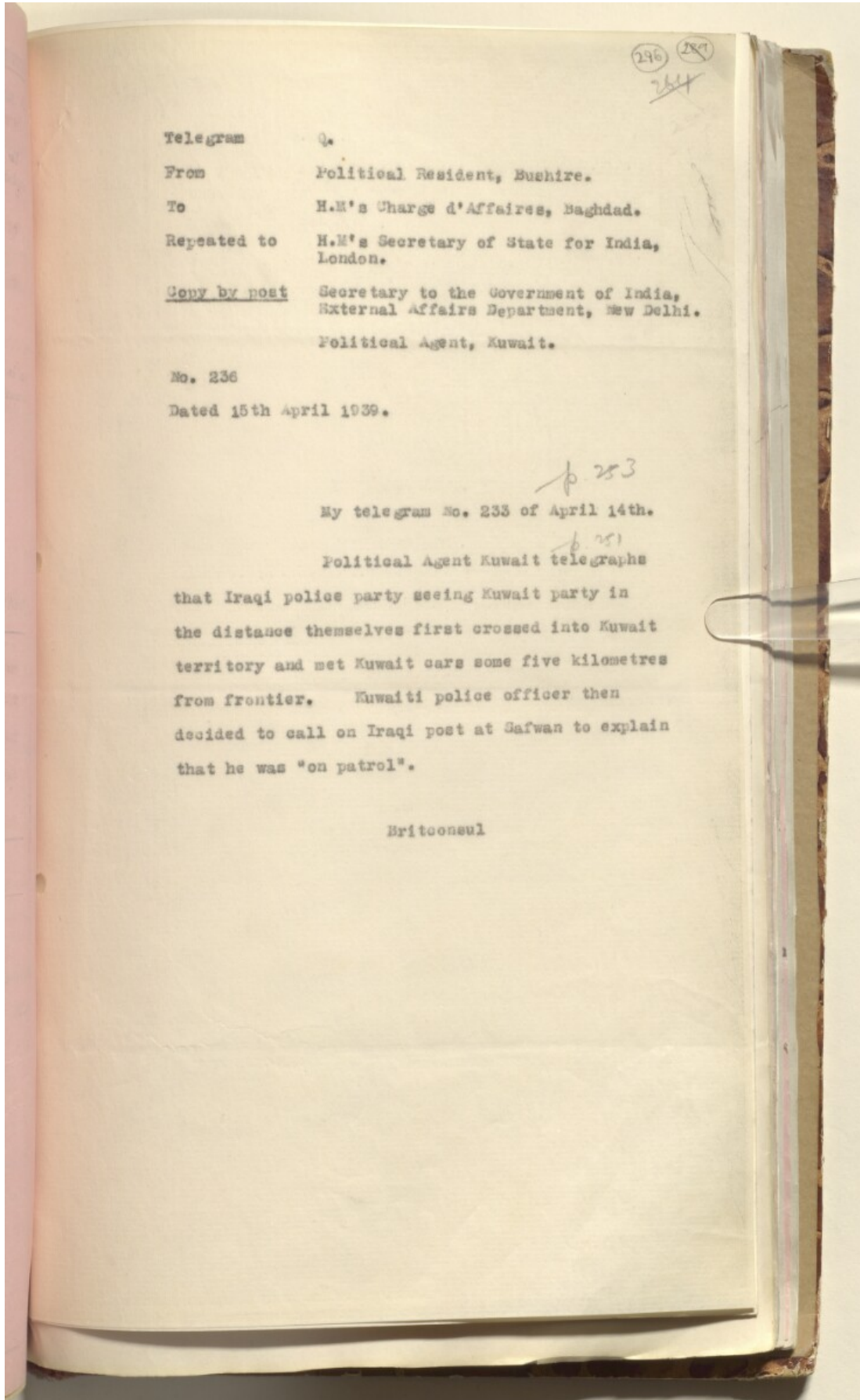
*1 p 253*

**Description of Enclosure.**

Name and Date	Subject.
<i>1 p 264</i> Political Resident's telegram No. 236, dated 15th April 1939.	Proposed Kuwaiti post on Kuwait-Iraq frontier.







Telegram Q.  
From Political Resident, Bushire.  
To H.M.'s Charge d'Affaires, Baghdad.  
Repeated to H.M.'s Secretary of State for India,  
London.  
Copy by post Secretary to the Government of India,  
External Affairs Department, New Delhi.  
Political Agent, Kuwait.

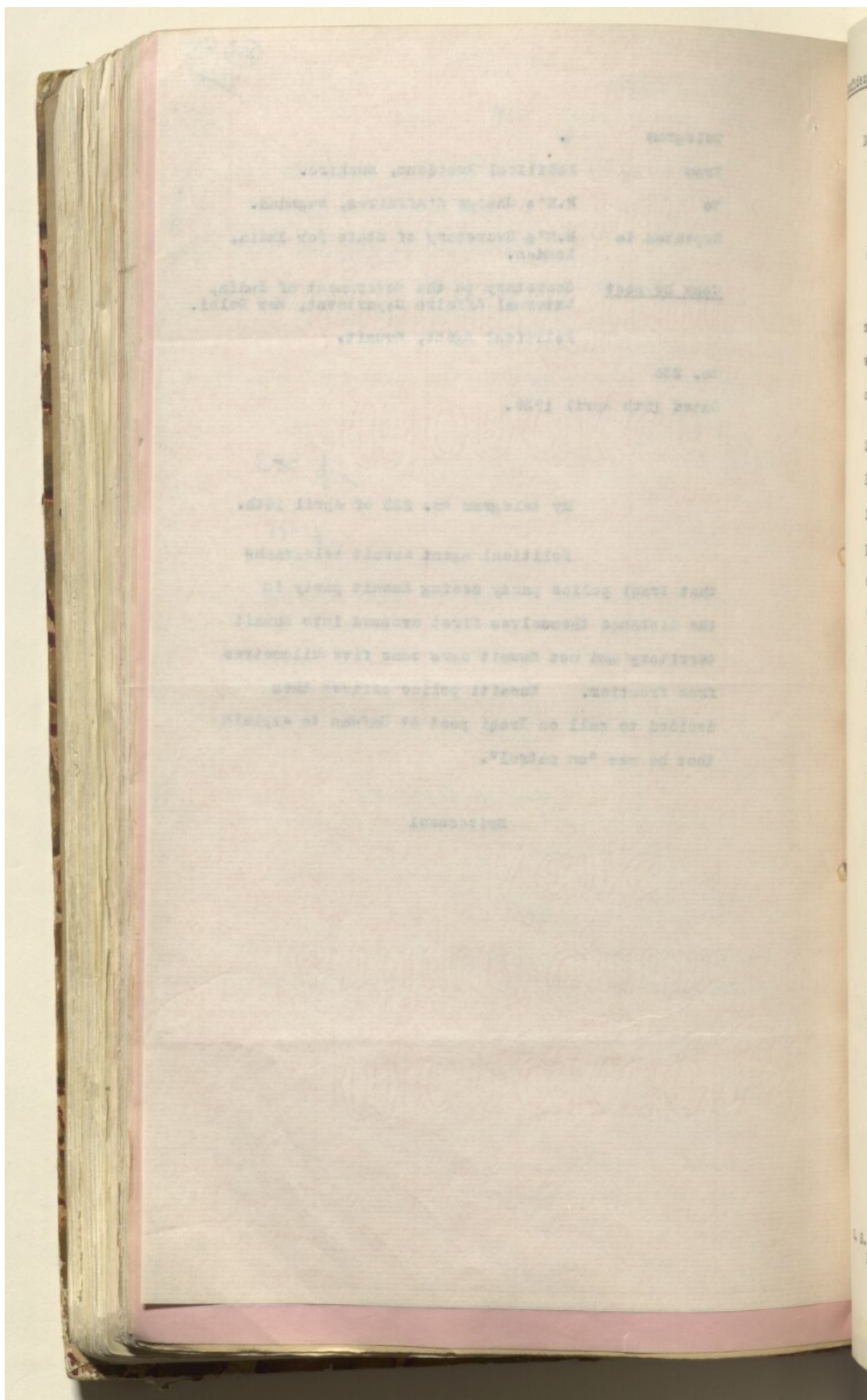
No. 236

Dated 15th April 1939.

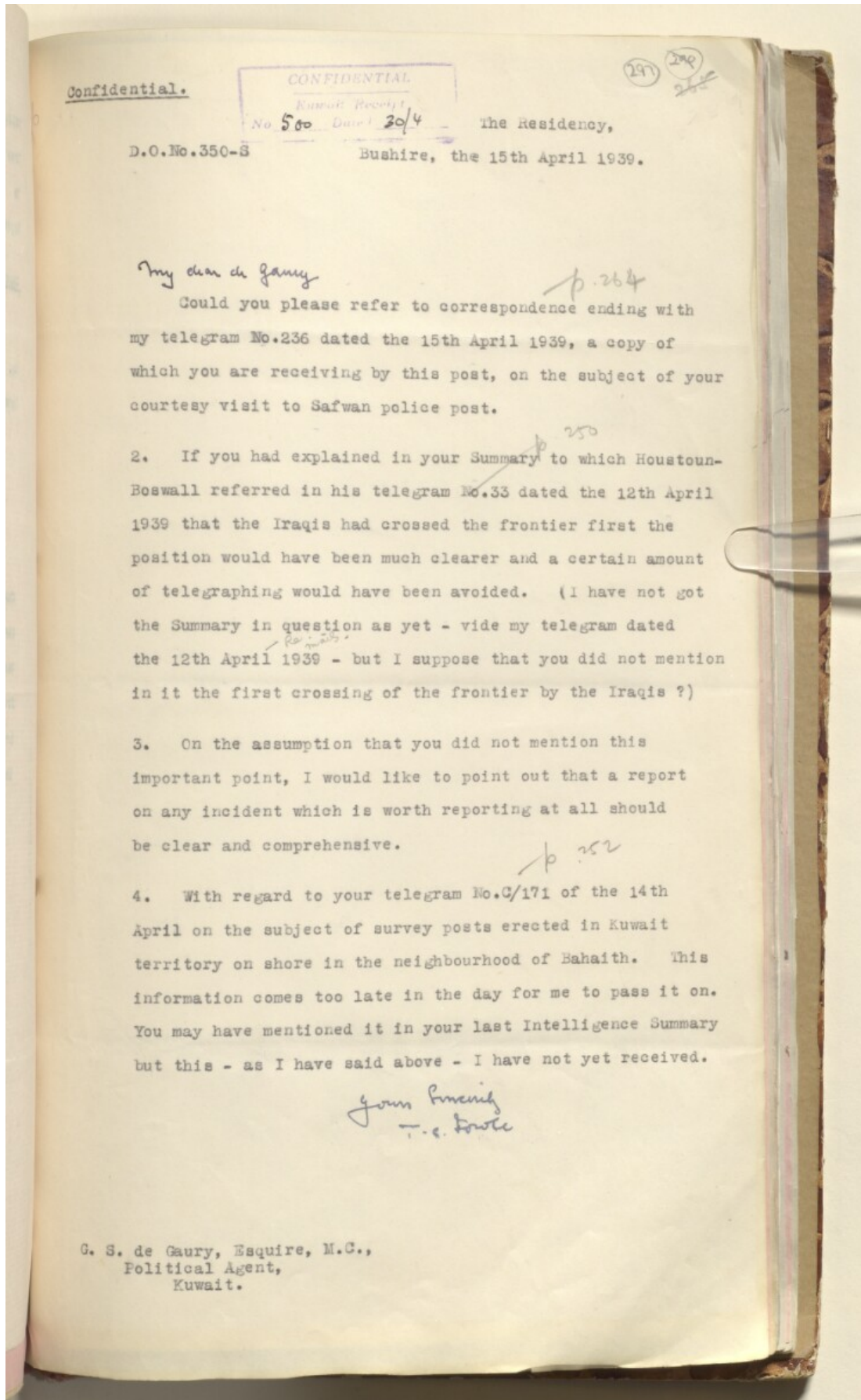
My telegram No. 233 of April 14th.

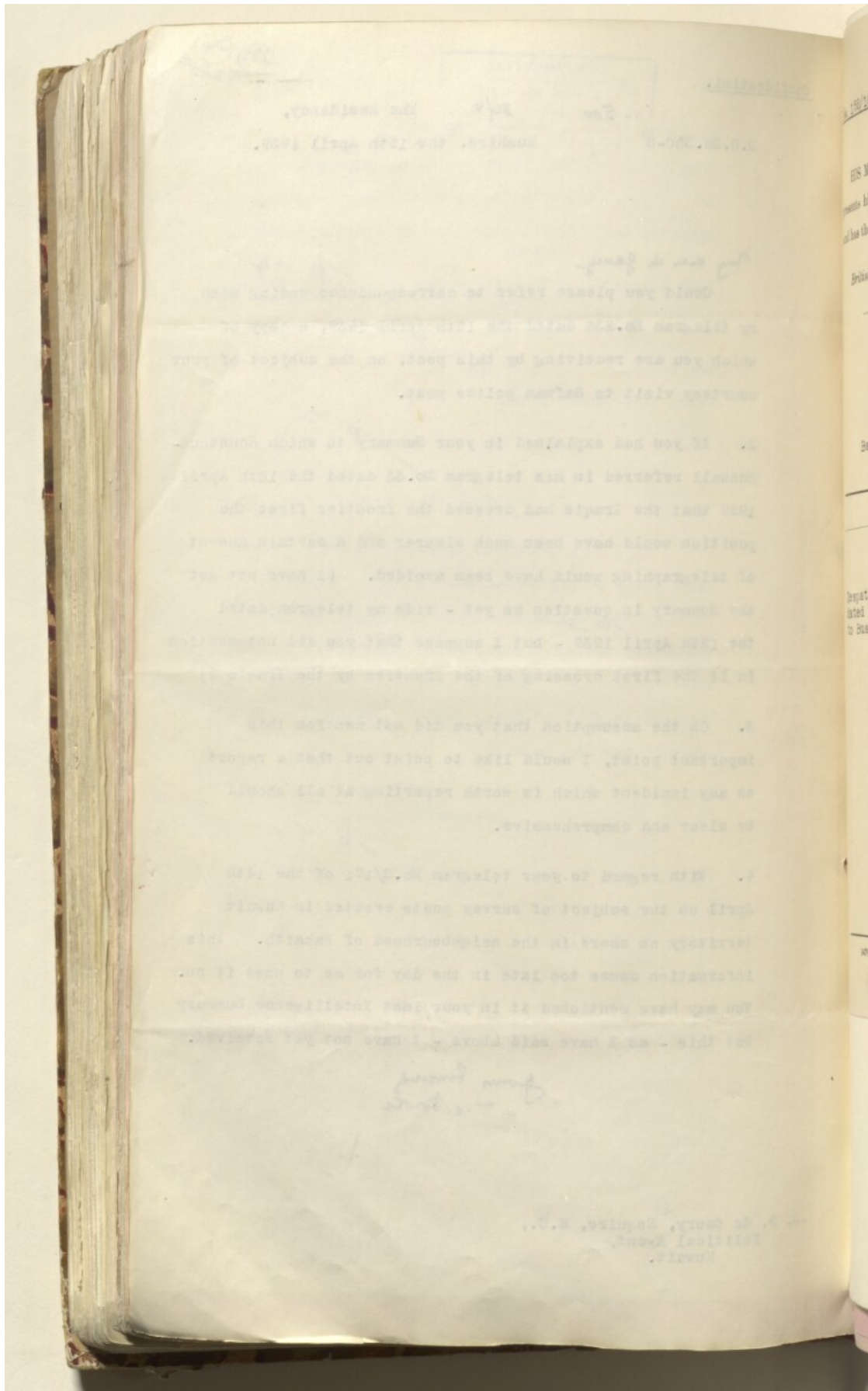
Political Agent Kuwait telegraphs  
that Iraqi police party seeing Kuwait party in  
the distance themselves first crossed into Kuwait  
territory and met Kuwait cars some five kilometres  
from frontier. Kuwaiti police officer then  
decided to call on Iraqi post at Safwan to explain  
that he was "on patrol".

Britconsul











No. 152/10/39.

CONFIDENTIAL  
Kowait Receipt  
No 491 Date 30/4

HIS Majesty's Charge d'Affaires at Bagdad  
presents his compliments to the Political Agent, Koweit,  
and has the honour to transmit to him the under-mentioned documents.

British.....Embassy.....  
.....Bagdad.....

17th April....., 1939.

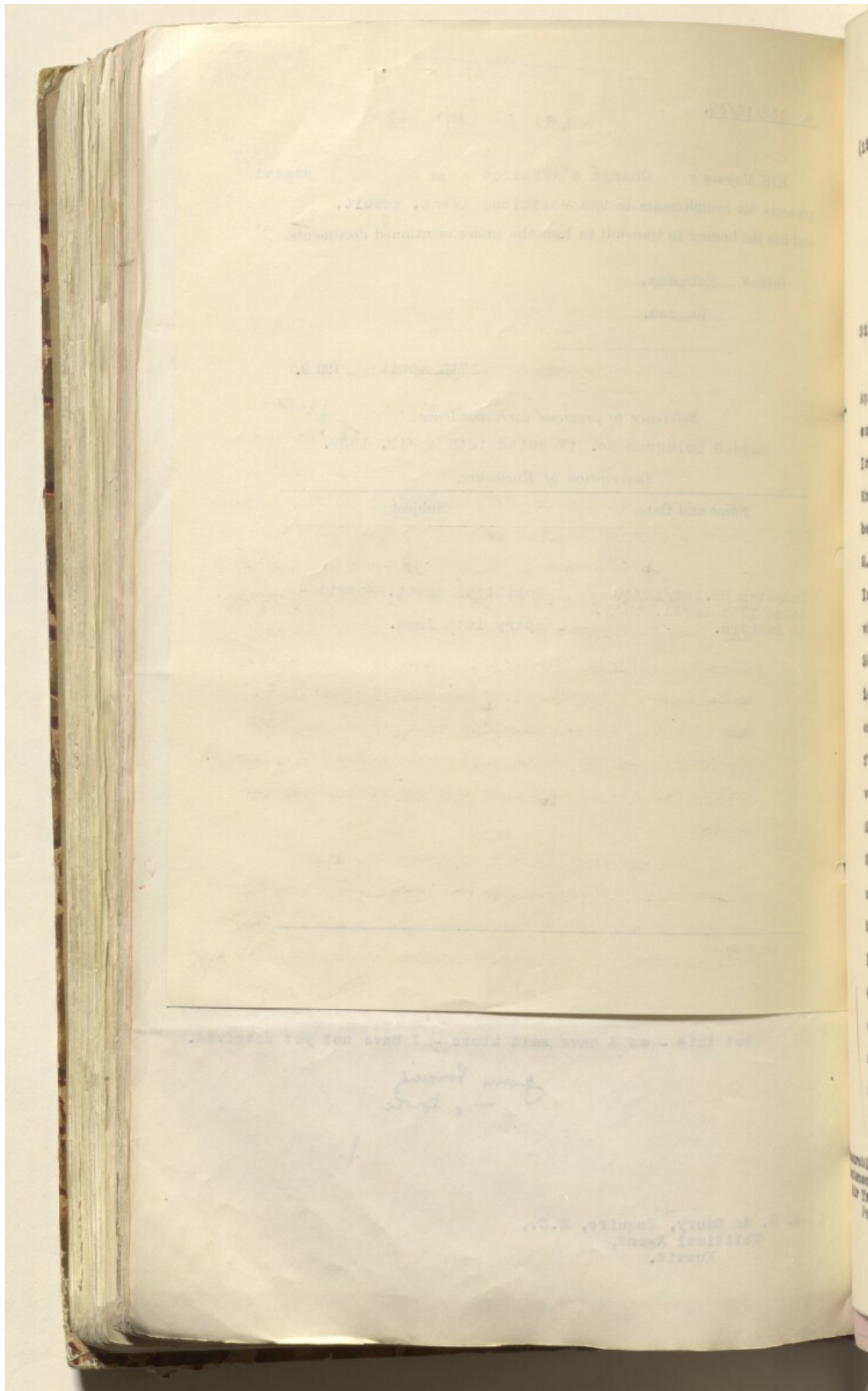
Reference to previous correspondence :  
Bagdad telegram No. 17 dated 12th April, 1939.

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
Despatch No. 152/10/39 dated 17th April, 1939, to Bushire.	Political Agent, Koweit - entry into Iraq.

3479 12360 (2)







(152/10/39)

British Embassy,  
Bagdad.  
17th April, 1939.

Sir,

With reference to my telegram No. 33 of April 12th, I have the honour to enclose herein an extract from a letter which I have received from the Iraqi Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs in which His Excellency complains formally of what he alleges to have been the improper conduct of the Political Agent at Kuwait.

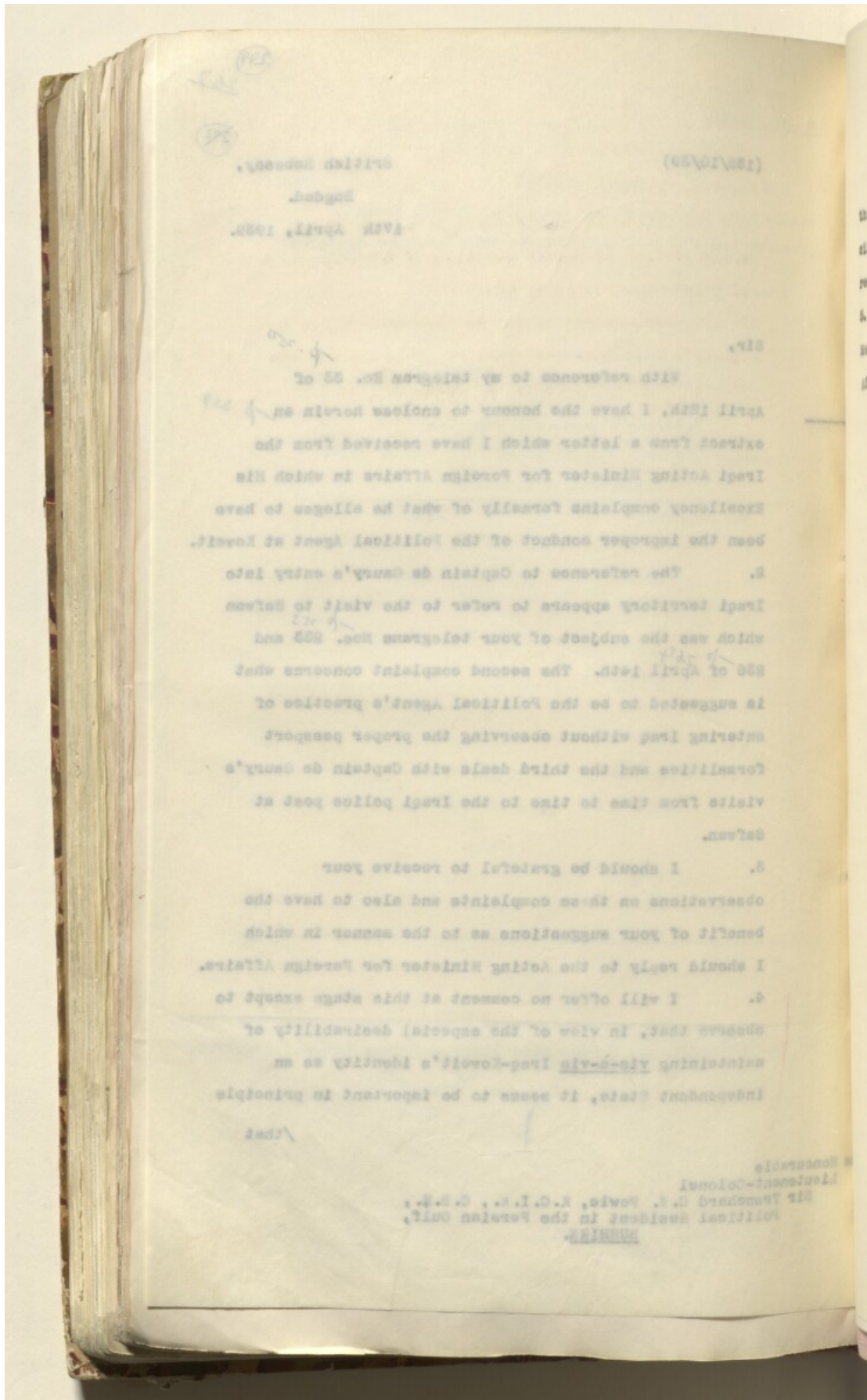
2. The reference to Captain de Gaury's entry into Iraqi territory appears to refer to the visit to Safwan which was the subject of your telegrams Nos. 233 and 236 of April 14th. The second complaint concerns what is suggested to be the Political Agent's practice of entering Iraq without observing the proper passport formalities and the third deals with Captain de Gaury's visits from time to time to the Iraqi police post at Safwan.

3. I should be grateful to receive your observations on these complaints and also to have the benefit of your suggestions as to the manner in which I should reply to the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

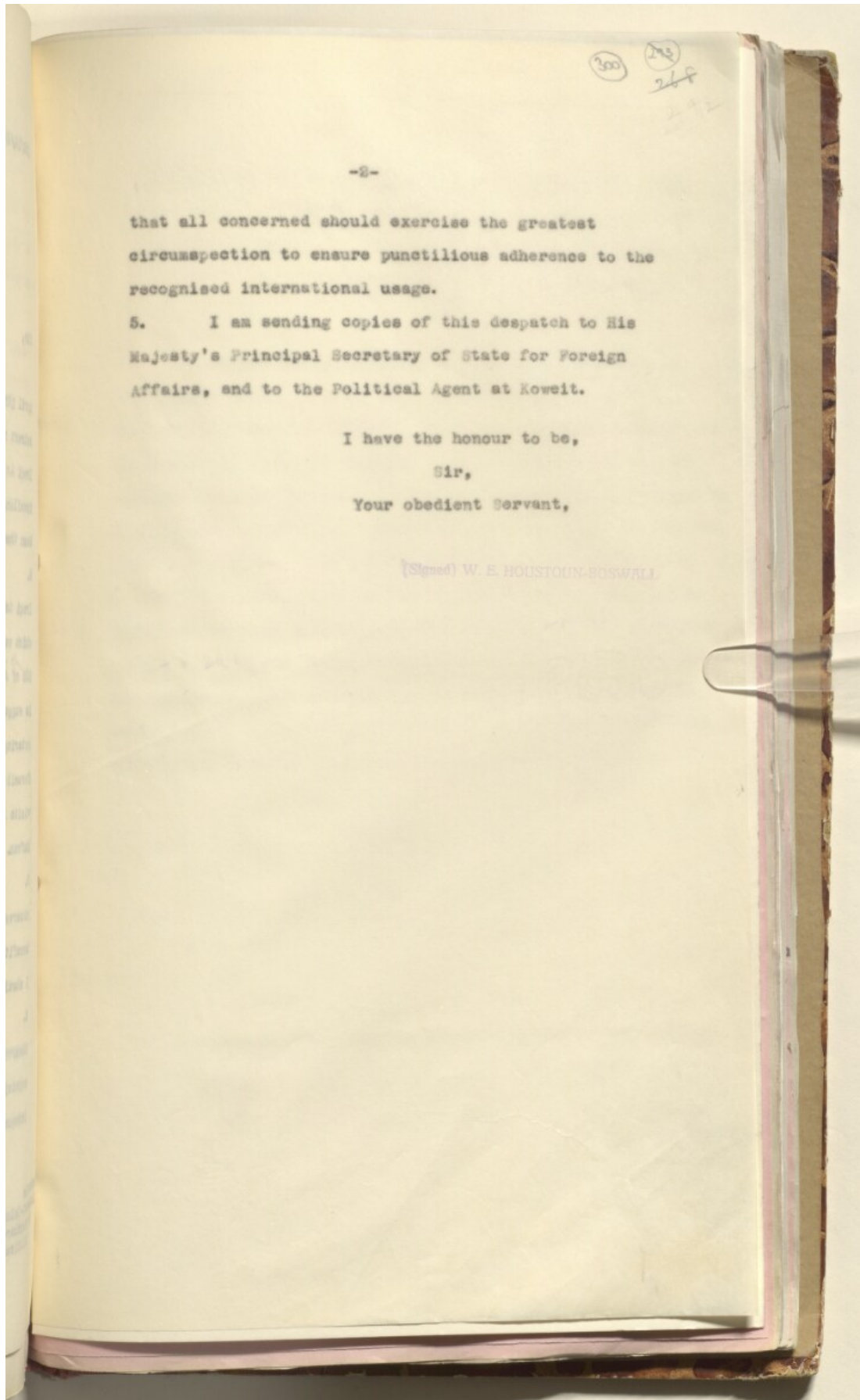
4. I will offer no comment at this stage except to observe that, in view of the especial desirability of maintaining vis-à-vis Iraq-Koweit's identity as an independent State, it seems to be important in principle

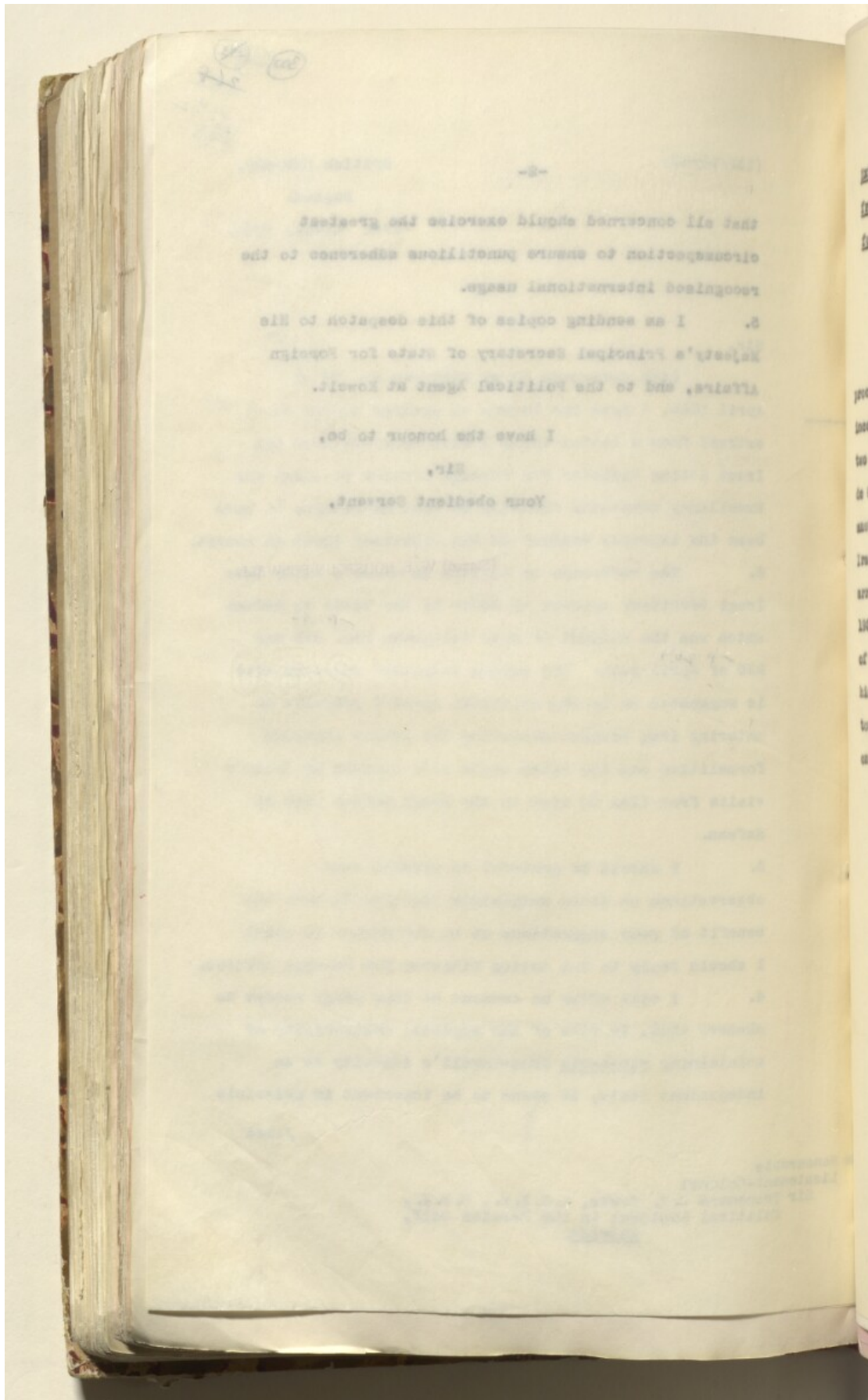
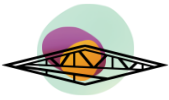
/that

Honourable  
Lieutenant-Colonel  
Sir Trenchard C.W. Powle, K.C.I.E., C.B.E.,  
Political Resident in the Persian Gulf,  
BUSHIRE.







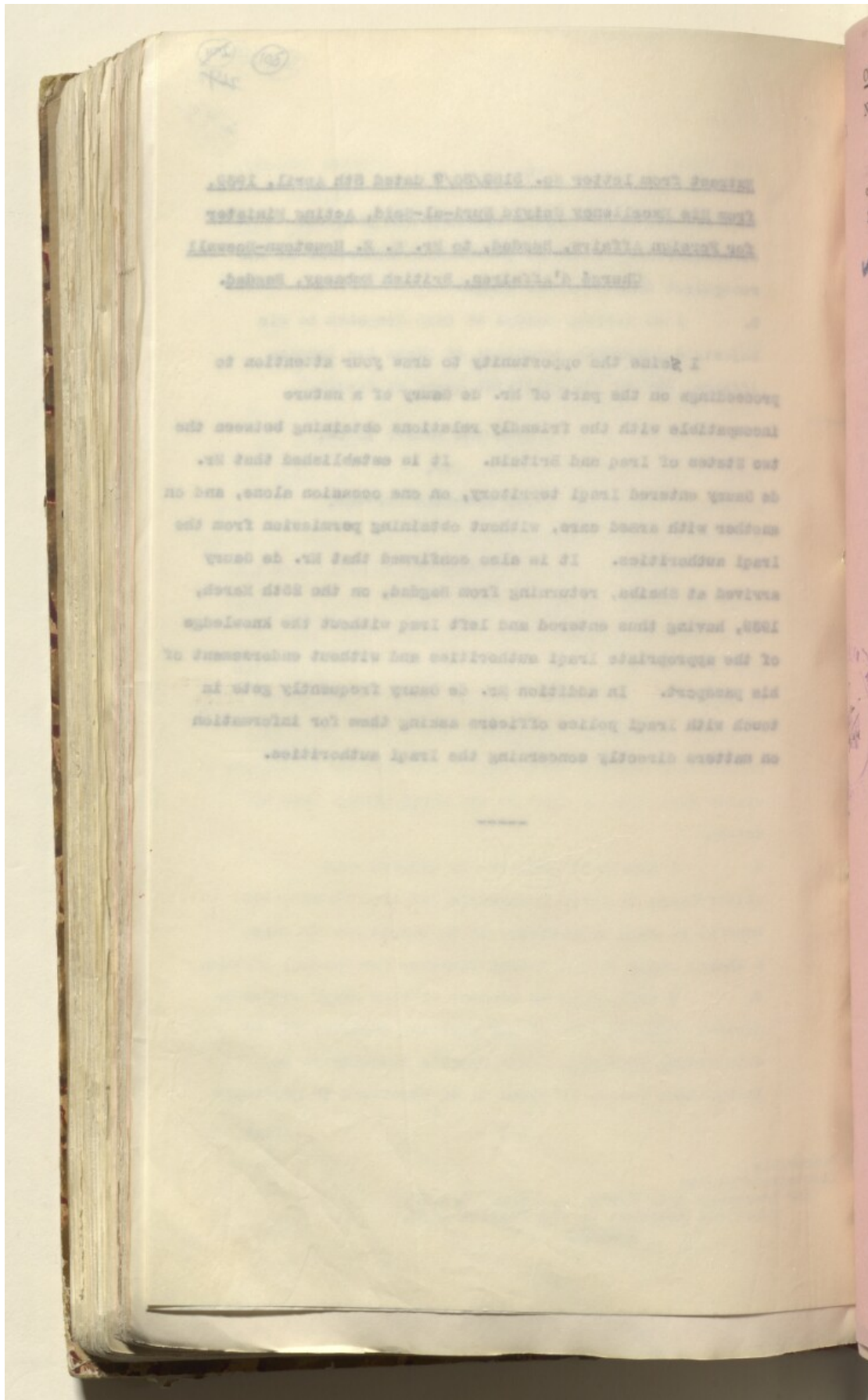


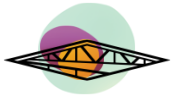


Extract from letter No. 5189/30/V dated 8th April, 1939,  
from His Excellency Saiyid Nuri-al-Said, Acting Minister  
for Foreign Affairs, Bagdad, to Mr. W. E. Houstoun-Boswell  
Chargé d'Affaires, British Embassy, Bagdad.

I seize the opportunity to draw your attention to  
proceedings on the part of Mr. de Gaury of a nature  
incompatible with the friendly relations obtaining between the  
two States of Iraq and Britain. It is established that Mr.  
de Gaury entered Iraqi territory, on one occasion alone, and on  
another with armed cars, without obtaining permission from the  
Iraqi authorities. It is also confirmed that Mr. de Gaury  
arrived at Shaiba, returning from Bagdad, on the 25th March,  
1939, having thus entered and left Iraq without the knowledge  
of the appropriate Iraqi authorities and without endorsement of  
his passport. In addition Mr. de Gaury frequently gets in  
touch with Iraqi police officers asking them for information  
on matters directly concerning the Iraqi authorities.







CONFIDENTIAL.

No.401-S

CONFIDENTIAL  
Receipt  
No 522 Date 9/5

285  
302 270

I/6

The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf presents his compliments to

1. The Secretary to the Government of India,  
External Affairs Department, Simla.
2. The Political Agent,  
Kuwait.

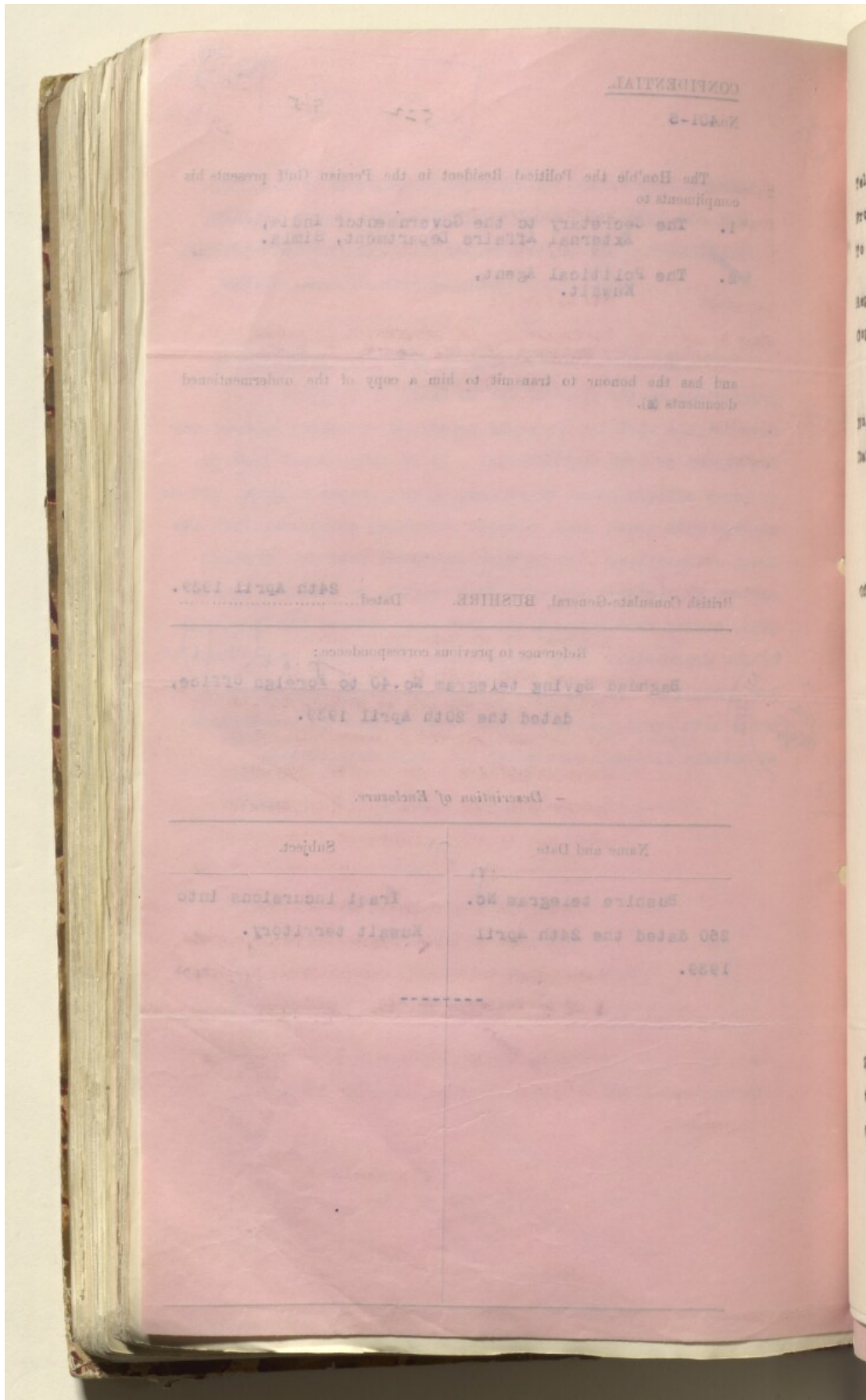
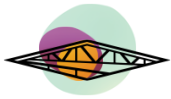
and has the honour to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned documents (s).

British Consulate-General, BUSHIRE. Dated 24th April 1939.

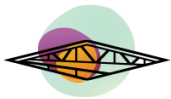
Reference to previous correspondence:  
Baghdad Saving telegram No.40 to Foreign Office,  
dated the 20th April 1939.

DESCRIPTION OF ENCLOSURE.

Name and Date	Subject.
Bushire telegram No. 260 dated the 24th April 1939.	Iraqi incursions into Kuwait territory.







Telegram S  
From Political Resident, Bushire.  
To His Majesty's Secretary of State for India,  
London.  
Repeated His Majesty's Charge d'Affaires, Baghdad.  
Copy by post to Secretary to the Government of India,  
External Affairs Department, Simla.  
Political Agent, Kuwait.

No. 260.

Dated the 24th April 1939.

Baghdad Saving telegram No. 40 to Foreign  
Office 20th April.

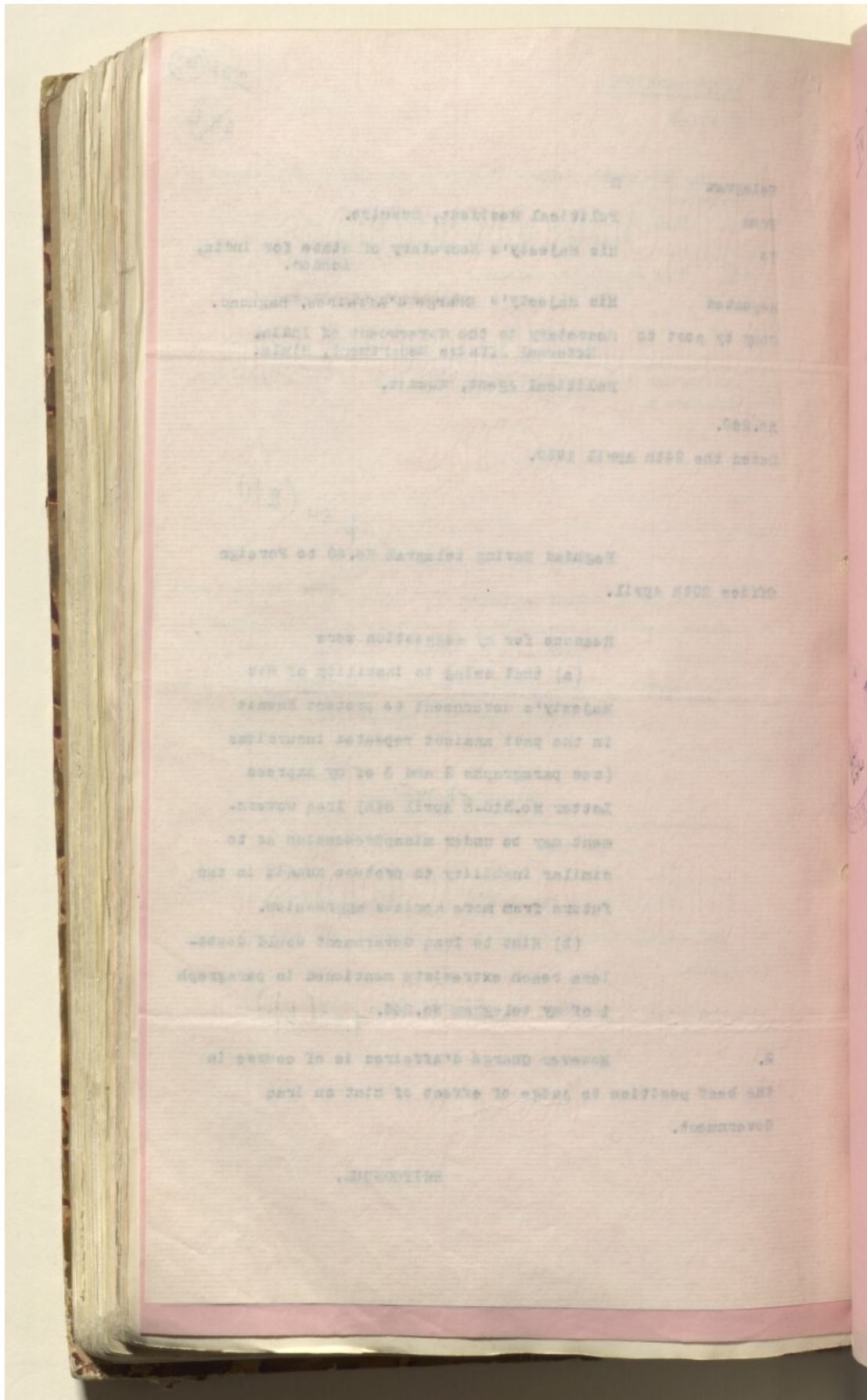
Reasons for my suggestion were

(a) that owing to inability of His  
Majesty's Government to protect Kuwait  
in the past against repeated incursions  
(see paragraphs 2 and 3 of my Express  
Letter No. 310-S April 6th) Iraq Govern-  
ment may be under misapprehension as to  
similar inability to protect Kuwait in the  
future from more serious aggression.

(b) Hint to Iraq Government would doubt-  
less reach extremists mentioned in paragraph  
1 of my telegram No. 246.

2. However Chargé d'Affaires is of course in  
the best position to judge of effect of hint on Iraq  
Government.

BRITCONSUL.







CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 413-S of 1939

The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf presents his compliments to

1. The Secretary to the Government of India,  
External Affairs Department, New Delhi.
2. The Political Agent, Kuwait. ✓

and has the honour to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned documents (s).

British Consulate-General, BUSHIRE. Dated 27th April 1939.

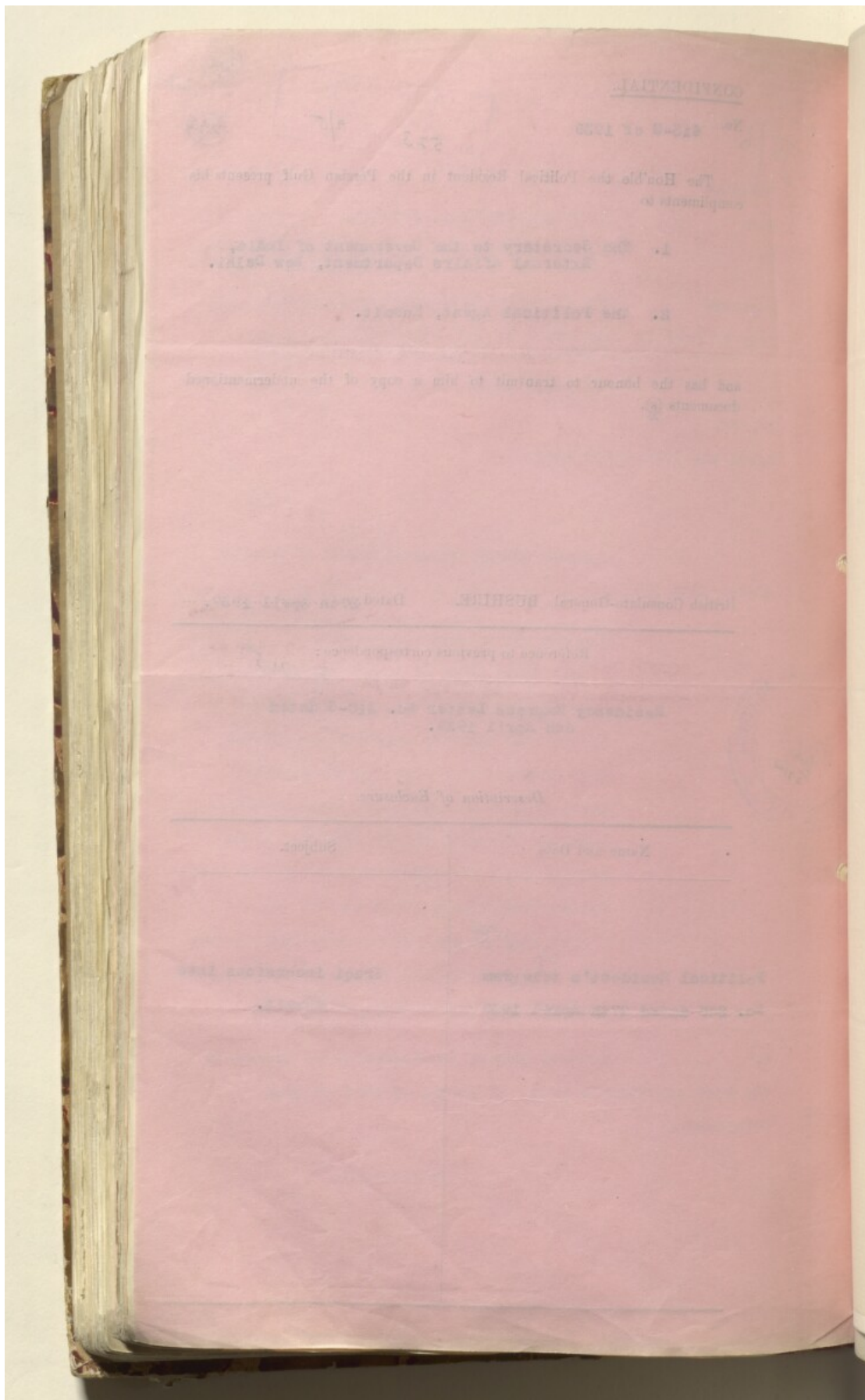
Reference to previous correspondence:

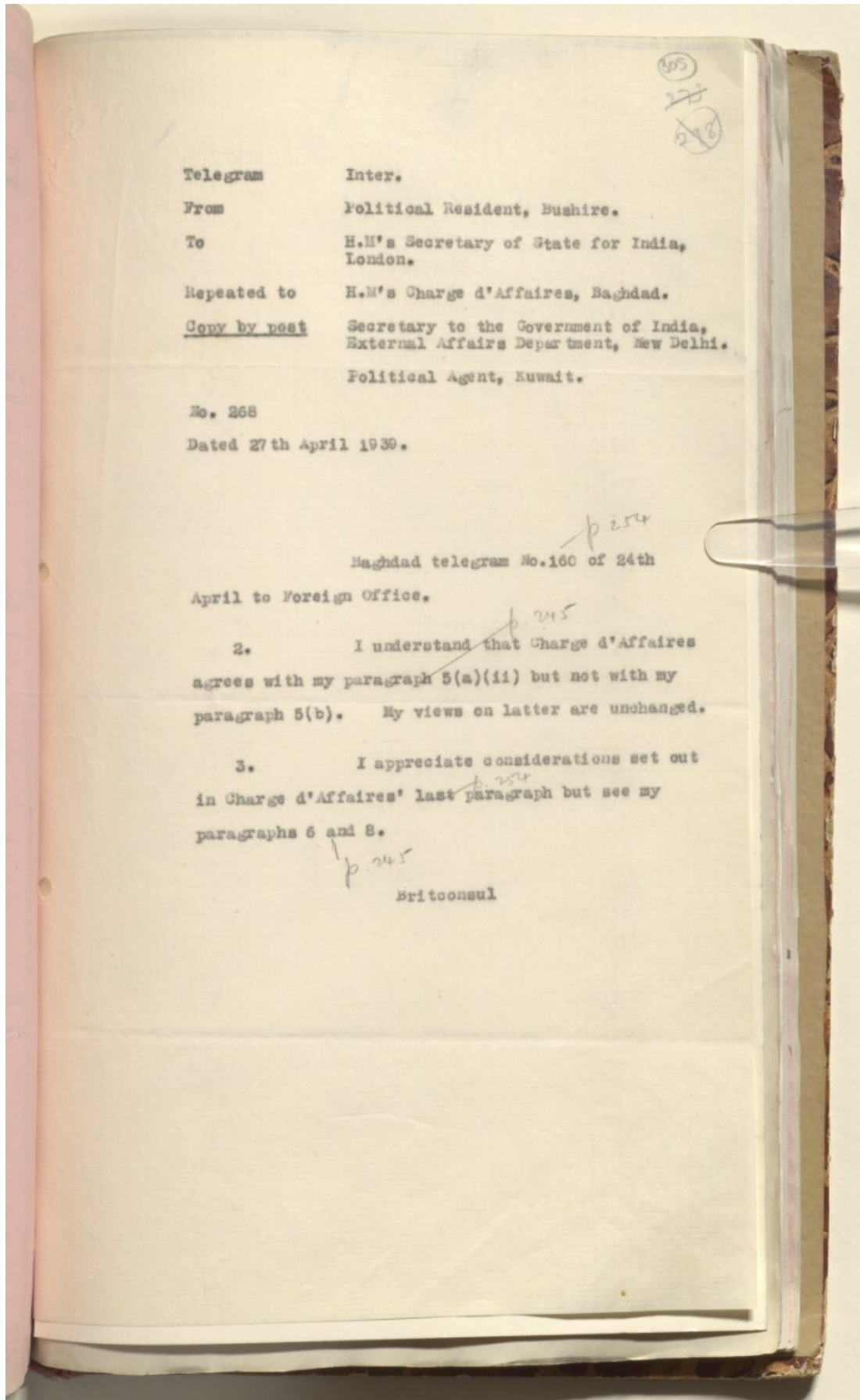
Residency Express Letter No. 310-S dated  
6th April 1939.

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date	Subject.
Political Resident's telegram No. 268 dated 27th April 1939	Iraqi incursions into Kuwait.







Telegram Inter.  
From Political Resident, Bushire.  
To H.M.'s Secretary of State for India,  
London.  
Repeated to H.M.'s Charge d'Affaires, Baghdad.  
Copy by post Secretary to the Government of India,  
External Affairs Department, New Delhi.  
Political Agent, Kuwait.

No. 268

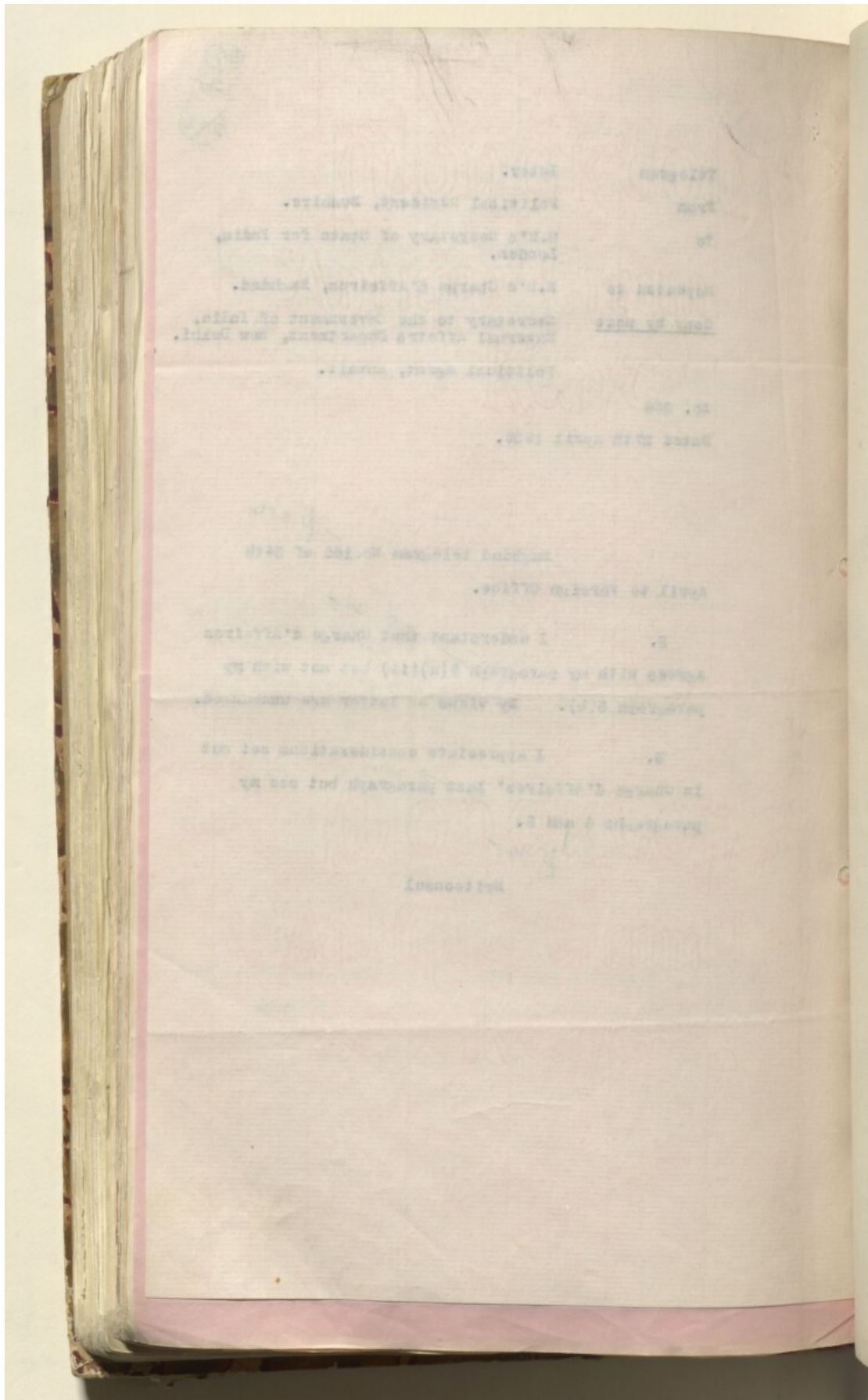
Dated 27th April 1939.

Baghdad telegram No. 160 of 24th  
April to Foreign Office.

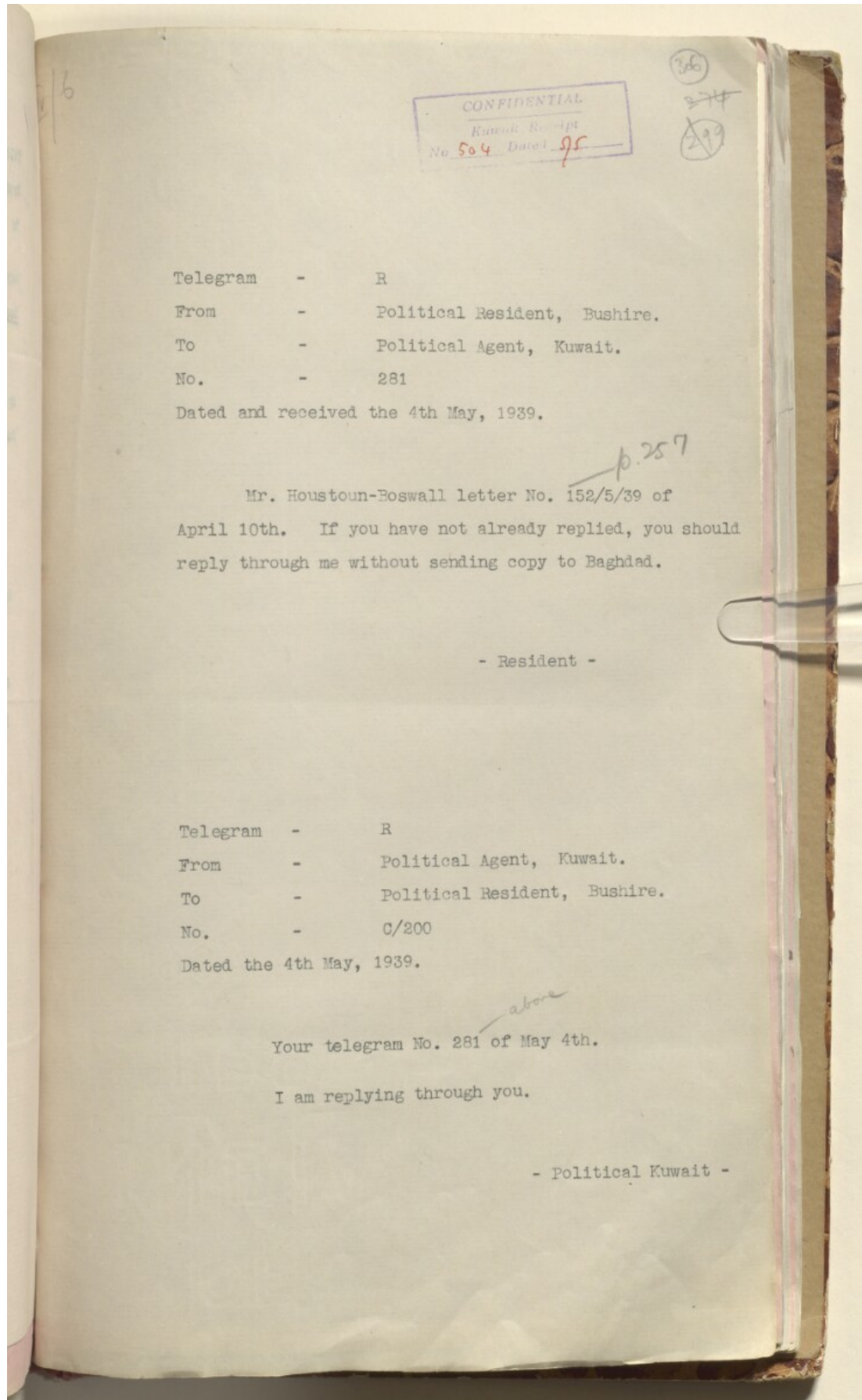
2. I understand that Charge d'Affaires  
agrees with my paragraph 5(a)(ii) but not with my  
paragraph 5(b). My views on latter are unchanged.

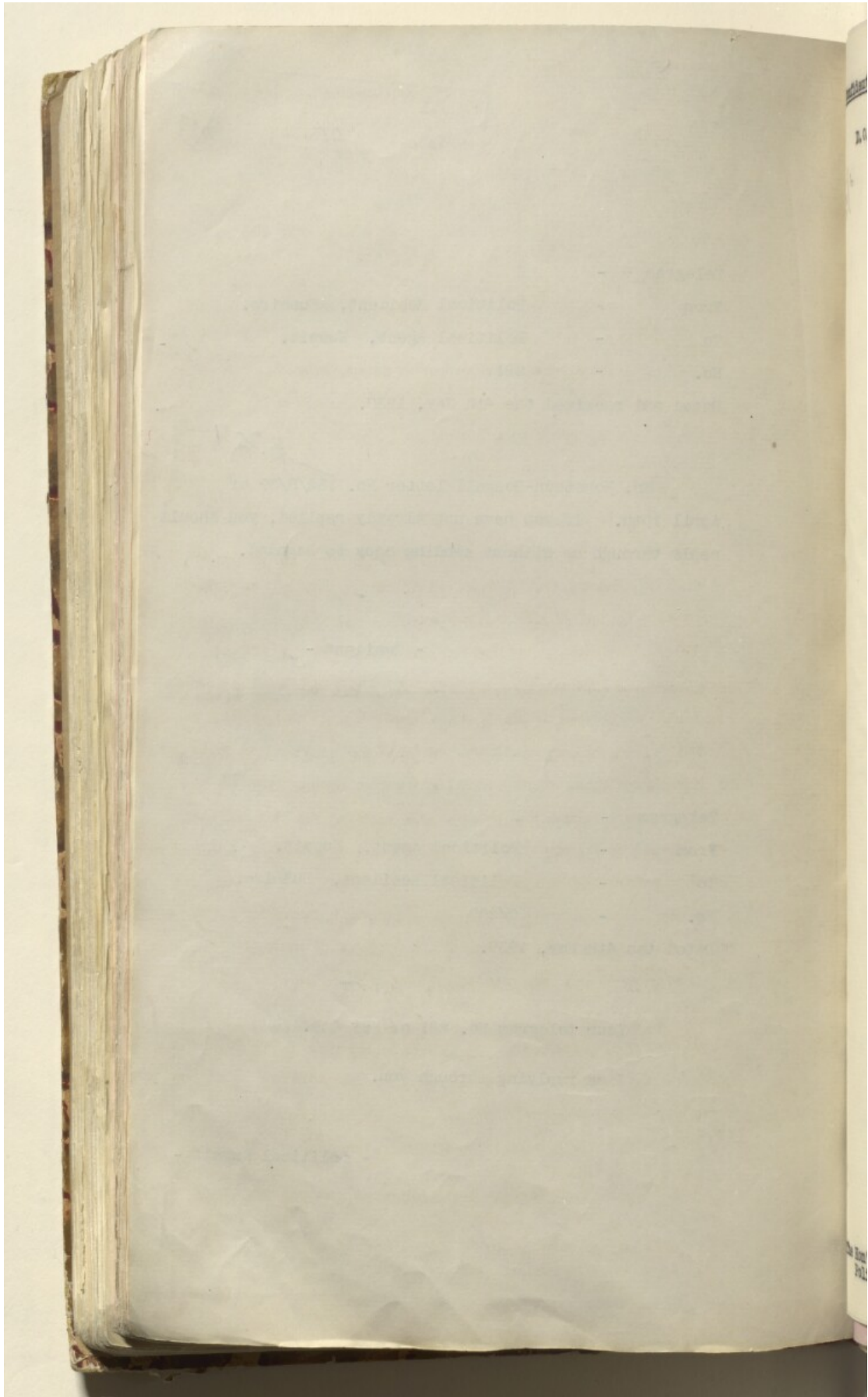
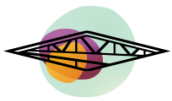
3. I appreciate considerations set out  
in Charge d'Affaires' last paragraph but see my  
paragraphs 6 and 8.

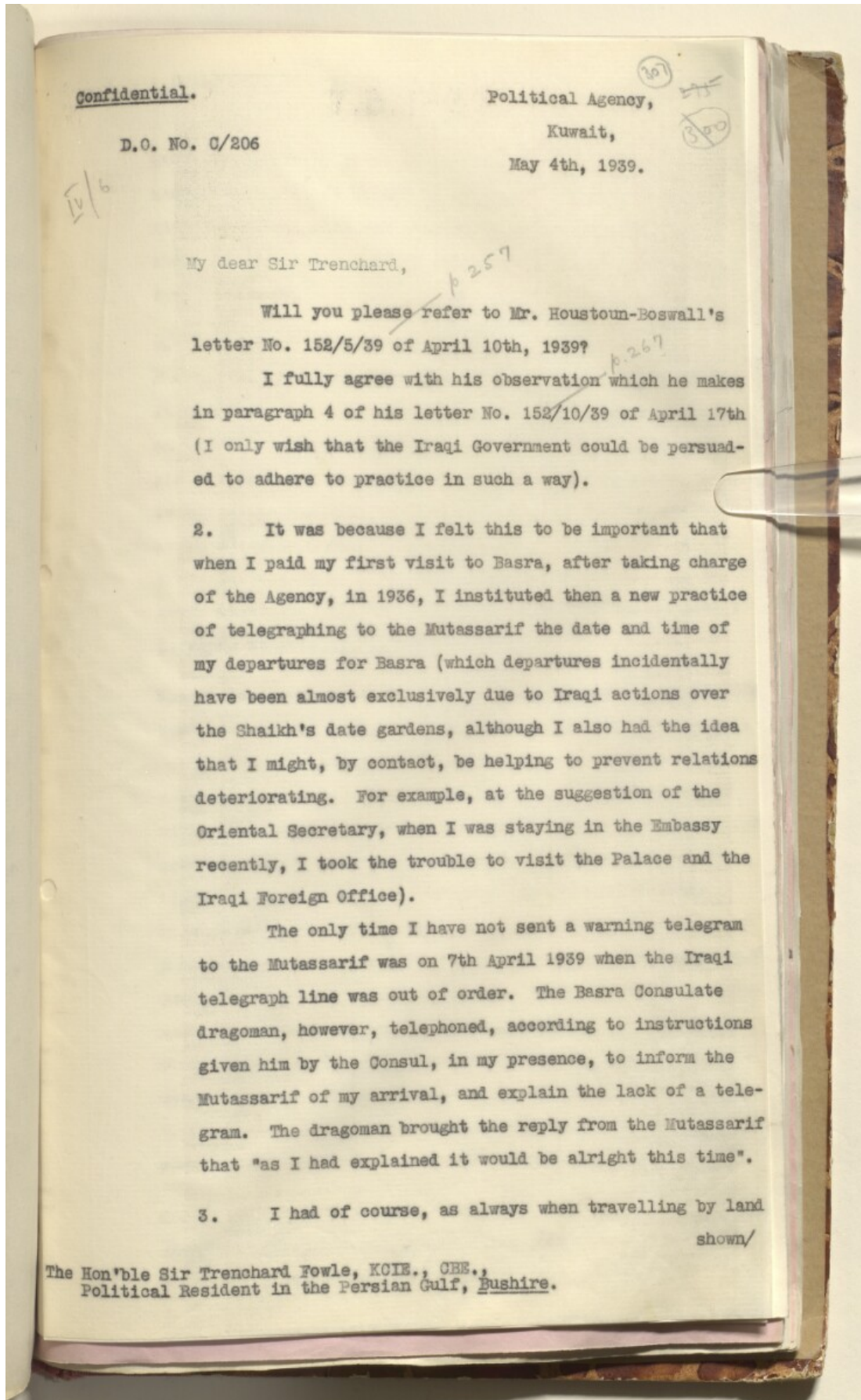
Britconsul



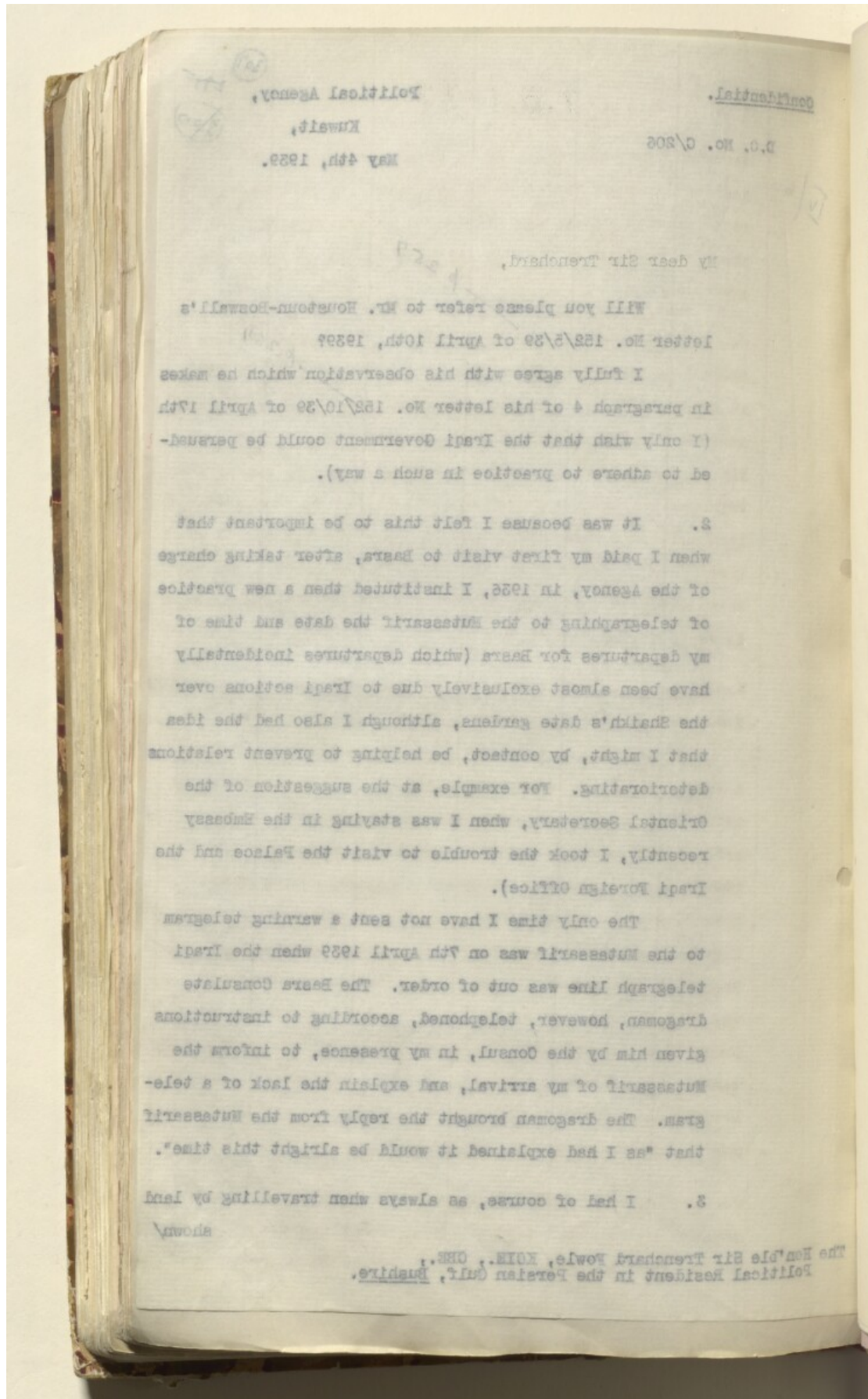














-2-

shown my passport, which is in order for Iraq at the passport and Customs post at Zubair in the customary way, where I have invariably gone for completion of formalities, and where no suggestion that my passport is out of order has ever been made.

4. I did not land at Shaiba on the 22nd March but at Basra. On my return from Baghdad I asked if I might land at Basra Air Port, but the Royal Air Force Pilot informed me that Iraqi regulations forbade the landing at Basra of his type of aircraft, one, I understood, having a tail skid to which the Air Port Director objects, so in this case the landing was at Shaiba. However, as you applied for an aircraft to take me to Habbaniya and other officials, and the Royal Air Force, may be affected, you will, I think, prefer to reply to this point.

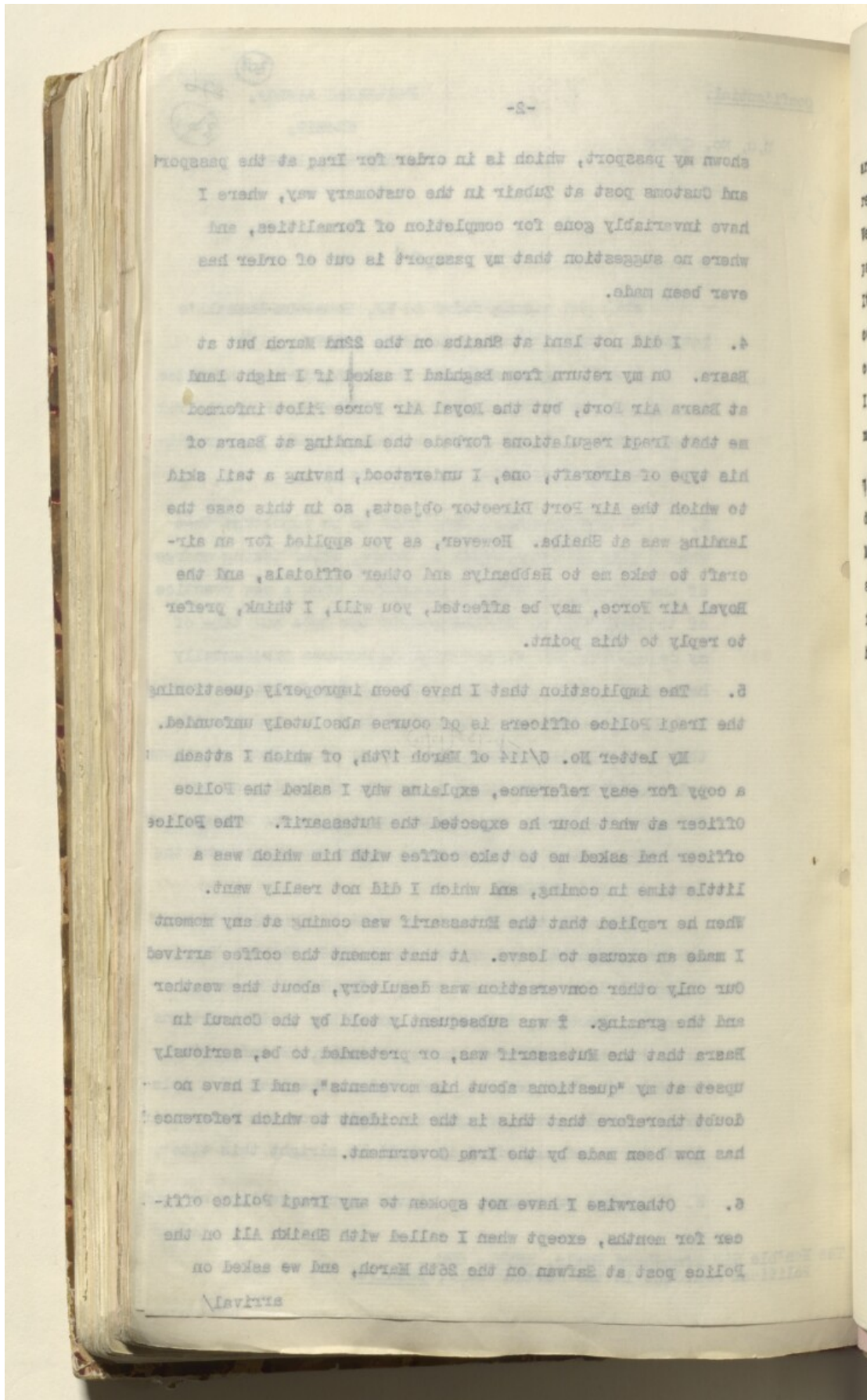
5. The implication that I have been improperly questioning the Iraqi Police officers is of course absolutely unfounded.

My letter No. C/114 of March 17th, of which I attach a copy for easy reference, explains why I asked the Police Officer at what hour he expected the Mutassarif. The Police officer had asked me to take coffee with him which was a little time in coming, and which I did not really want. When he replied that the Mutassarif was coming at any moment I made an excuse to leave. At that moment the coffee arrived. Our only other conversation was desultory, about the weather and the grazing. I was subsequently told by the Consul in Basra that the Mutassarif was, or pretended to be, seriously upset at my "questions about his movements", and I have no doubt therefore that this is the incident to which reference has now been made by the Iraq Government.

6. Otherwise I have not spoken to any Iraqi Police officer for months, except when I called with Shaikh Ali on the Police post at Safwan on the 26th March, and we asked on

arrival/









-3-

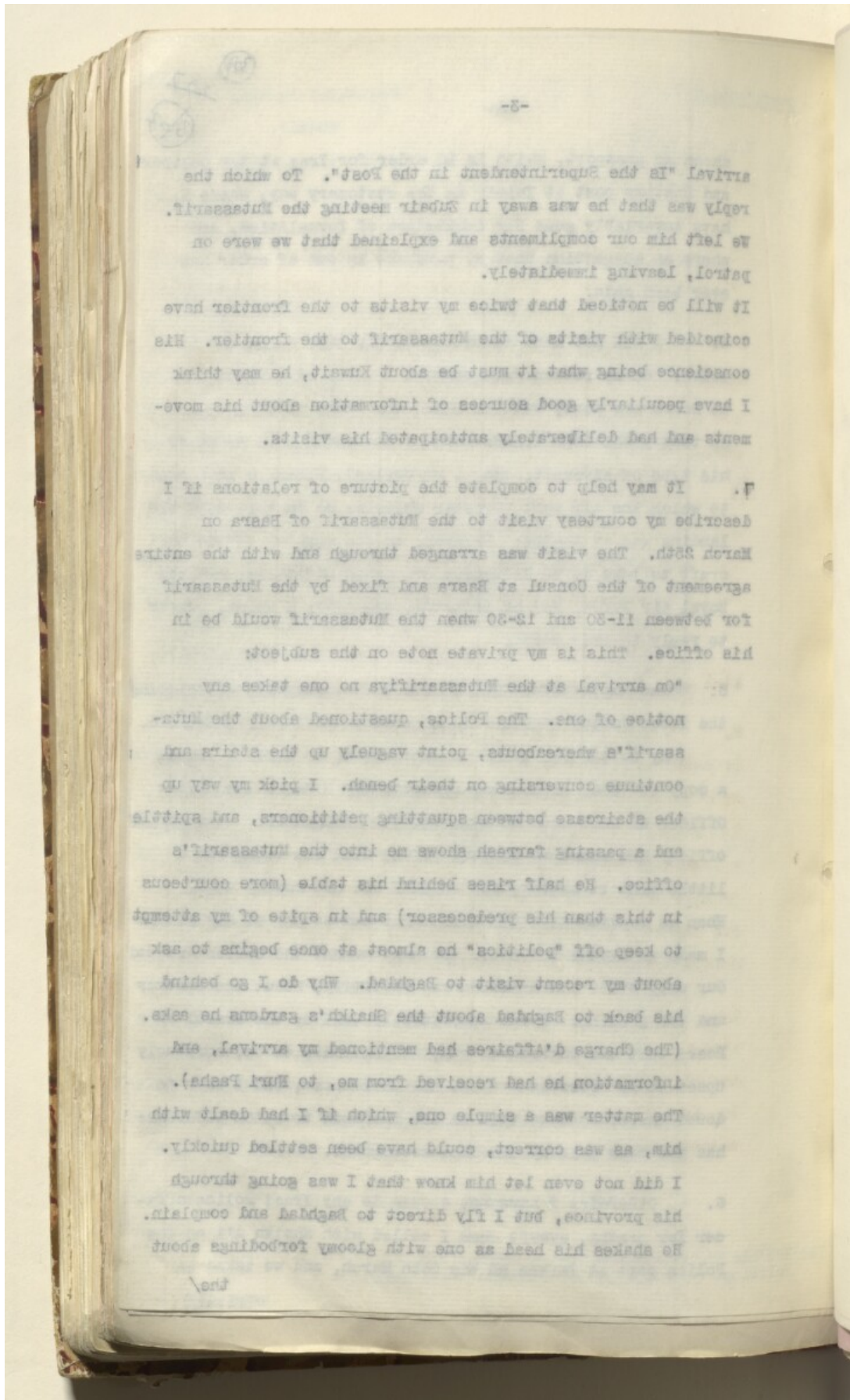
arrival "Is the Superintendent in the Post". To which the reply was that he was away in Zubair meeting the Mutassarif. We left him our compliments and explained that we were on patrol, leaving immediately.

It will be noticed that twice my visits to the frontier have coincided with visits of the Mutassarif to the frontier. His conscience being what it must be about Kuwait, he may think I have peculiarly good sources of information about his movements and had deliberately anticipated his visits.

٧. It may help to complete the picture of relations if I describe my courtesy visit to the Mutassarif of Basra on March 25th. The visit was arranged through and with the entire agreement of the Consul at Basra and fixed by the Mutassarif for between 11-30 and 12-30 when the Mutassarif would be in his office. This is my private note on the subject:

"On arrival at the Mutassarifiya no one takes any notice of one. The Police, questioned about the Mutassarif's whereabouts, point vaguely up the stairs and continue conversing on their bench. I pick my way up the staircase between squatting petitioners, and spittle and a passing farrash shows me into the Mutassarif's office. He half rises behind his table (more courteous in this than his predecessor) and in spite of my attempt to keep off "politics" he almost at once begins to ask about my recent visit to Baghdad. Why do I go behind his back to Baghdad about the Shaikh's gardens he asks. (The Charge d'Affaires had mentioned my arrival, and information he had received from me, to Nuri Pasha). The matter was a simple one, which if I had dealt with him, as was correct, could have been settled quickly. I did not even let him know that I was going through his province, but I fly direct to Baghdad and complain. He shakes his head as one with gloomy forebodings about

the/







-4-

the result for me and for the Shaikh. I say nothing to this and try to change the subject by saying that I am going, so I sincerely hope, on very long leave quite soon. He rather opens his eyes as if interested, and makes pertinent enquiries about my successor.

He informs me that he has not been to Kuwait or to Europe yet. I shortly leave him, and he struggles, (he is fat and heavy), two paces from his desk with me before saying goodbye".

Upper Grade Iraqi officials, whether British or Iraqi, who visit British officials whether in Kuwait or elsewhere, are treated with considerably more respect, and far more nearly in accordance with "international usage" than this.

On my return from the visit I described this conversation with the Mutassarif to the British Consul.

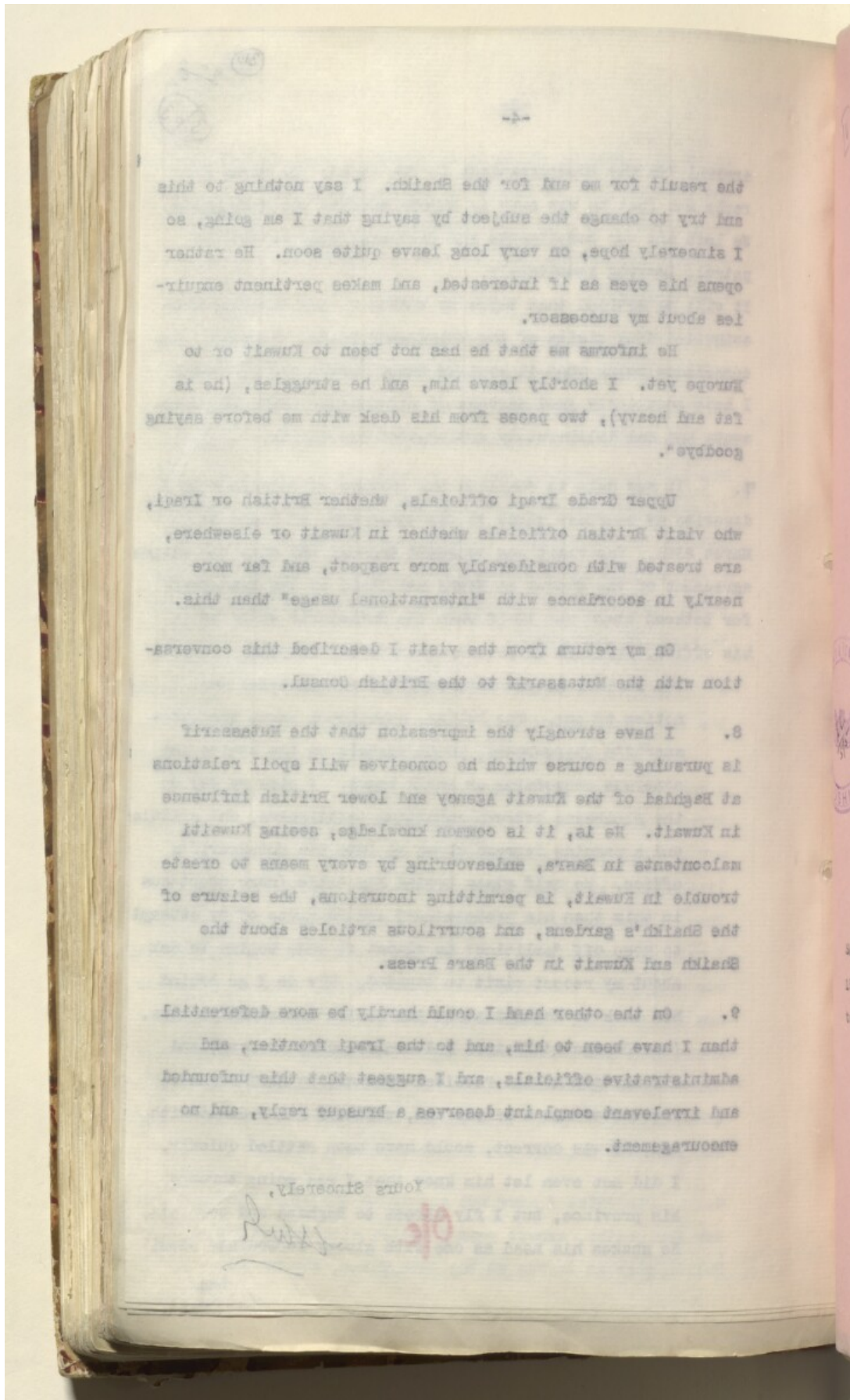
8. I have strongly the impression that the Mutassarif is pursuing a course which he conceives will spoil relations at Baghdad of the Kuwait Agency and lower British influence in Kuwait. He is, it is common knowledge, seeing Kuwaiti malcontents in Basra, endeavouring by every means to create trouble in Kuwait, is permitting incursions, the seizure of the Shaikh's gardens, and scurrilous articles about the Shaikh and Kuwait in the Basra Press.

9. On the other hand I could hardly be more deferential than I have been to him, and to the Iraqi frontier, and administrative officials, and I suggest that this unfounded and irrelevant complaint deserves a brusque reply, and no encouragement.

Yours Sincerely,

O/c *W. S. S.*







CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 453-S of 1939

The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf presents his compliments to

The Political Agent,  
Kuwait.

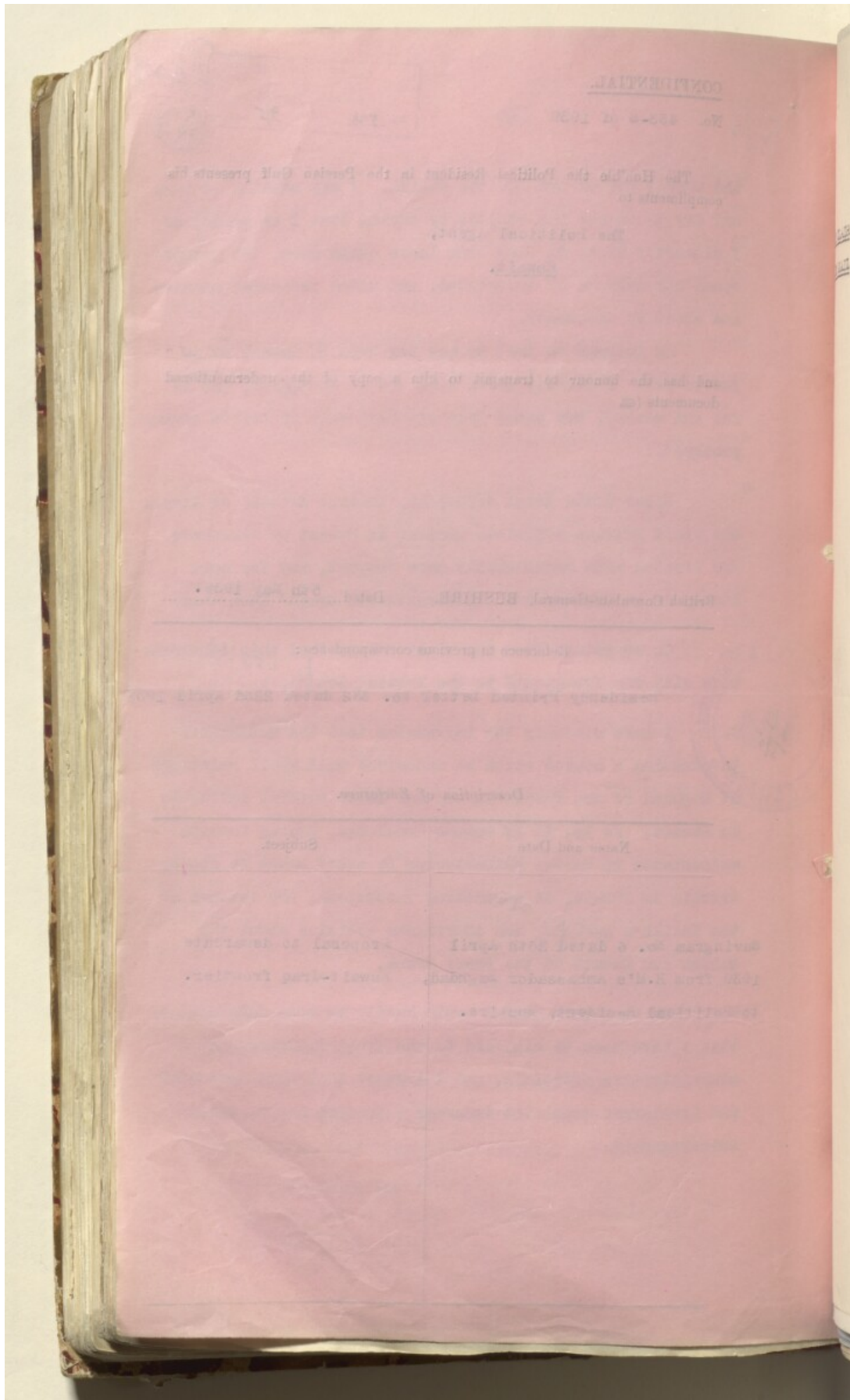
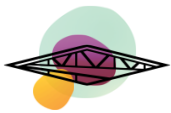
and has the honour to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned documents (s).

British Consulate-General, BUSHIRE. Dated... 5th May 1939.

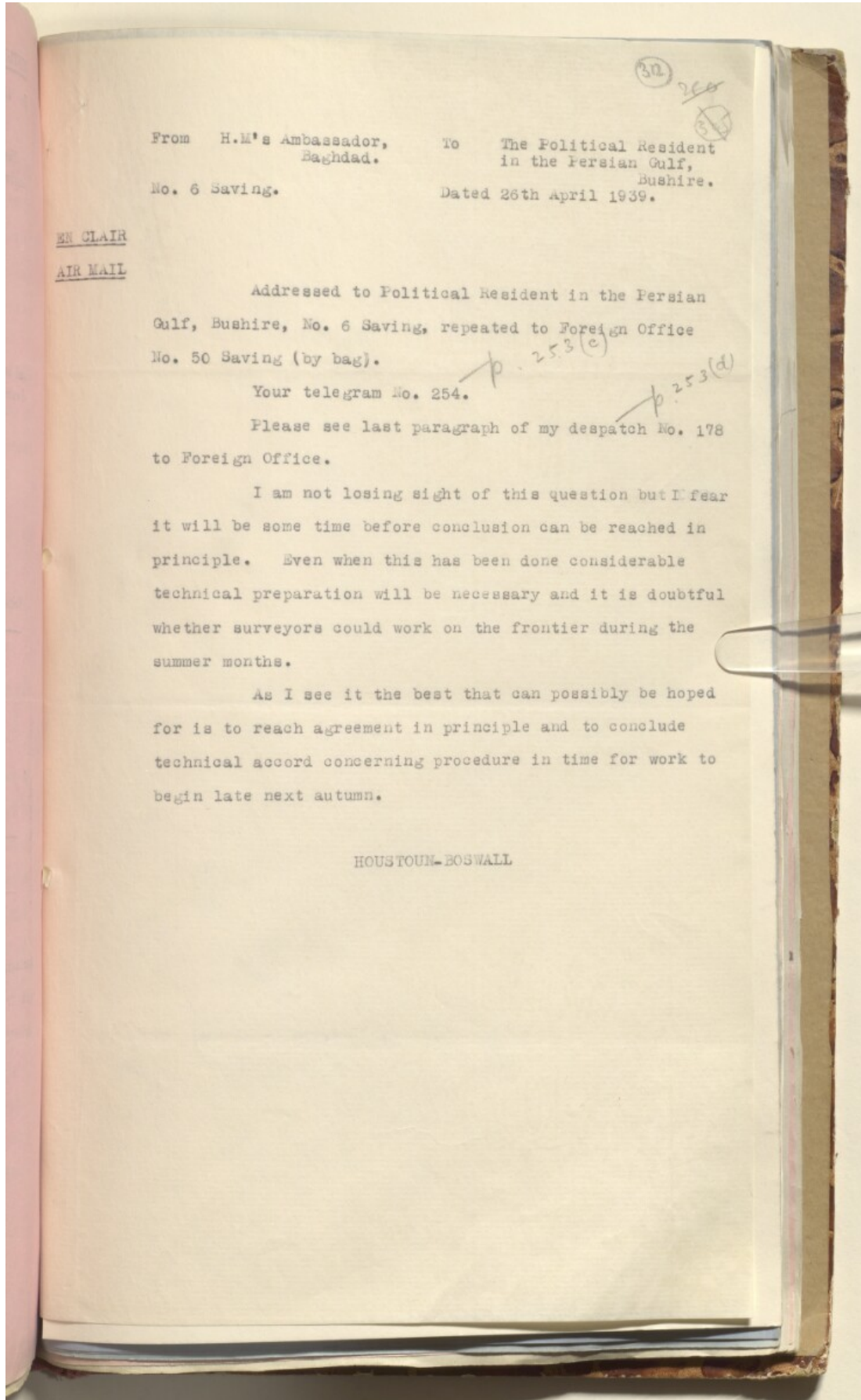
Reference to previous correspondence :  
Residency Printed Letter No. 382 dated 22nd April 1939

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date	Subject.
Savingram No. 6 dated 26th April 1939 from H.M's Ambassador Baghdad, to Political Resident, Bushire.	Proposal to demarcate Kuwait-Iraq frontier.







From H.M.'s Ambassador,  
Baghdad.

No. 6 Saving.

To The Political Resident  
in the Persian Gulf,  
Bushire.

Dated 26th April 1939.

EN CLAIR

AIR MAIL

Addressed to Political Resident in the Persian  
Gulf, Bushire, No. 6 Saving, repeated to Foreign Office  
No. 50 Saving (by bag).

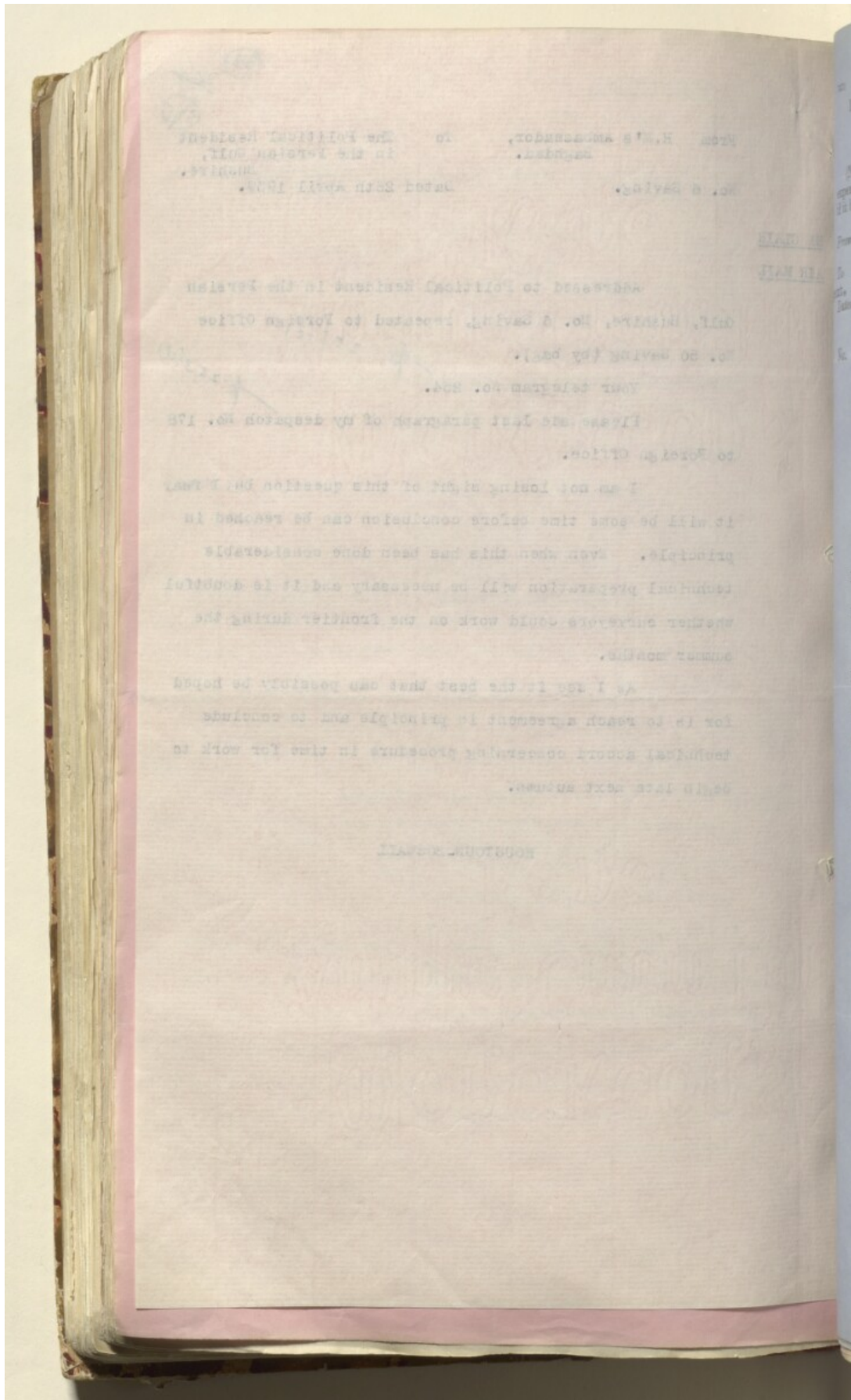
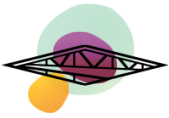
Your telegram No. 254.

Please see last paragraph of my despatch No. 178  
to Foreign Office.

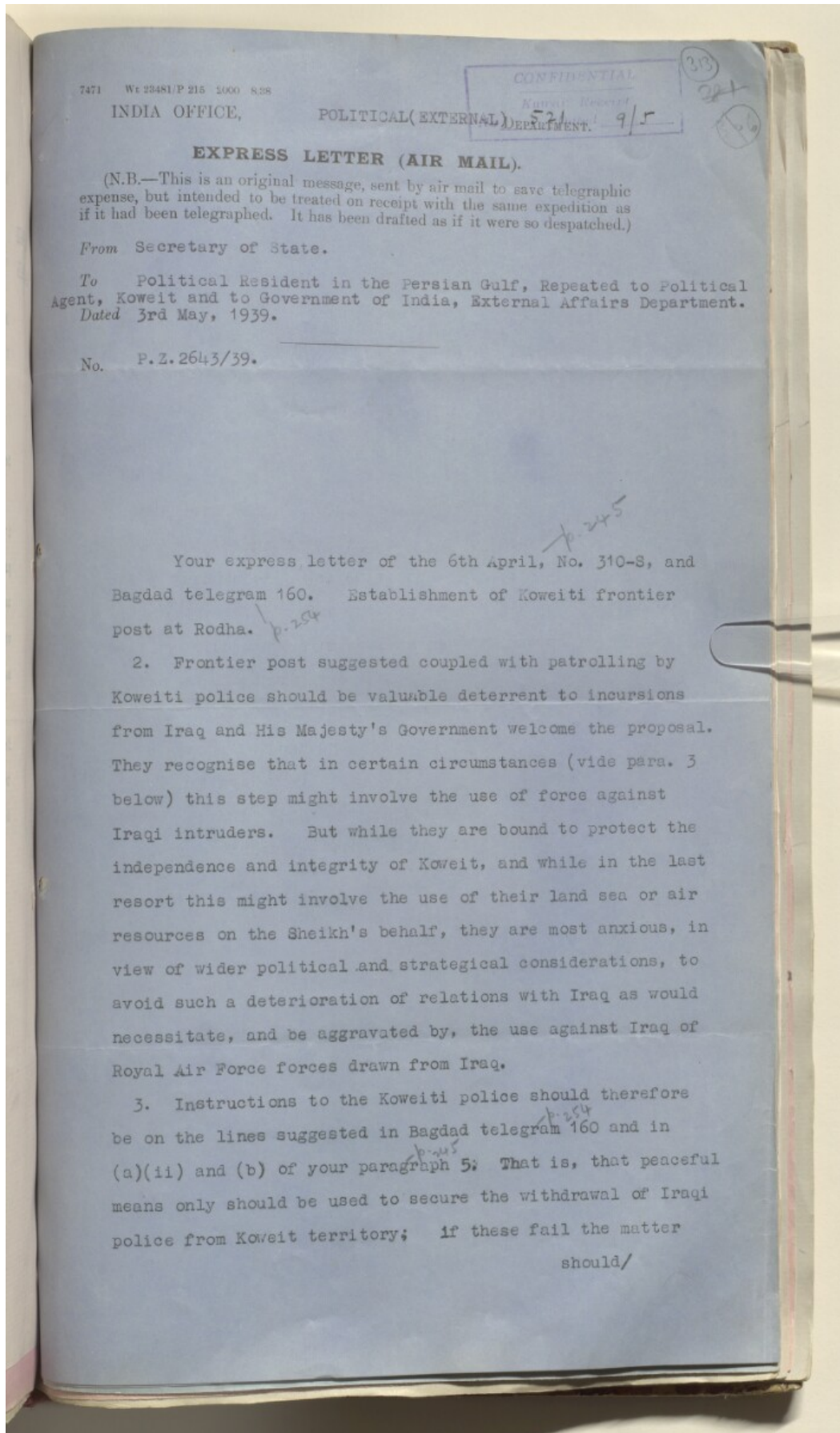
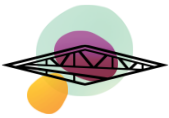
I am not losing sight of this question but I fear  
it will be some time before conclusion can be reached in  
principle. Even when this has been done considerable  
technical preparation will be necessary and it is doubtful  
whether surveyors could work on the frontier during the  
summer months.

As I see it the best that can possibly be hoped  
for is to reach agreement in principle and to conclude  
technical accord concerning procedure in time for work to  
begin late next autumn.

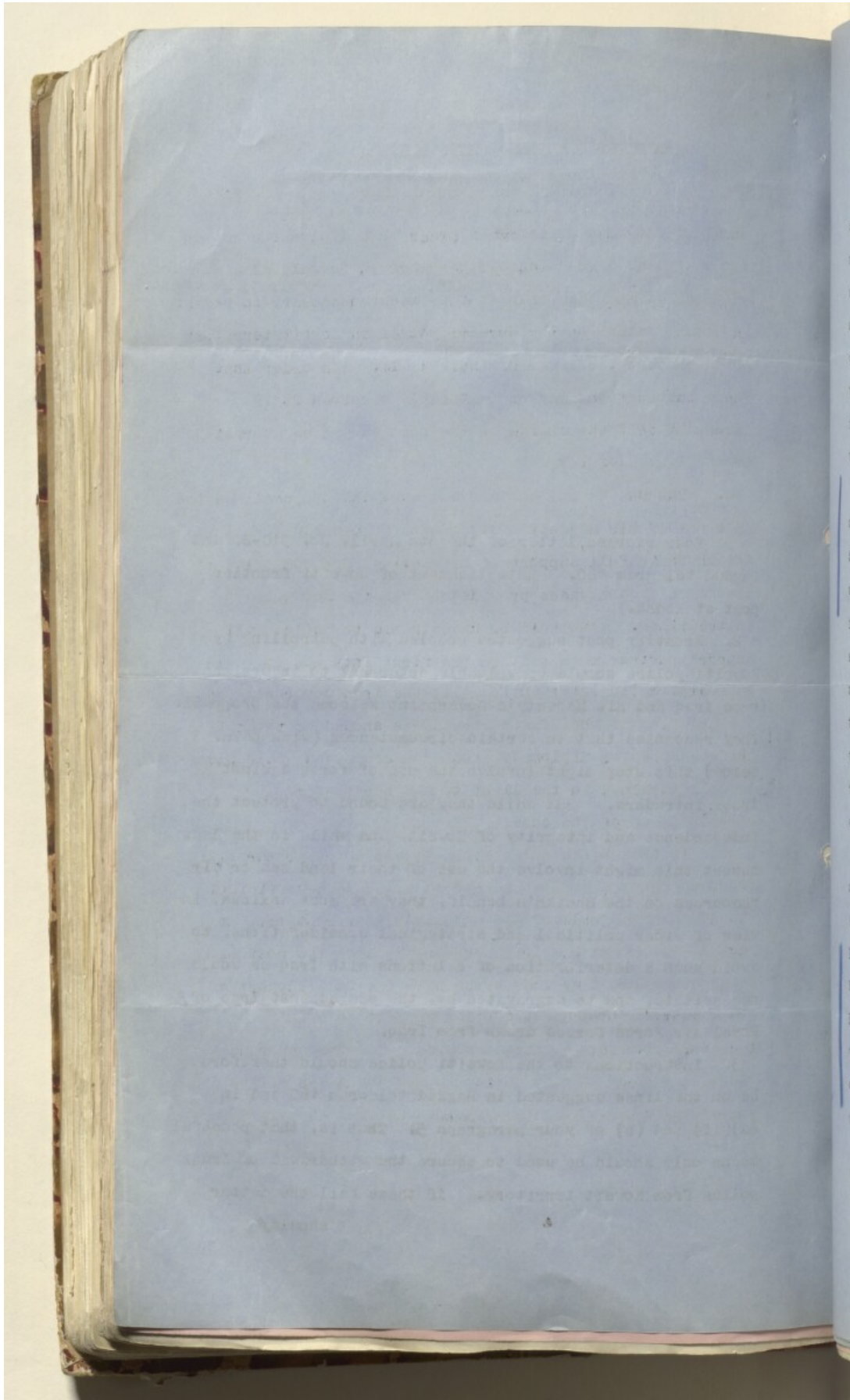
HOUSTOUN-BOSWALL

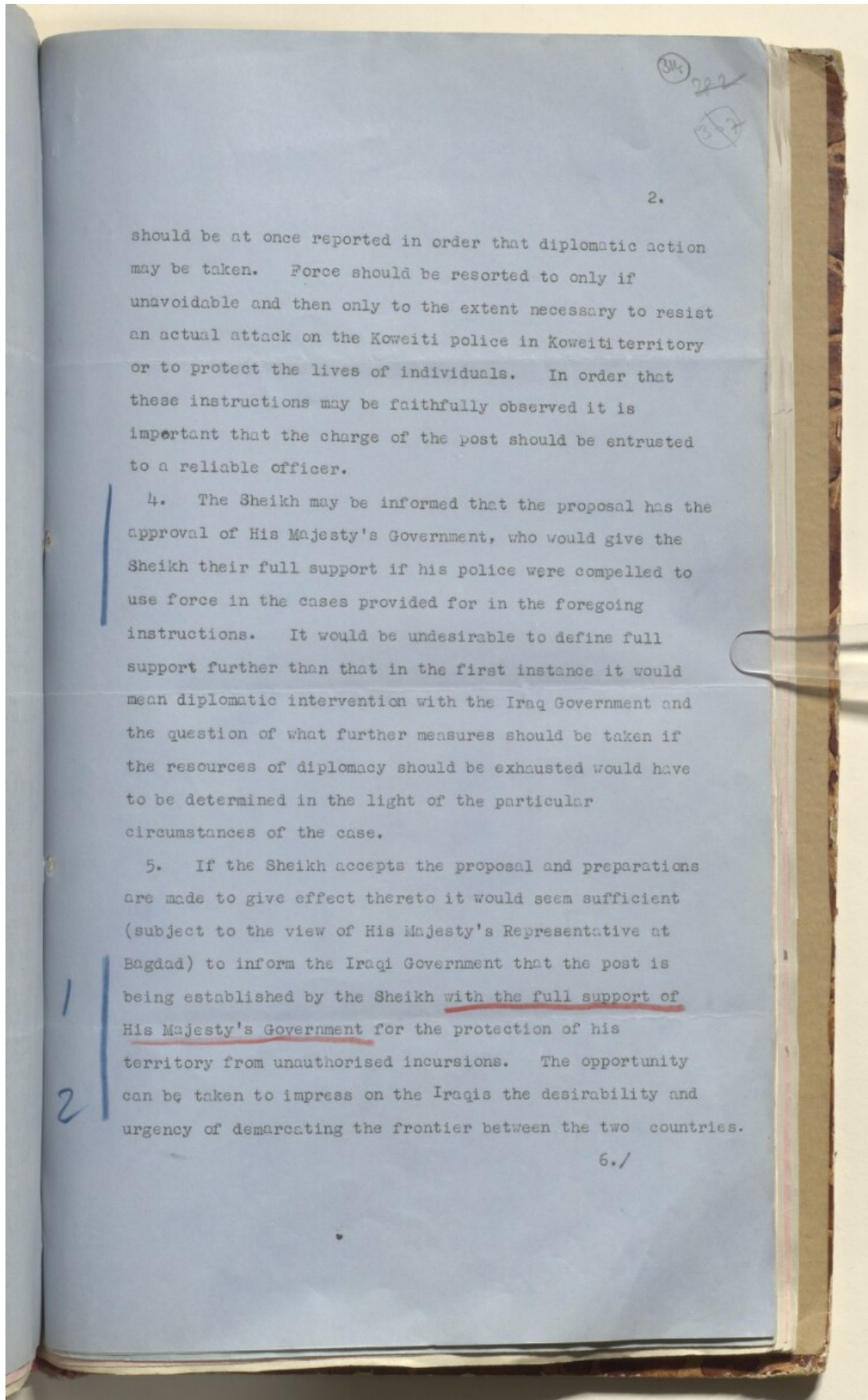












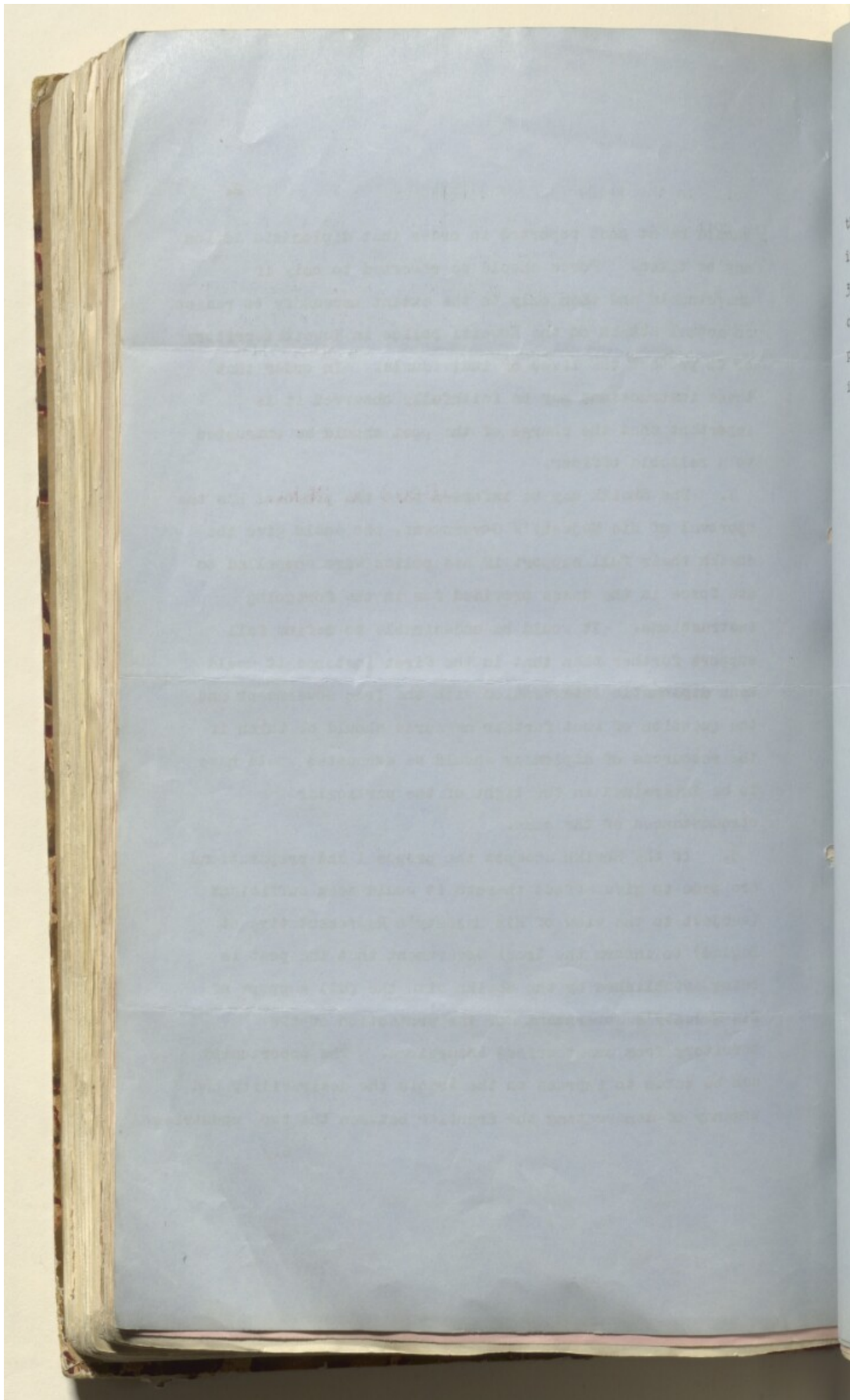
2.

should be at once reported in order that diplomatic action may be taken. Force should be resorted to only if unavoidable and then only to the extent necessary to resist an actual attack on the Koweiti police in Koweiti territory or to protect the lives of individuals. In order that these instructions may be faithfully observed it is important that the charge of the post should be entrusted to a reliable officer.

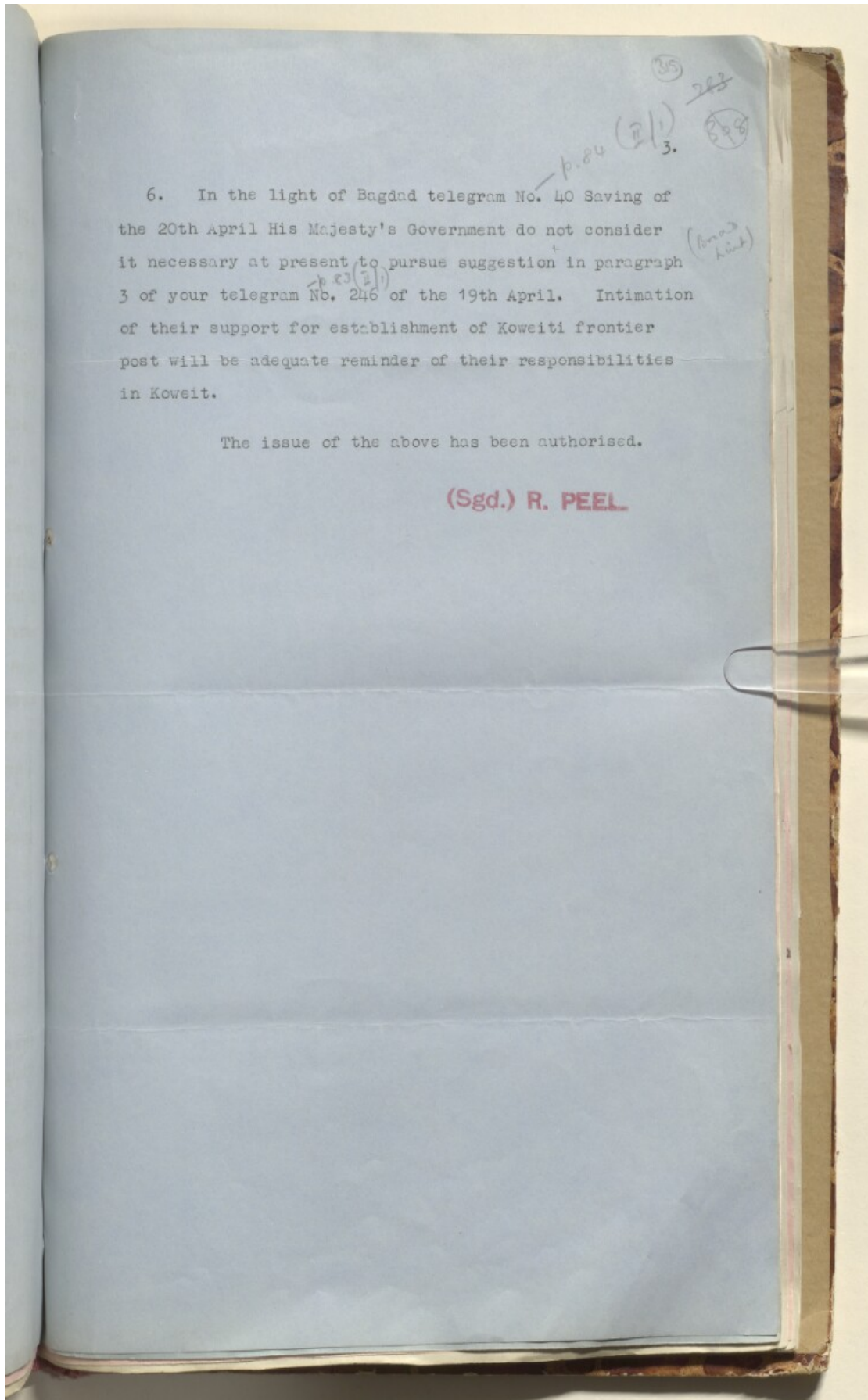
4. The Sheikh may be informed that the proposal has the approval of His Majesty's Government, who would give the Sheikh their full support if his police were compelled to use force in the cases provided for in the foregoing instructions. It would be undesirable to define full support further than that in the first instance it would mean diplomatic intervention with the Iraq Government and the question of what further measures should be taken if the resources of diplomacy should be exhausted would have to be determined in the light of the particular circumstances of the case.

5. If the Sheikh accepts the proposal and preparations are made to give effect thereto it would seem sufficient (subject to the view of His Majesty's Representative at Bagdad) to inform the Iraqi Government that the post is being established by the Sheikh with the full support of His Majesty's Government for the protection of his territory from unauthorised incursions. The opportunity can be taken to impress on the Iraqis the desirability and urgency of demarcating the frontier between the two countries.

6./







6. In the light of Bagdad telegram No. 40 Saving of the 20th April His Majesty's Government do not consider it necessary at present to pursue suggestion in paragraph 3 of your telegram No. 246 of the 19th April. Intimation of their support for establishment of Koweiti frontier post will be adequate reminder of their responsibilities in Koweit.

The issue of the above has been authorised.

(Sgd.) R. PEEL





CONFIDENTIAL  
Foreign Receipt  
Index ٥/٥

12/6

CLAIR  
BY REG.  
Sent.

From H.M. AMBASSADOR  
BAGDAD.

To Foreign Office,  
LONDON.

Date 11th May, 1939.

No. 57/Saving.

Time despatched

Addressed to Foreign Office No. 57/Saving,  
repeated to Bushire No. 11/Saving and Koweit No. 6/Saving.

Your despatch No. 234 of May 5th enclosing a  
copy of India Office express letter to Bushire No.  
P.Z. 2643/39 of May 3rd. p. 28

2. On receipt of Bushire telegram No. 164 of March  
26th, I told the Prime Minister of Shaikh's decision to  
establish a police post south of the frontier. No  
further action seems therefore to be necessary here.

3. As regards demarcation of frontier please see  
my Saving telegram No. 8 to Bushire. I propose again  
to raise this question after I have received further  
report on incursions to Jahrah (see my Saving telegram  
No. 56). p. 280

14.5.39

1/123  
(17/10)

HOUSTOUN-BOSWALL.

57812-6 - 2,000 B D - R P







14/6

CONFIDENTIAL

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. No. 568 Dated 2/1/39

confidential. Department.

EXPRESS LETTER (AIR MAIL).

[N.B.—This is an ORIGINAL message sent by AIR MAIL which provides a means of communication more expeditious than the ordinary mail and is cheaper than the telegraph. It is intended to be treated, on receipt, with the same expedition as if it had been telegraphed. To save time and to obviate formalities it is drafted in the form of a telegram. It is authenticated by the signature of a responsible officer of the Department.]

No. 169 of 1939. Dated ~~XXXXXX~~ <sup>8/5/39</sup> the 19th May, 1939.

Office of the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, Camp, Kuwait.

To - Political Resident, Bushire, at Kuwait.

From - His Majesty's Charge d'Affaires, Bagdad.

Repeated His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, London.

XXXXXXXXXX  
Reference my  
The Secretary to the Government of India, External Affairs Department, Simla.  
The Political Agent, Kuwait. ✓

Subject: Complaint from Iraqi Government against Political Agent, Kuwait.

Reference your letter No. 152/10/39, dated the 17th April 1939.

2. From information supplied by Mr. de Gaury I am now in a position to make the following reply:

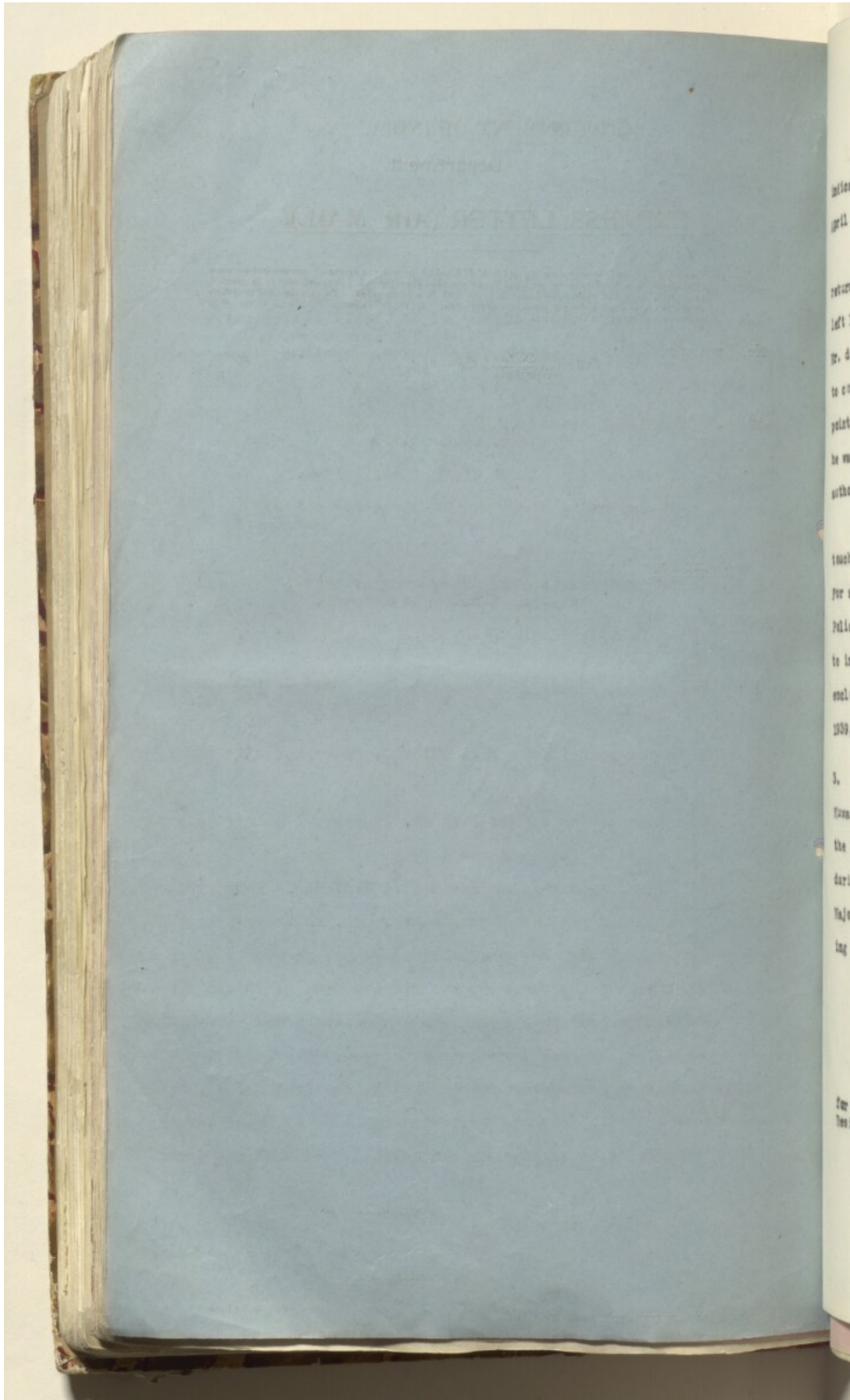
(a) "Entry into Iraq on one occasion alone". This presumably refers to a journey made on 30th January. Mr. de Gaury states that when travelling by land he invariably shows his passport, which bears a visa for Iraq, at the passport and Customs post at Zubair and that no suggestion has ever been made that his passport was not in order.

(b) "Entering Iraq territory with armed cars". This has been dealt with in correspondence ending with my telegram No. 236, dated the 15th April 1939. I trust that when replying to Iraqi Government on this point it will be possible to point out to them the facts / indicated

(Signature)

(Designation)

S. 44.  
MFP—985 S&P—(M-1897)—27-11-36—10,000.







-2-

indicated in paragraph 2 of my telegram No.233, dated the 14th April 1939.

(c) Complaint that Mr. de Gaury arrived at Shaibah returning from Bagdad on 25th March, having thus entered and left Iraq without knowledge of the appropriate Iraqi authorities. Mr. de Gaury had proceeded to Habbaniya on duty by R.A.F.'plane to consult with the War Office Military Mission on a certain point. He returned also by R.A.F.'plane. In these circumstances he was unable to show his passport to the Iraqi passport authorities.

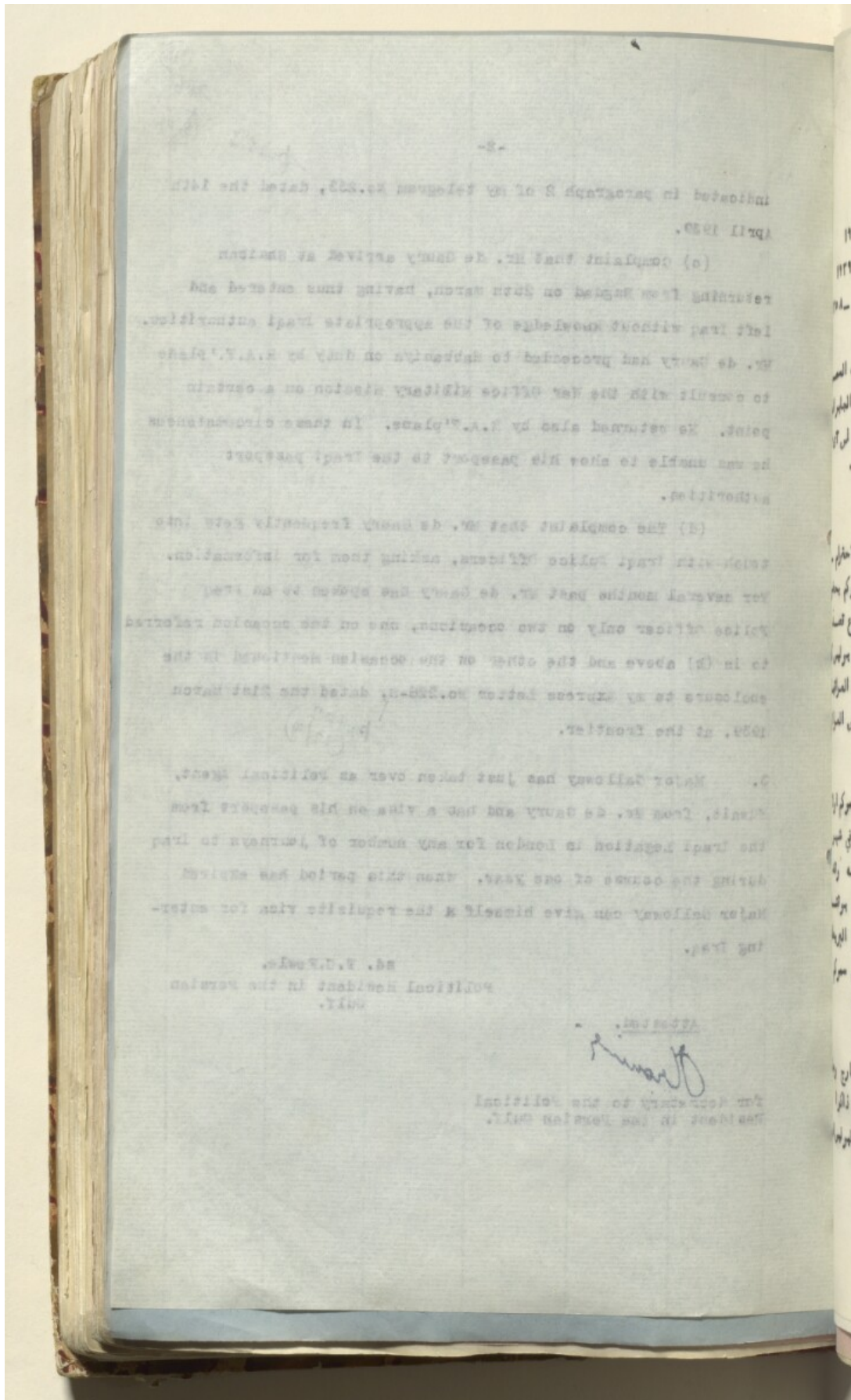
(d) The complaint that Mr. de Gaury frequently gets into touch with Iraqi Police Officers, asking them for information. For several months past Mr. de Gaury has spoken to an Iraq Police Officer only on two occasions, one on the occasion referred to in (b) above and the other on the occasion mentioned in the enclosure to my Express Letter No.228-S, dated the 21st March 1939, at the frontier.

3. Major Galloway has just taken over as Political Agent, Kuwait, from Mr. de Gaury and has a visa on his passport from the Iraqi Legation in London for any number of journeys to Iraq during the course of one year. When this period has expired Major Galloway can give himself the requisite visa for entering Iraq.

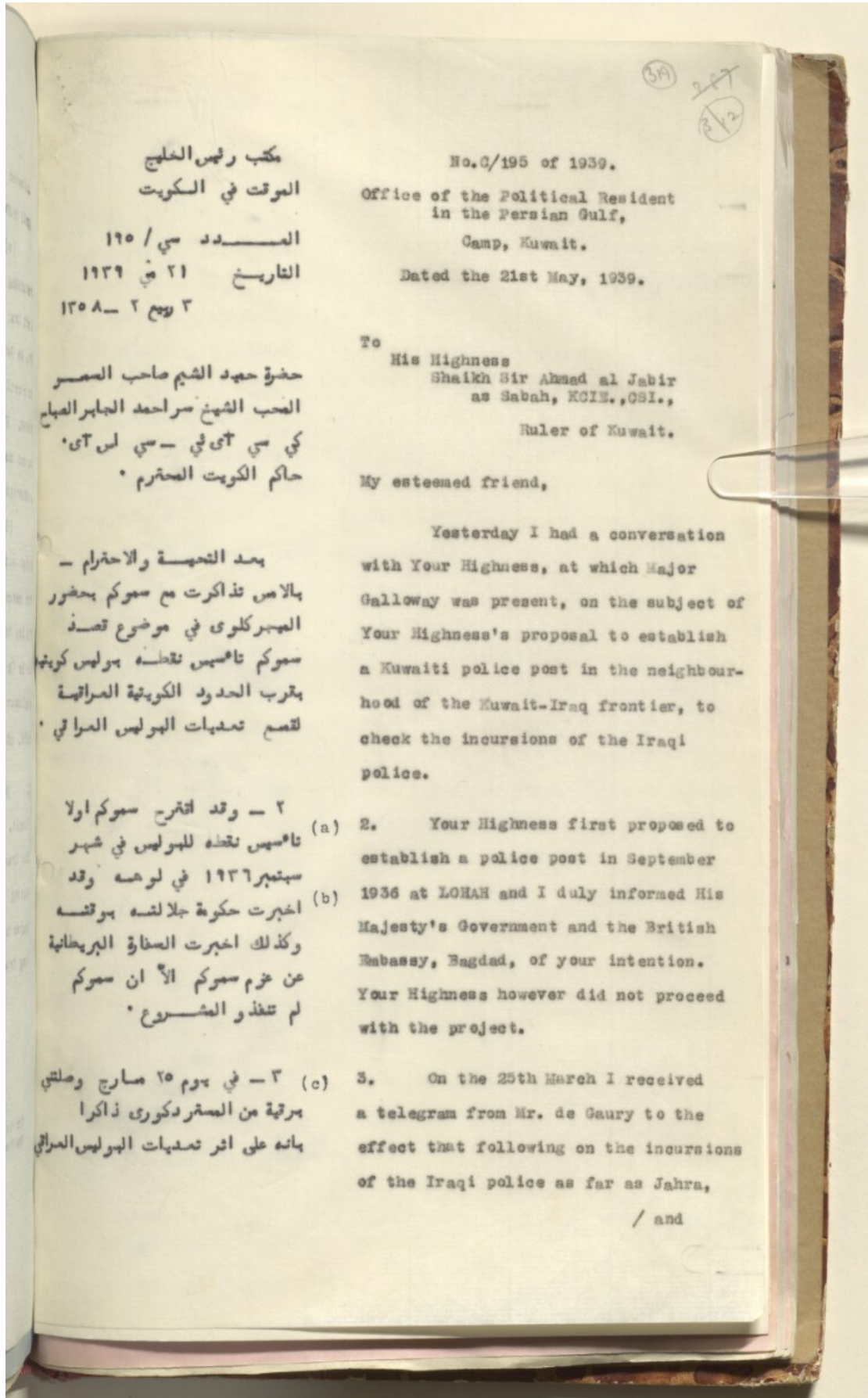
sd. T.C.Fowle.  
Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

Attested.

for Secretary to the Political  
Resident in the Persian Gulf.







مكتب رئيس الخليج  
الموقت في الكويت

المسدد سي / ١٩٥

التاريخ ٢١ في ١٩٣٩

٣ ربيع ٢ - ١٣٥٨

حضرة حميد الشيم صاحب المصير  
الصب الشيخ سر احمد الجابر الصباح  
كي سي سي سي - سي سي سي  
حاكم الكويت المحترم

بعد التحية والاحترام -  
بالاس تذاكرت مع سموكم بحضور  
المهركلوي في موضع قصد  
سموكم تاهيس نقطة هوليس كويت  
بقر الحدود الكويتية العراقية  
لقصم تميمات الهوليس العراقي

٢ - وقد اقترح سموكم اولاً  
(a) تاهيس نقطة للهوليس في شهر  
سبتمبر ١٩٣٦ في لوهه وقد  
(b) اخبرت حكومة جلالته بوقته  
وكذلك اخبرت السفارة البريطانية  
عن غرم سموكم الا ان سموكم  
لم تنفذ المشروع

(c) ٣ - في يوم ٢٥ مارس وملتقي  
برقية من المستر دكوري ذاكرا  
بانه على اثر تميمات الهوليس العراقي

No. 6/195 of 1939.

Office of the Political Resident  
in the Persian Gulf,  
Camp, Kuwait.

Dated the 21st May, 1939.

To  
His Highness  
Shaikh Sir Ahmed al Jabir  
as Sabah, KCIE., CSI.,  
Ruler of Kuwait.

My esteemed friend,

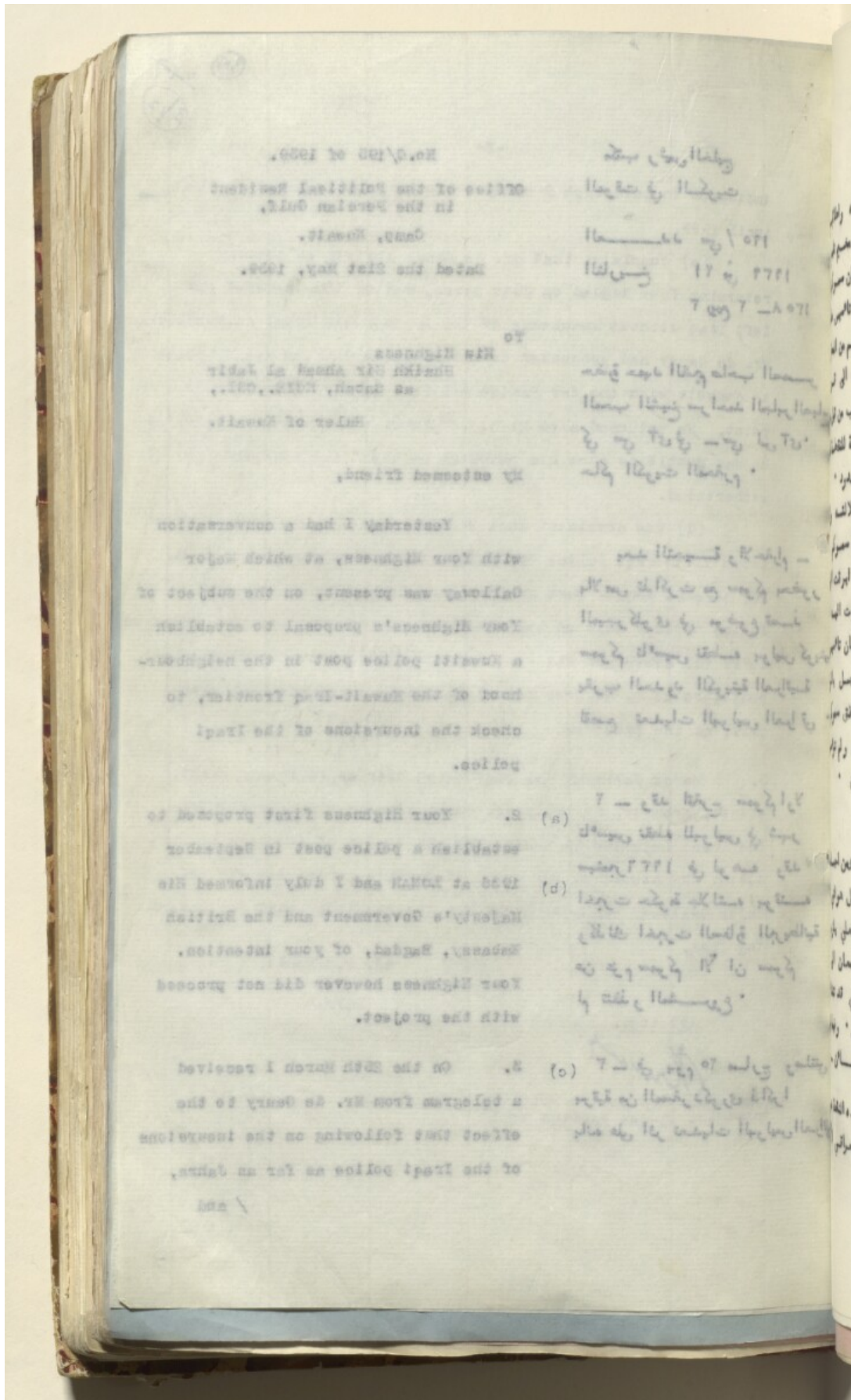
Yesterday I had a conversation  
with Your Highness, at which Major  
Galloway was present, on the subject of  
Your Highness's proposal to establish  
a Kuwaiti police post in the neighbour-  
hood of the Kuwait-Iraq frontier, to  
check the incursions of the Iraqi  
police.

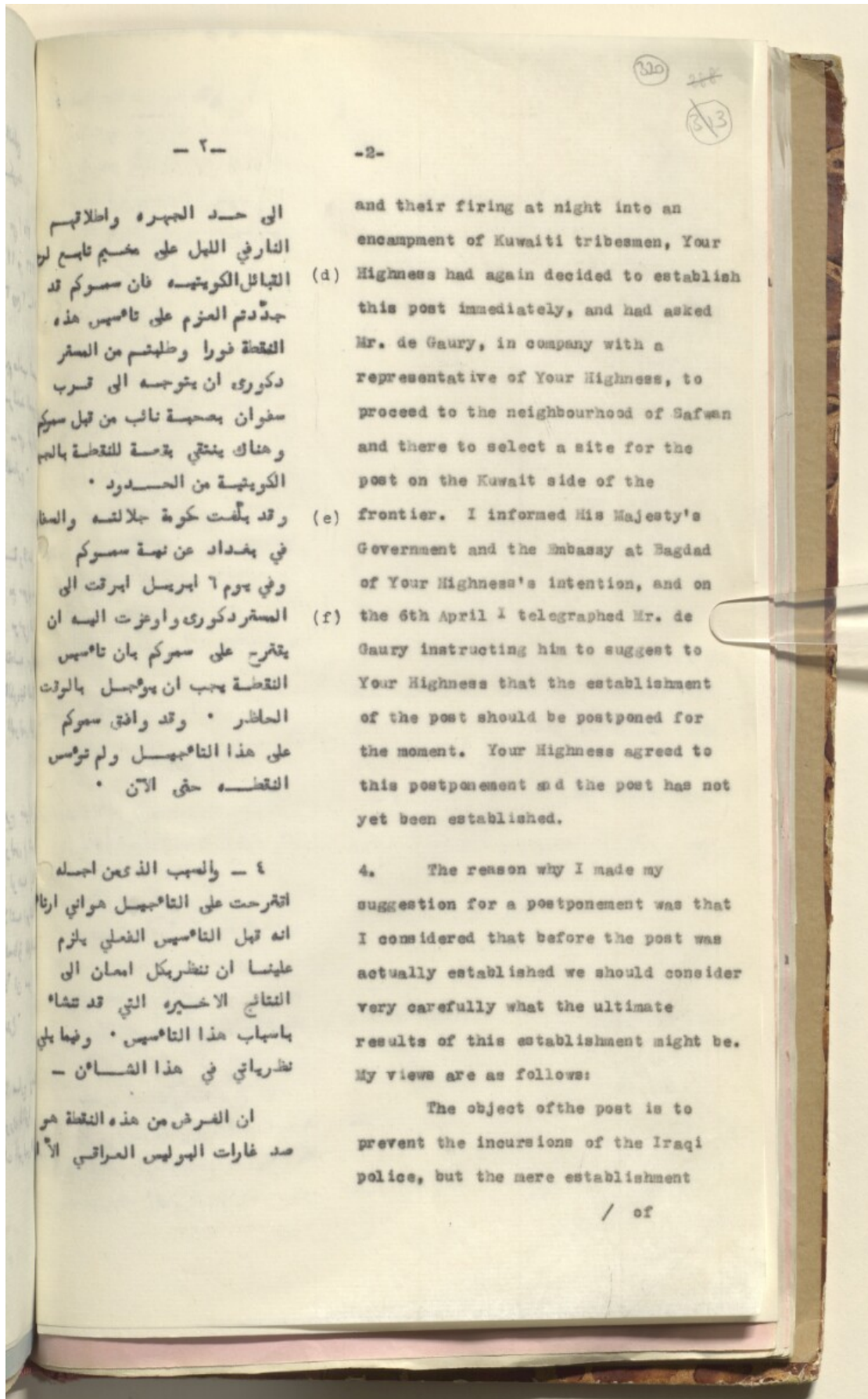
2. Your Highness first proposed to  
establish a police post in September  
1936 at LOHAN and I duly informed His  
Majesty's Government and the British  
Embassy, Bagdad, of your intention.  
Your Highness however did not proceed  
with the project.

3. On the 25th March I received  
a telegram from Mr. de Gaury to the  
effect that following on the incursions  
of the Iraqi police as far as Jahra,

/ and







- ٢ -

-2-

الى حد الجهره واطلاهم  
النار في الليل على مخيم تابع لـ  
القبائل الكويتية فان سموم قد  
جددتم المزم على تافيس هذه  
النقطة فوراً وطلبتم من المصفر  
دكوري ان يتوجه الى قسرب  
سفوان بمحبة نائب من قبل سموم  
وهناك ينتقي بقعة للنقطة بالمه  
الكويتية من الحدود  
وقد بلغت حكومة جلالته والمها  
في بغداد عن نية سموم  
وفي يوم ٦ ابريل ابرقت الى  
المصفر دكوري واوغرت اليه ان  
يقترح على سموم بان تافيس  
النقطة يجب ان يؤجل بالوقت  
الحاضر . وقد وافق سموم  
على هذا التاخير ولم تؤسس  
النقطة حتى الآن .

٤ - والسبب الذي من اجله  
اتفرحت على التاخير هو اني ارنا  
انه قبل التافيس الفعلي يلزم  
علينا ان ننظر بكل ايمان الى  
النتائج الاخيرة التي قد تشاء  
باسباب هذا التافيس . وفيما يلي  
نظرياتي في هذا الشأن -

ان الفرض من هذه النقطة هو  
صد غارات الهوليس العراقي الا

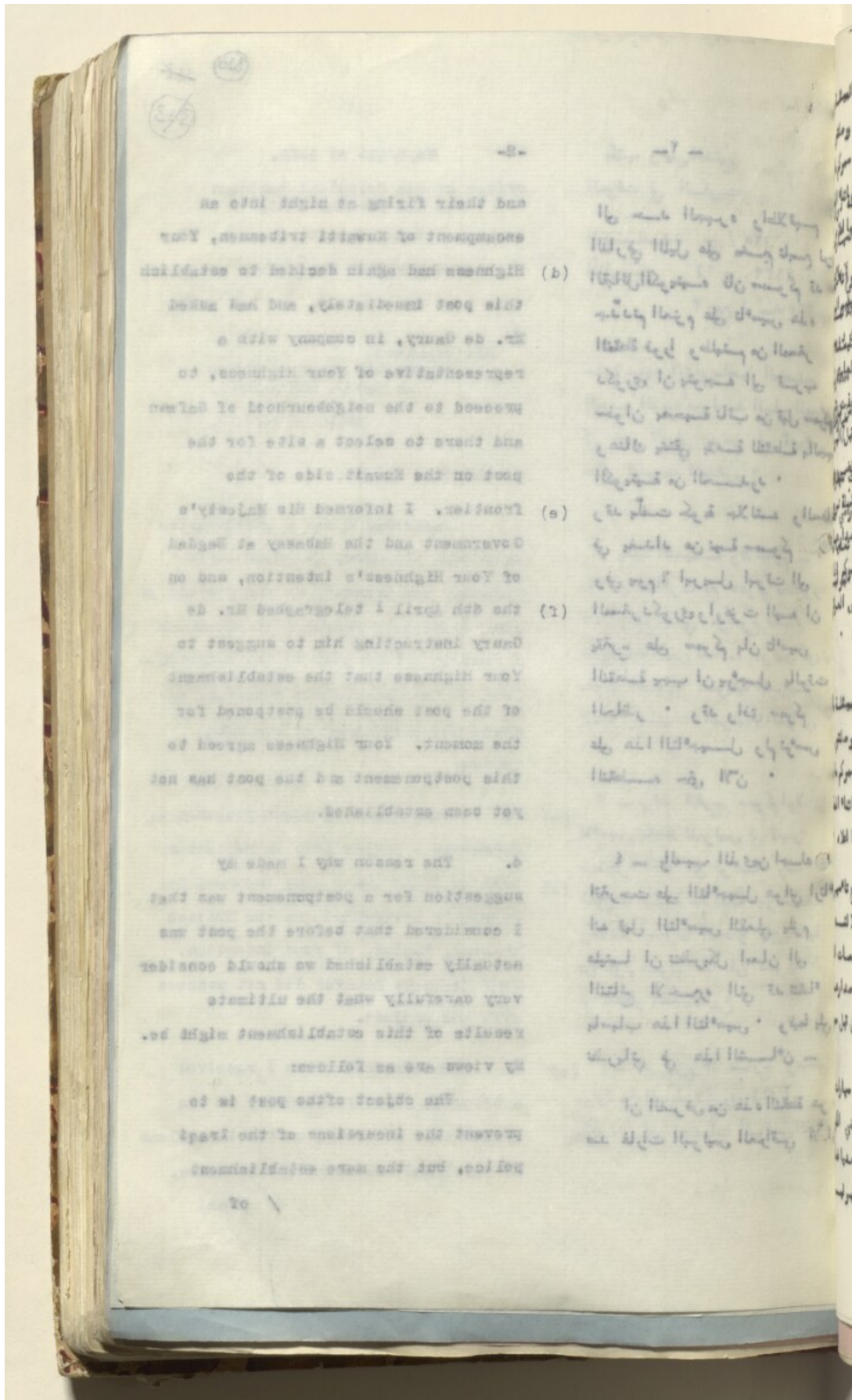
and their firing at night into an  
encampment of Kuwaiti tribesmen, Your  
Highness had again decided to establish  
(d) this post immediately, and had asked  
Mr. de Gaury, in company with a  
representative of Your Highness, to  
proceed to the neighbourhood of Safwan  
and there to select a site for the  
post on the Kuwait side of the  
frontier. I informed His Majesty's  
(e) Government and the Embassy at Bagdad  
of Your Highness's intention, and on  
the 6th April I telegraphed Mr. de  
(f) Gaury instructing him to suggest to  
Your Highness that the establishment  
of the post should be postponed for  
the moment. Your Highness agreed to  
this postponement and the post has not  
yet been established.

4. The reason why I made my  
suggestion for a postponement was that  
I considered that before the post was  
actually established we should consider  
very carefully what the ultimate  
results of this establishment might be.  
My views are as follows:

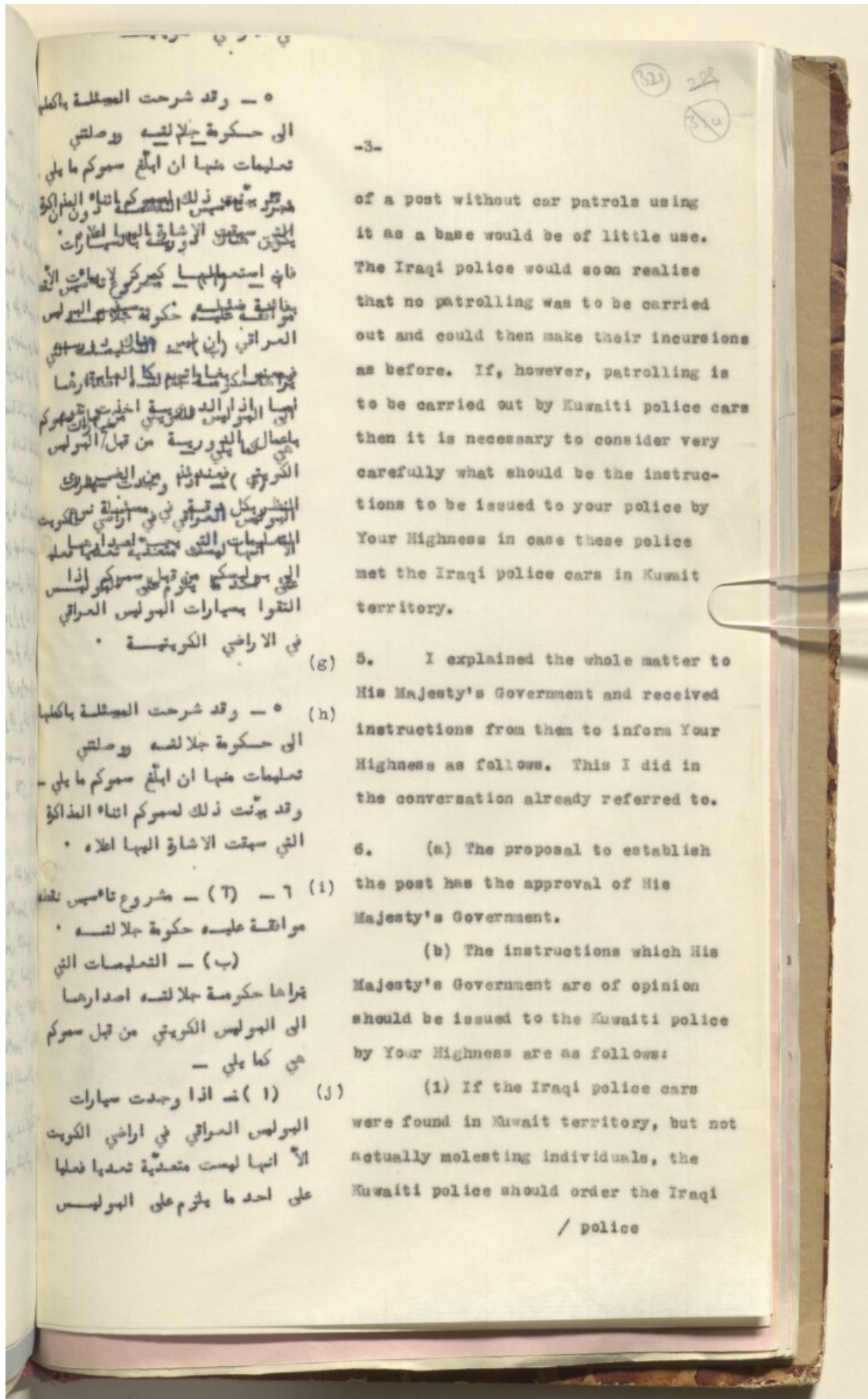
The object of the post is to  
prevent the incursions of the Iraqi  
police, but the mere establishment

/ of









٥ - وقد شرحت الميضية بالكلية

الى حكومة جلالتهم ووصلتني

تعليمات منها ان ابلاغ سموكم ما يلي

هذه هي تلك الامور التي كانت في ذهنكم

التي سبقت الاشارة اليها اعلاه

بكونها الامور التي كانت في ذهنكم

فان استعملها كبريتي لا يمكن ان

يؤاخذ عليه حكومة جلالتهم وليس

المراشي (ان لم يكن هناك من يسيرون

فيهم او يمشون في تلك الامور

ايها الهوليس الكويتي اخذت في يديكم

بالحال التي ترونها من قبل الهوليس

الكويتي (منذ ان وجدت سيارتي

التي سبقت في وقتي في امراة من

التي كانت في يديكم من قبل

على سبيل ما يترجم على الهوليس

التقوا بسيارات الهوليس العراقي

في الاراضي الكويتية

٥ - وقد شرحت الميضية بالكلية

الى حكومة جلالتهم ووصلتني

تعليمات منها ان ابلاغ سموكم ما يلي

وقد بينت ذلك لسموكم انشاء المذاكر

التي سبقت الاشارة اليها اعلاه

٦ (١) - مشروع تافيس لغرض

مراقبة عليه حكومة جلالتهم

(ب) - التعليمات التي

تراها حكومة جلالتهم اصدارها

الى الهوليس الكويتي من قبل سموكم

هي كما يلي -

(١) - ان اذا وجدت سيارات

الهوليس العراقي في اراضي الكويت

الا انها ليست متعدية تعديا فعليا

على احد ما يترجم على الهوليس

-3-

of a post without car patrols using

it as a base would be of little use.

The Iraqi police would soon realise

that no patrolling was to be carried

out and could then make their incursions

as before. If, however, patrolling is

to be carried out by Kuwaiti police cars

then it is necessary to consider very

carefully what should be the instruc-

tions to be issued to your police by

Your Highness in case these police

met the Iraqi police cars in Kuwait

territory.

5. I explained the whole matter to

His Majesty's Government and received

instructions from them to inform Your

Highness as follows. This I did in

the conversation already referred to.

6. (a) The proposal to establish

the post has the approval of His

Majesty's Government.

(b) The instructions which His

Majesty's Government are of opinion

should be issued to the Kuwaiti police

by Your Highness are as follows:

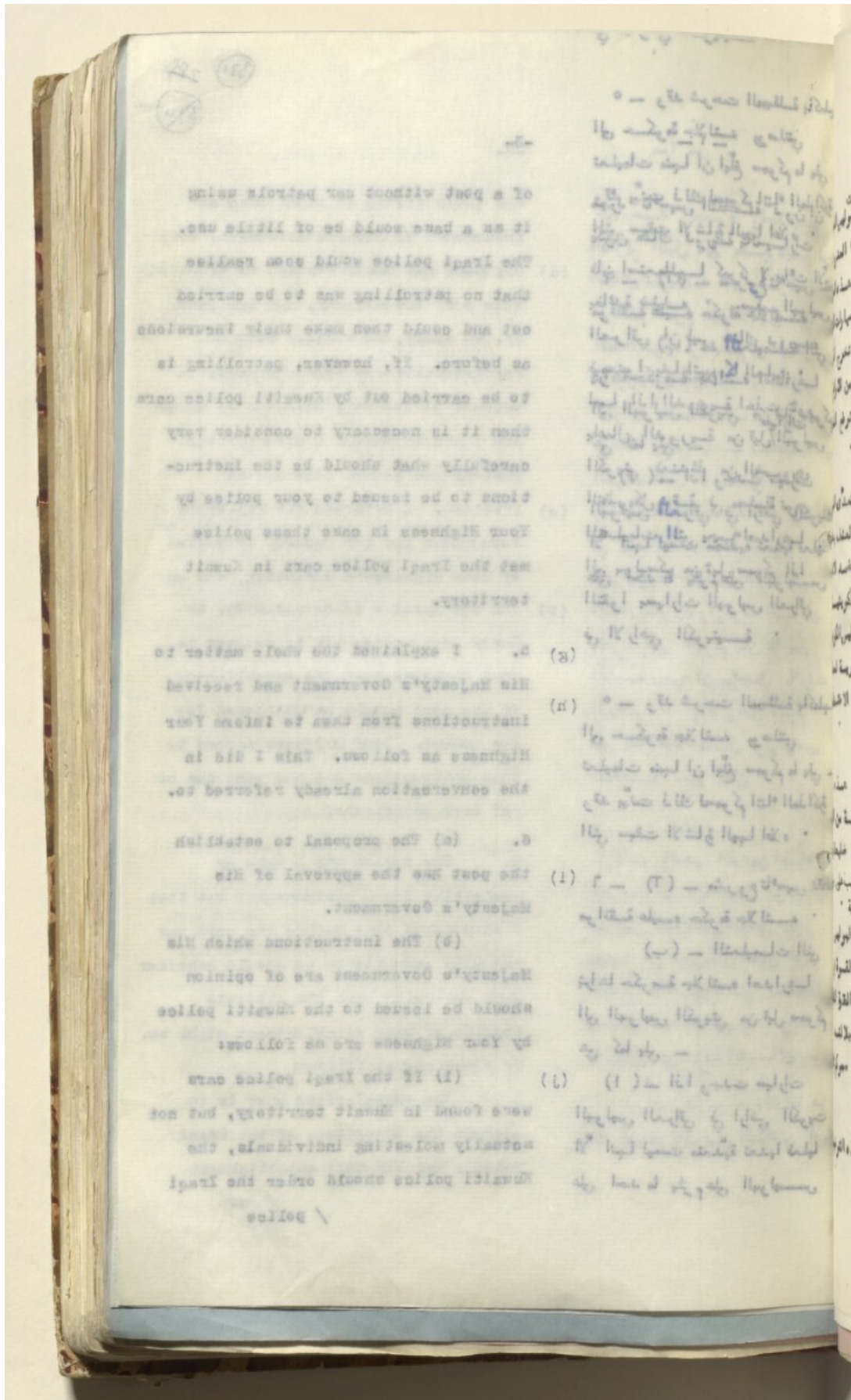
(1) If the Iraqi police cars

were found in Kuwait territory, but not

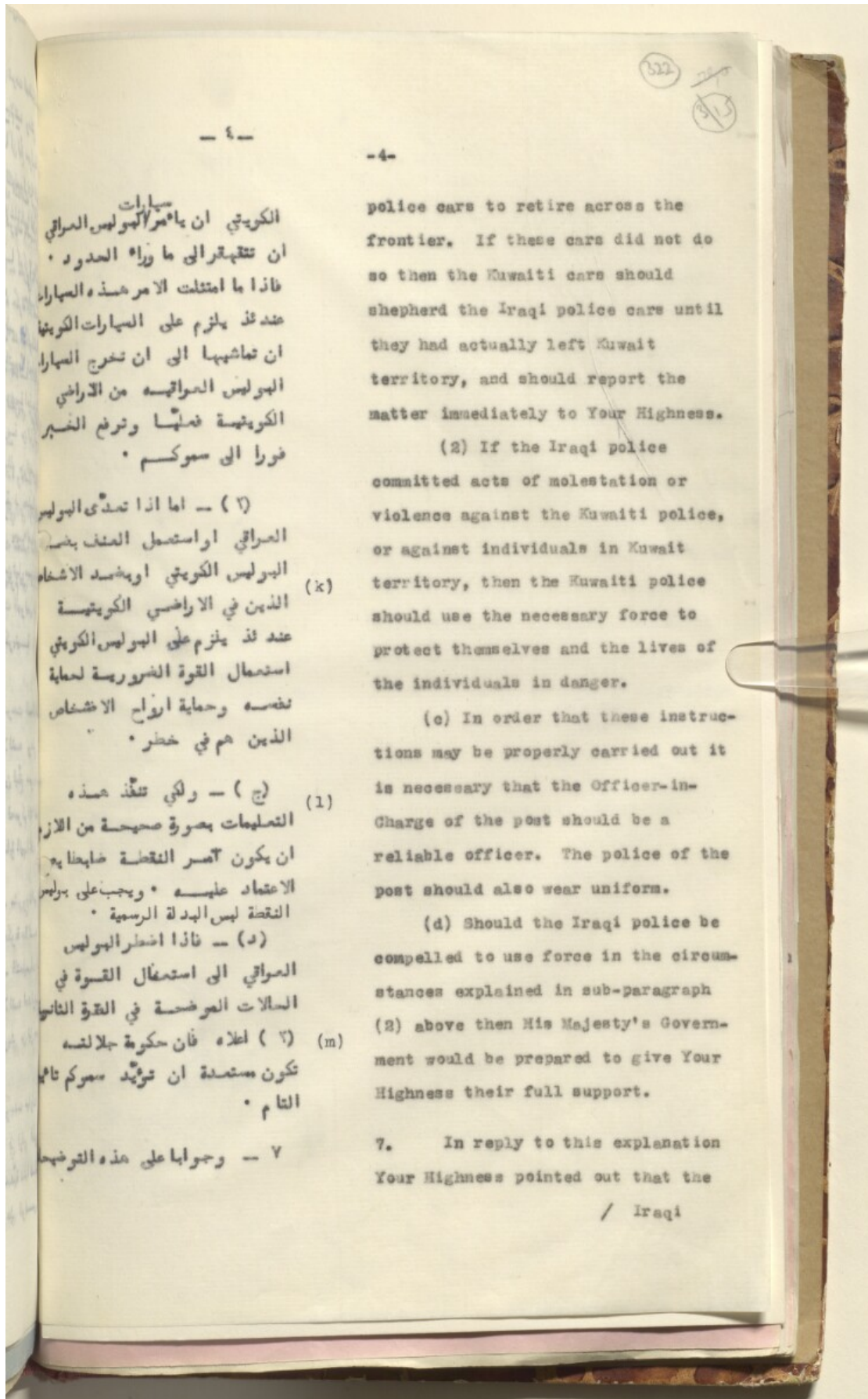
actually molesting individuals, the

Kuwaiti police should order the Iraqi

/ police







- ٤ -

سيارات  
الكويتي ان يأمروا البوليس العراقي  
ان تنسحب الى ما وراء الحدود .  
فاذا ما امتثلت الامر هذه السيارات  
عندئذ يلزم على السيارات الكويتية  
ان تماشيها الى ان تخرج السيارات  
الكويتية من الاراضي  
الكويتية فليما وترفع الخبر  
فورا الى سموكم .

(٧) - اما اذا تعدى البوليس  
العراقي او استعمل العنف ضد  
البوليس الكويتي او ضد الاشخاص  
الذين في الاراضي الكويتية  
عندئذ يلزم على البوليس الكويتي  
استعمال القوة المشروعة لحماية  
نفسه وحماية ارباب الاشخاص  
الذين هم في خطر .

(١) (ج) - ولكي تنفذ هذه  
التعليمات بصورة صحيحة من اللازم  
ان يكون آمر النقطة صاحبها  
الاعتماد عليه . ويجب على برلماني  
النقطة لبس البدلة الرسمية .  
(د) - فاذا اضطر البوليس  
المواتي الى استعمال القوة في  
الحالات العارضة في القوة الثانية  
(٧) اعلاء فان حكمة جلالته  
تكون مستعدة ان تؤيد سموكم تام  
التام .

٧ - وجوابا على هذه التوضيحات

-4-

police cars to retire across the  
frontier. If these cars did not do  
so then the Kuwaiti cars should  
shepherd the Iraqi police cars until  
they had actually left Kuwait  
territory, and should report the  
matter immediately to Your Highness.

(2) If the Iraqi police  
committed acts of molestation or  
violence against the Kuwaiti police,  
or against individuals in Kuwait  
territory, then the Kuwaiti police  
should use the necessary force to  
protect themselves and the lives of  
the individuals in danger.

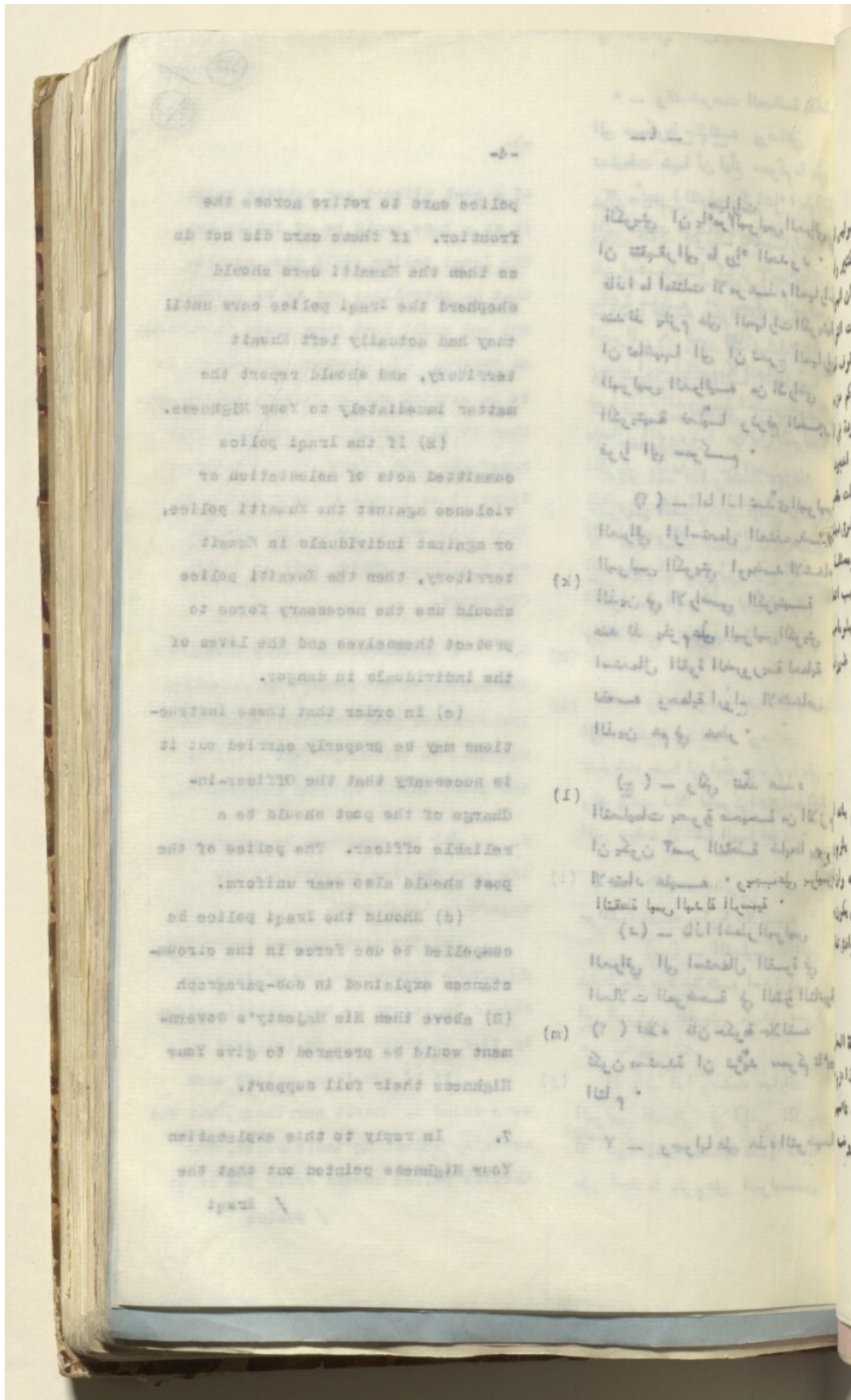
(c) In order that these instruc-  
tions may be properly carried out it  
is necessary that the Officer-in-  
Charge of the post should be a  
reliable officer. The police of the  
post should also wear uniform.

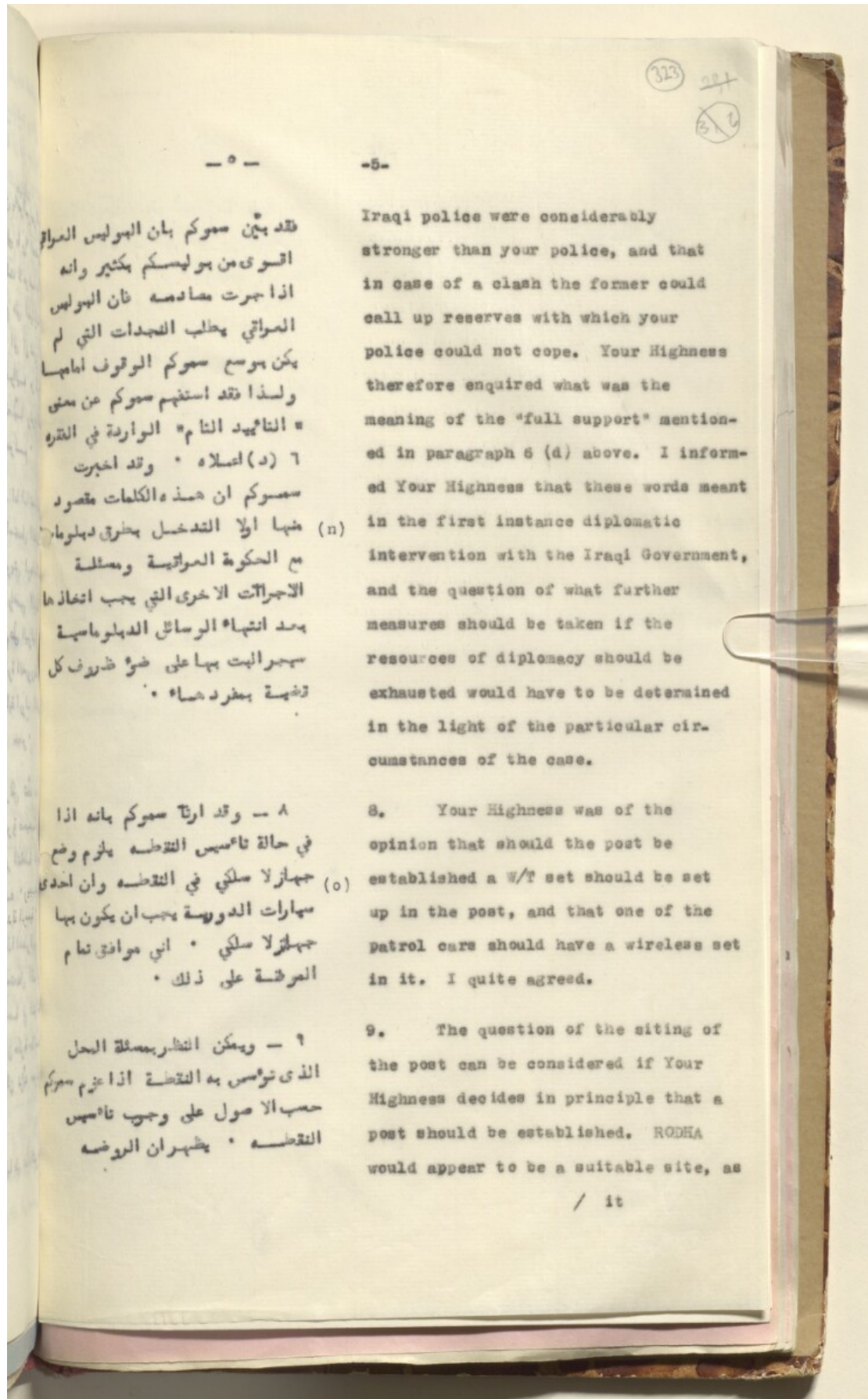
(d) Should the Iraqi police be  
compelled to use force in the circum-  
stances explained in sub-paragraph  
(2) above then His Majesty's Govern-  
ment would be prepared to give Your  
Highness their full support.

7. In reply to this explanation  
Your Highness pointed out that the

/ Iraqi







- ٥ -

فقد بين سموكم بان البوليس العراقي اقوى من بوليسكم بكثير وانه اذا جرت مصادمه فان البوليس العراقي يطلب الفجوات التي لم يكن يوسع سموكم الوقوف امامها ولذا فقد استغفم سموكم عن معنى "التأييد الثام" الواردة في الفقرة ٦ (د) لتسلاه \* وقد اخبرت سموكم ان هذه الكلمات مقصود منها اولا التدخل بطريق دبلوماسي (ن) مع الحكومة العراقية ومصلحة الاجراءات الاخرى التي يجب اتخاذها بعد انتهاء الرسائل الدبلوماسية سيجرألت بها على ضوء ظروف كل قضية بمفردها \*

٨ - وقد ارتأ سموكم بانه اذا في حالة تأسيس النقطة يلزم وضع جهاز لا سلكي في النقطة وان احدى سيارات الدورية يجب ان يكون بها جهاز لا سلكي \* اني موافق تمام العرضة على ذلك \*

٩ - ويمكن النظر بمسألة البحل الذي توهم به النقطة اذا عزم سموكم حسب الاصول على وجوب تأسيس النقطة \* يظهر ان الروضة

- ٥ -

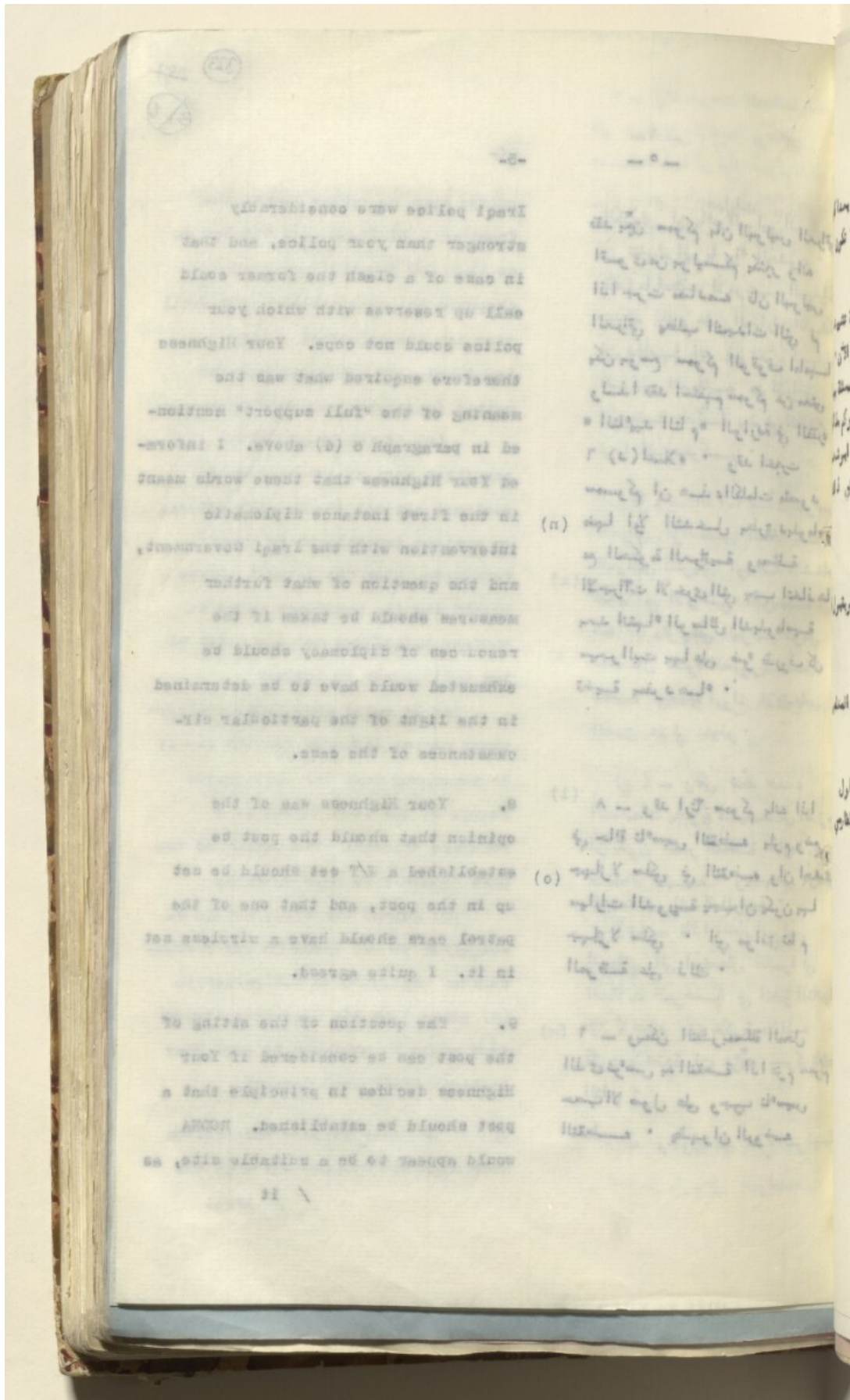
Iraqi police were considerably stronger than your police, and that in case of a clash the former could call up reserves with which your police could not cope. Your Highness therefore enquired what was the meaning of the "full support" mentioned in paragraph 6 (d) above. I informed Your Highness that these words meant in the first instance diplomatic intervention with the Iraqi Government, and the question of what further measures should be taken if the resources of diplomacy should be exhausted would have to be determined in the light of the particular circumstances of the case.

8. Your Highness was of the opinion that should the post be established a W/T set should be set up in the post, and that one of the patrol cars should have a wireless set in it. I quite agreed.

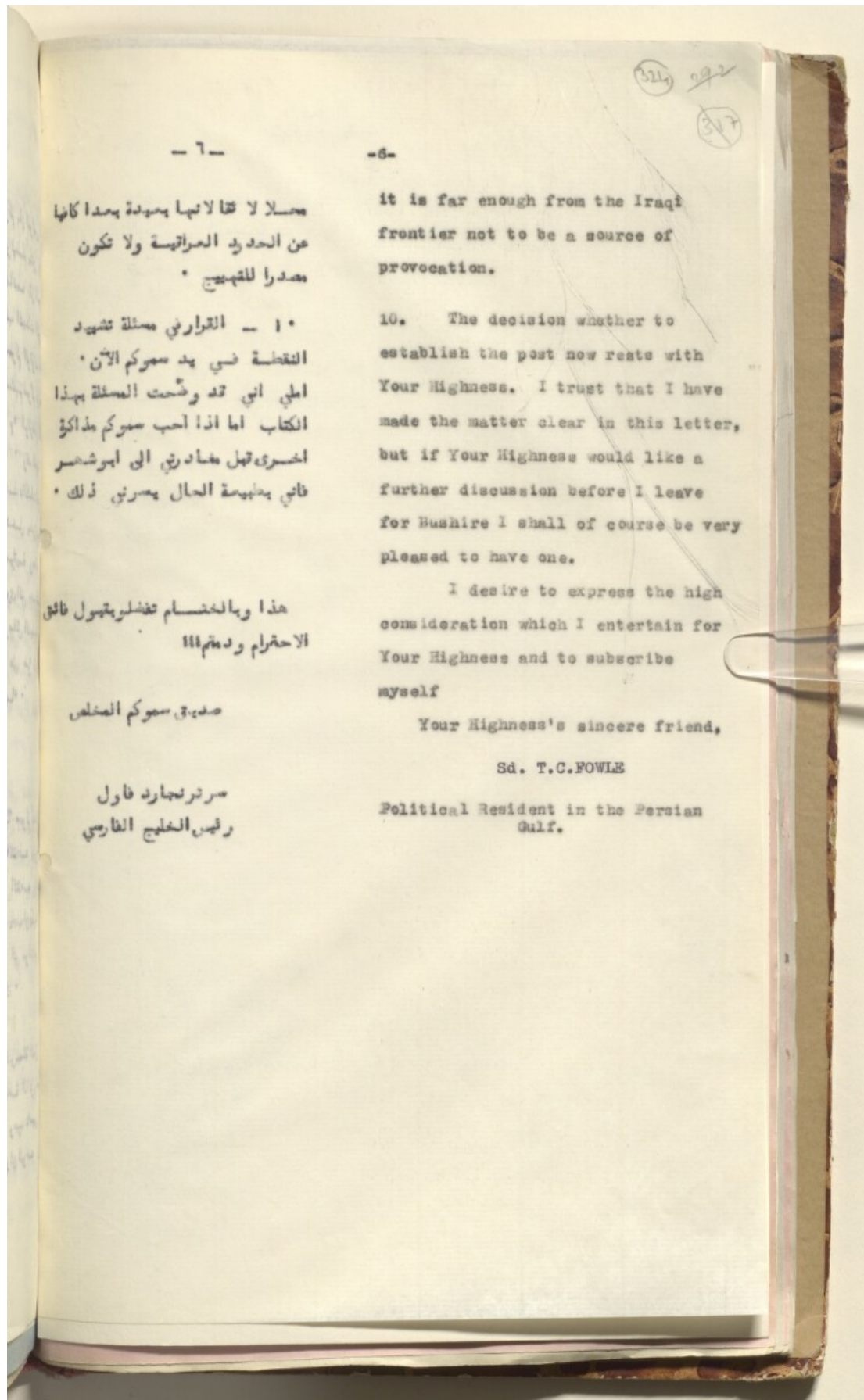
9. The question of the siting of the post can be considered if Your Highness decides in principle that a post should be established. RODEHA would appear to be a suitable site, as

/ it









- ٦ -

مسئلاً لا تقالانها بمسودة بهذا كانه  
عن الحدود العراقية ولا تكون  
مصدراً للتفتيش \*

١٠ - القرار في مسألة تشييد  
النقطة في يد سموكم الآن \*  
املي اني قد وضعت المسئلة بهذا  
الكتاب اما اذا احب سموكم مذكور  
اخرى قبل مفادتي الى اموشير  
فاني بطلبية الحال بمررتي ذلك \*

هذا وبالشكسام تفشليوتمبول فائق  
الاحترام ودمتم

صديق سموكم المخلص

سررتنجانرد فاول  
رئيس الخليج الفارسي

-6-

it is far enough from the Iraqi  
frontier not to be a source of  
provocation.

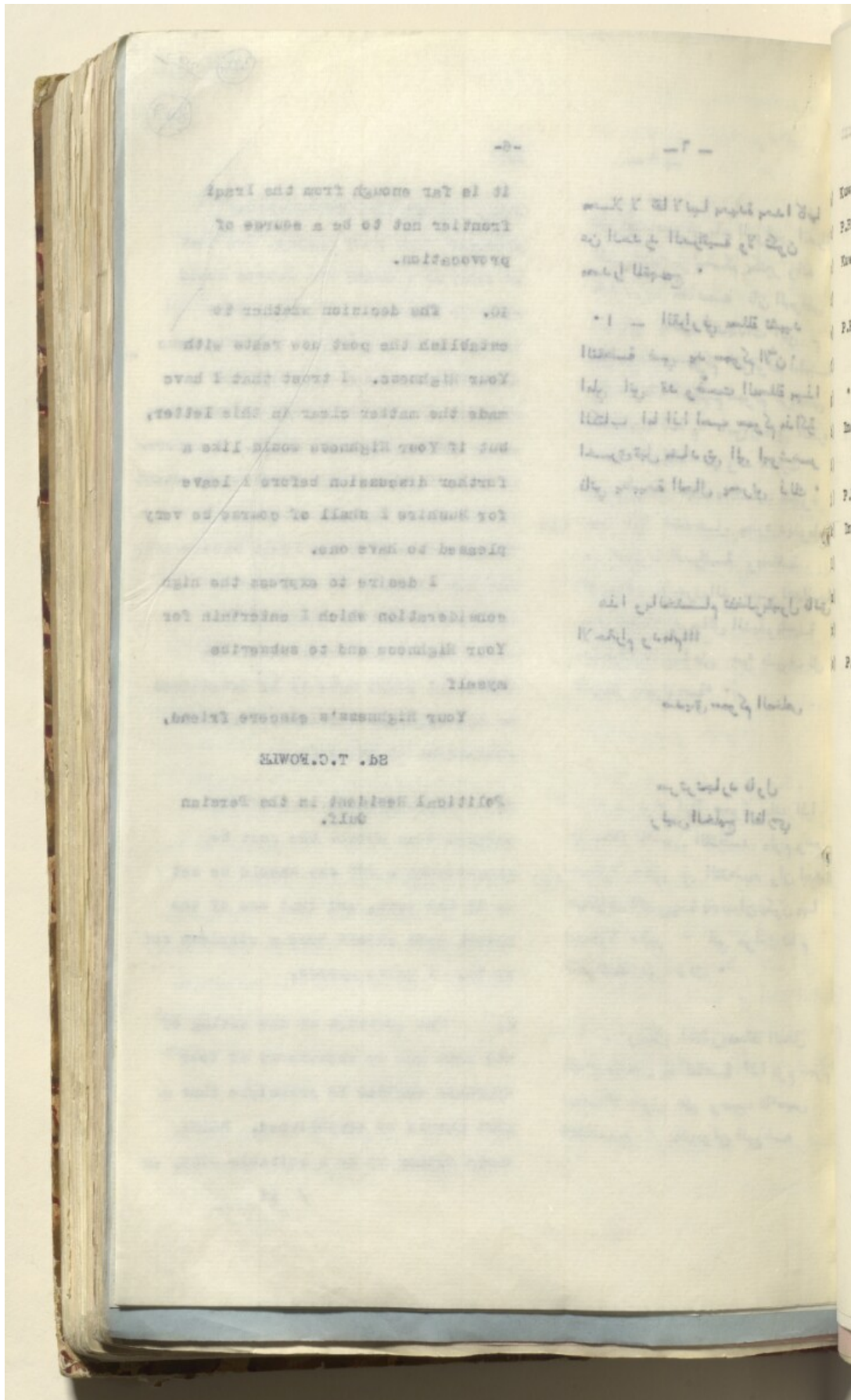
10. The decision whether to  
establish the post now rests with  
Your Highness. I trust that I have  
made the matter clear in this letter,  
but if Your Highness would like a  
further discussion before I leave  
for Bushire I shall of course be very  
pleased to have one.

I desire to express the high  
consideration which I entertain for  
Your Highness and to subscribe  
myself

Your Highness's sincere friend,

Sd. T.C.FOWLE

Political Resident in the Persian  
Gulf.

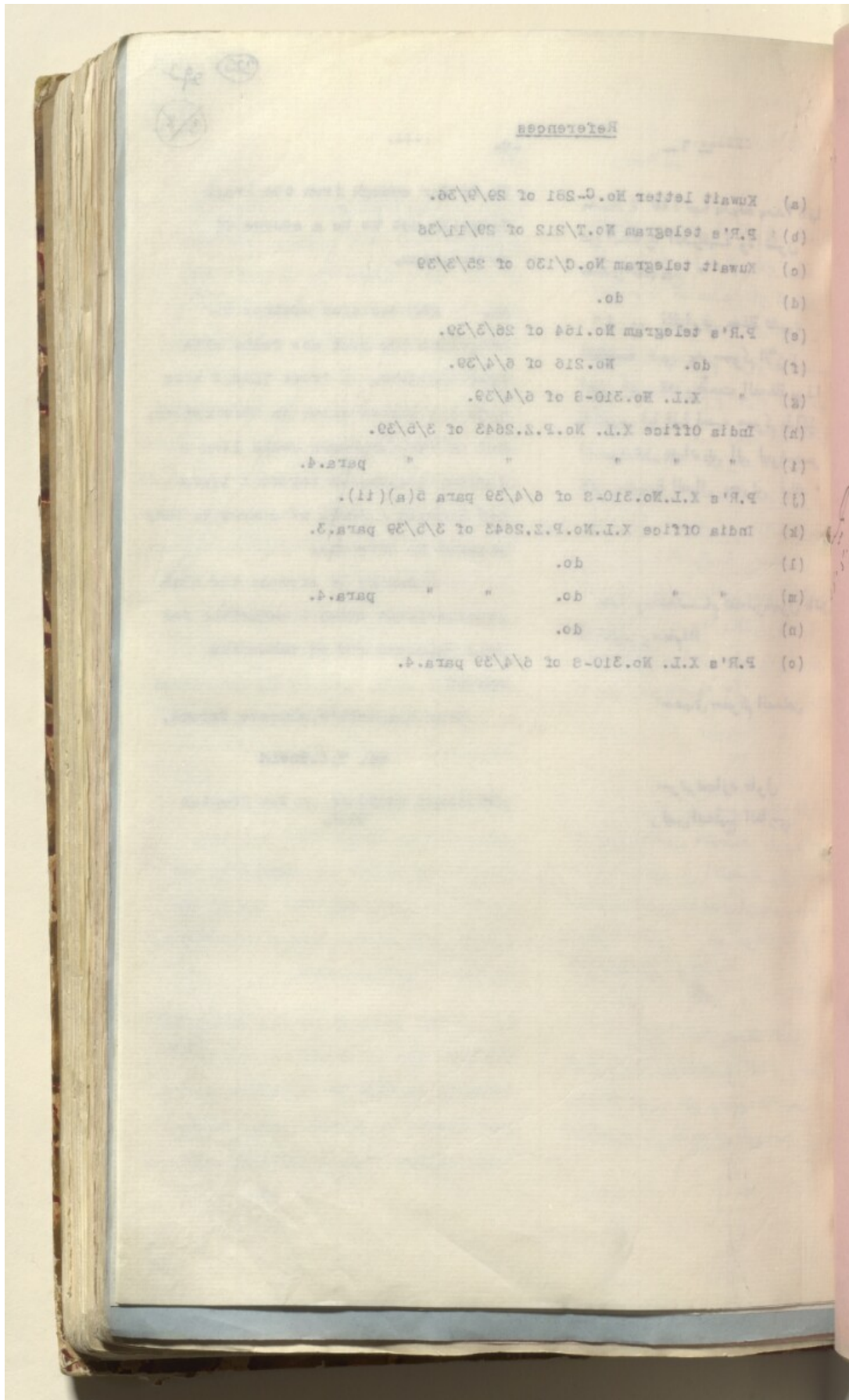




References

- (a) Kuwait letter No.C-281 of 29/9/36.  
(b) P.R's telegram No.T/212 of 29/11/36  
(c) Kuwait telegram No.C/130 of 25/3/39  
(d) do.  
(e) P.R's telegram No.164 of 26/3/39.  
(f) do. No.216 of 6/4/39.  
(g) " X.L. No.310-S of 6/4/39.  
(h) India Office X.L. No.P.Z.2643 of 3/5/39.  
(i) " " " " " para.4.  
(j) P.R's X.L.No.310-S of 6/4/39 para 5(a)(ii).  
(k) India Office X.L.No.P.Z.2643 of 3/5/39 para.3.  
(l) do.  
(m) " " do. " " para.4.  
(n) do.  
(o) P.R's X.L. No.310-S of 6/4/39 para.4.







CONFIDENTIAL.

No. C/211

CONFIDENTIAL  
No 575 Dated 26/5

The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf presents his compliments to

1. Sir Aubrey Metcalfe, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., M.V.O.  
Secretary to the Government of India  
in the External Affairs Department, Simla
2. W.E. Houstoun-Boswall, Esquire, M.C.  
H.M. Charge d'Affaires, Bagdad.
- ✓ 3. Major A.C. Galloway,  
Political Agent, Kuwait.

and has the honour to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned documents (s).

British Consulate-General, BUSHIRE. Dated..... 23rd May 1939.  
Camp Kuwait.

Reference to previous correspondence :

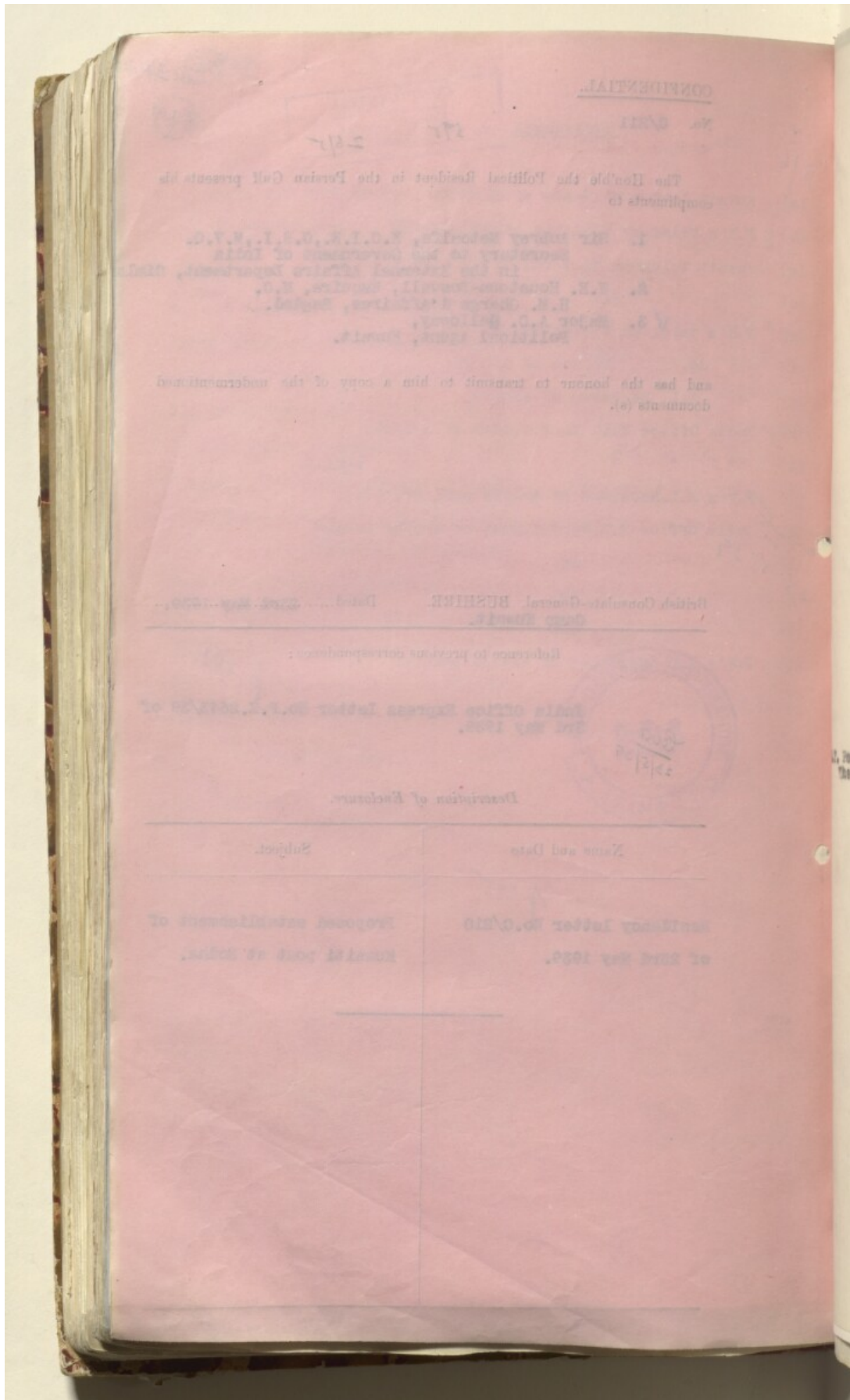
India Office Express Letter No.P.Z.2643/39 of 3rd May 1939.

DESCRIPTION OF ENCLOSURE.

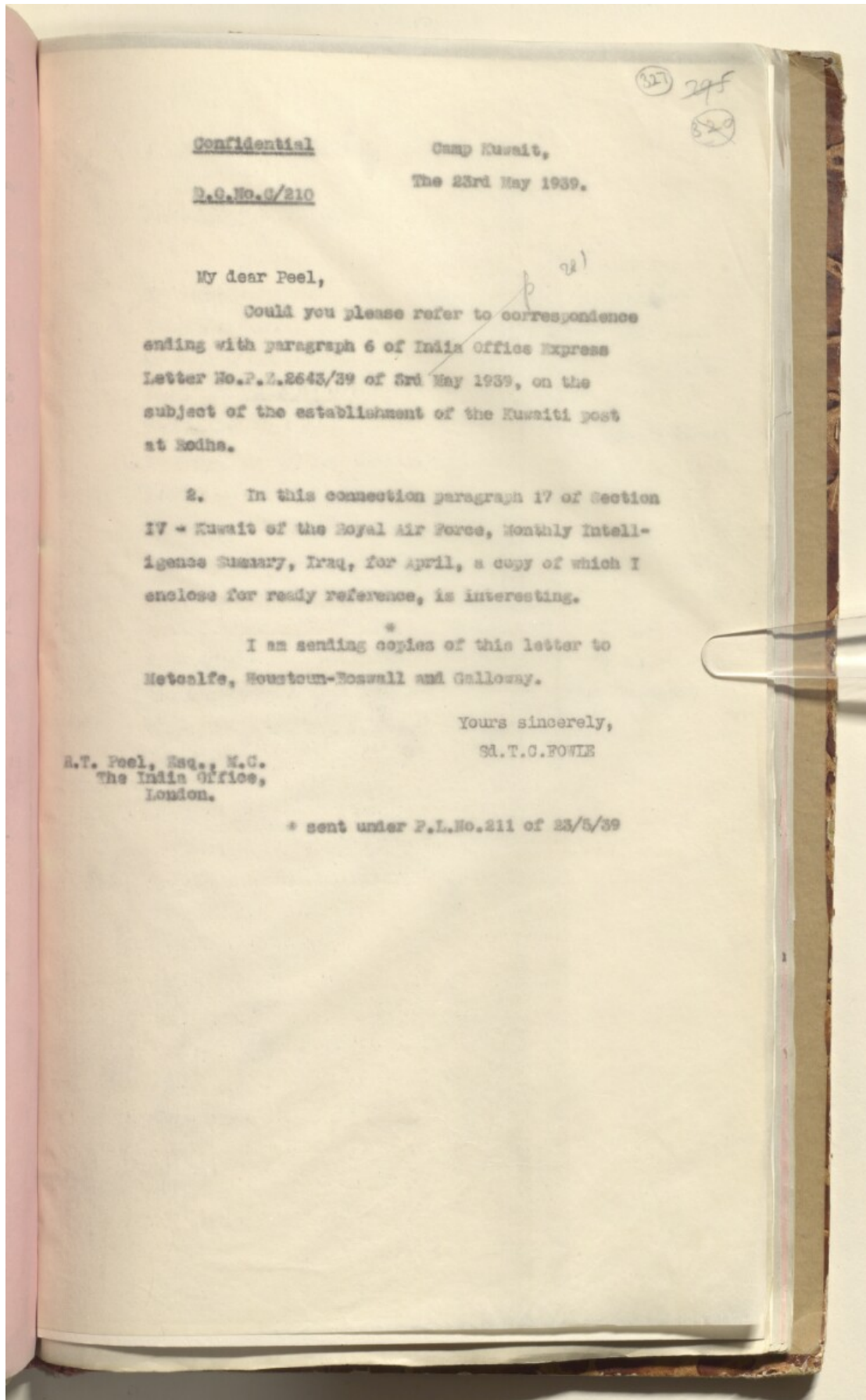
Name and Date	Subject.
Residency letter No.C/210 of 23rd May 1939.	Proposed establishment of Kuwaiti post at Rodha.



"ملف ٦/٤ | الحدود الكويتية-العراقية" [٣٢٦ظ] (٧٥١/٦٦٢)







Confidential

Camp Kuwait,

D.O.No. 9/210

The 23rd May 1939.

My dear Peel,

Could you please refer to correspondence ending with paragraph 6 of India Office Express Letter No.P.L.2643/39 of 3rd May 1939, on the subject of the establishment of the Kuwaiti post at Rodha.

2. In this connection paragraph 17 of Section IV - Kuwait of the Royal Air Force, Monthly Intelligence Summary, Iraq, for April, a copy of which I enclose for ready reference, is interesting.

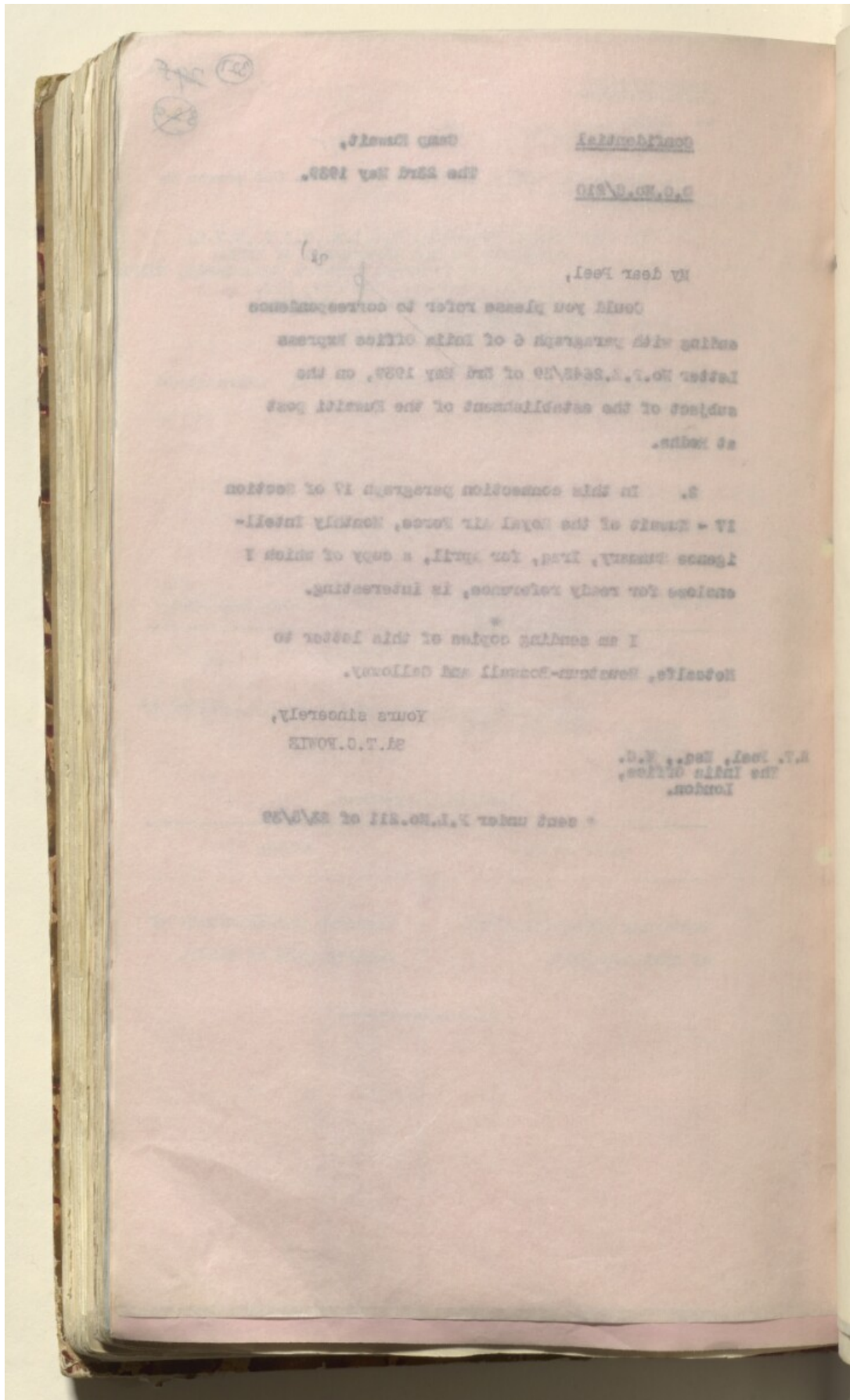
I am sending copies of this letter to Metcalfe, Houston-Roswall and Galloway.

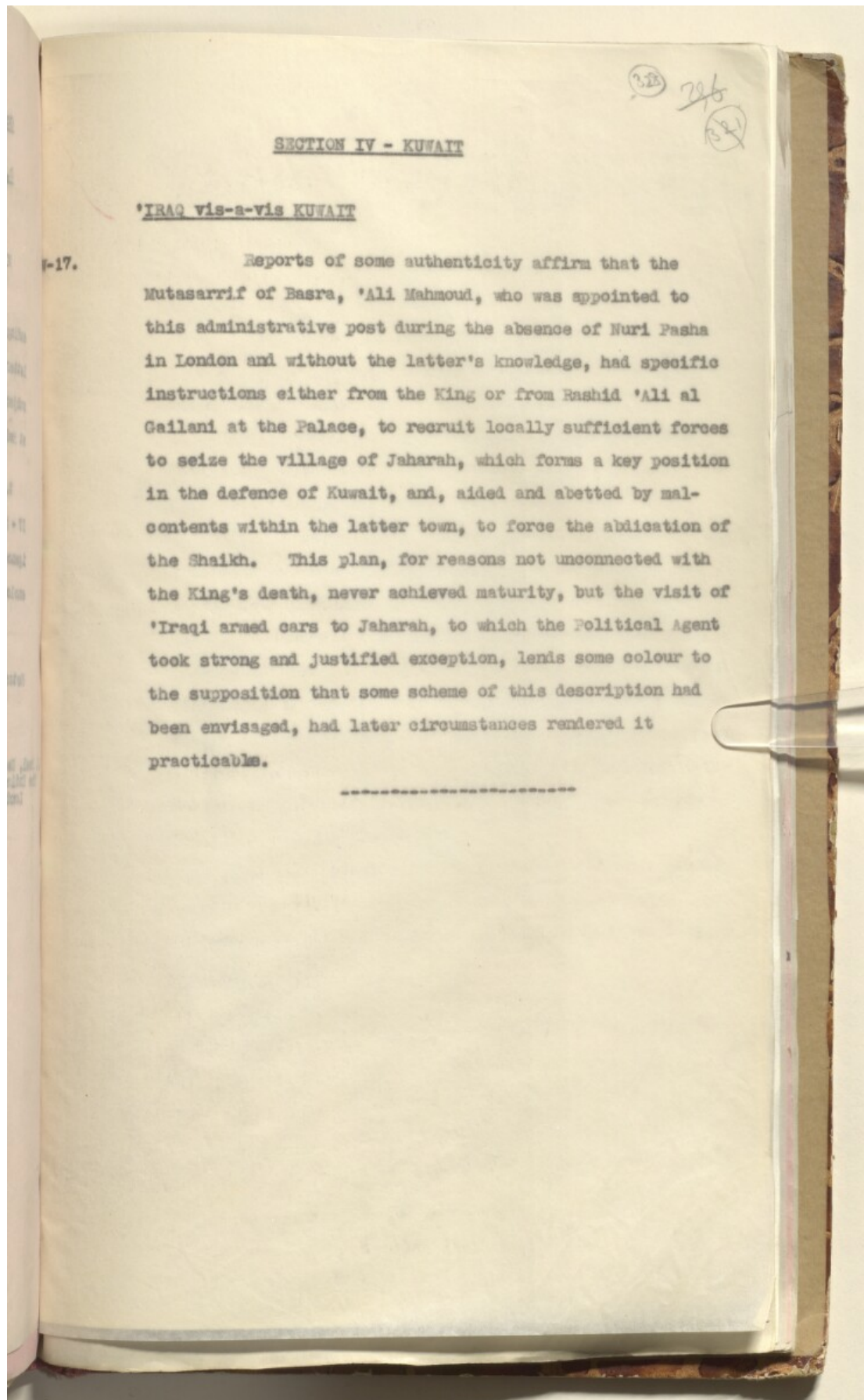
Yours sincerely,

SA.T.C.FOWLE

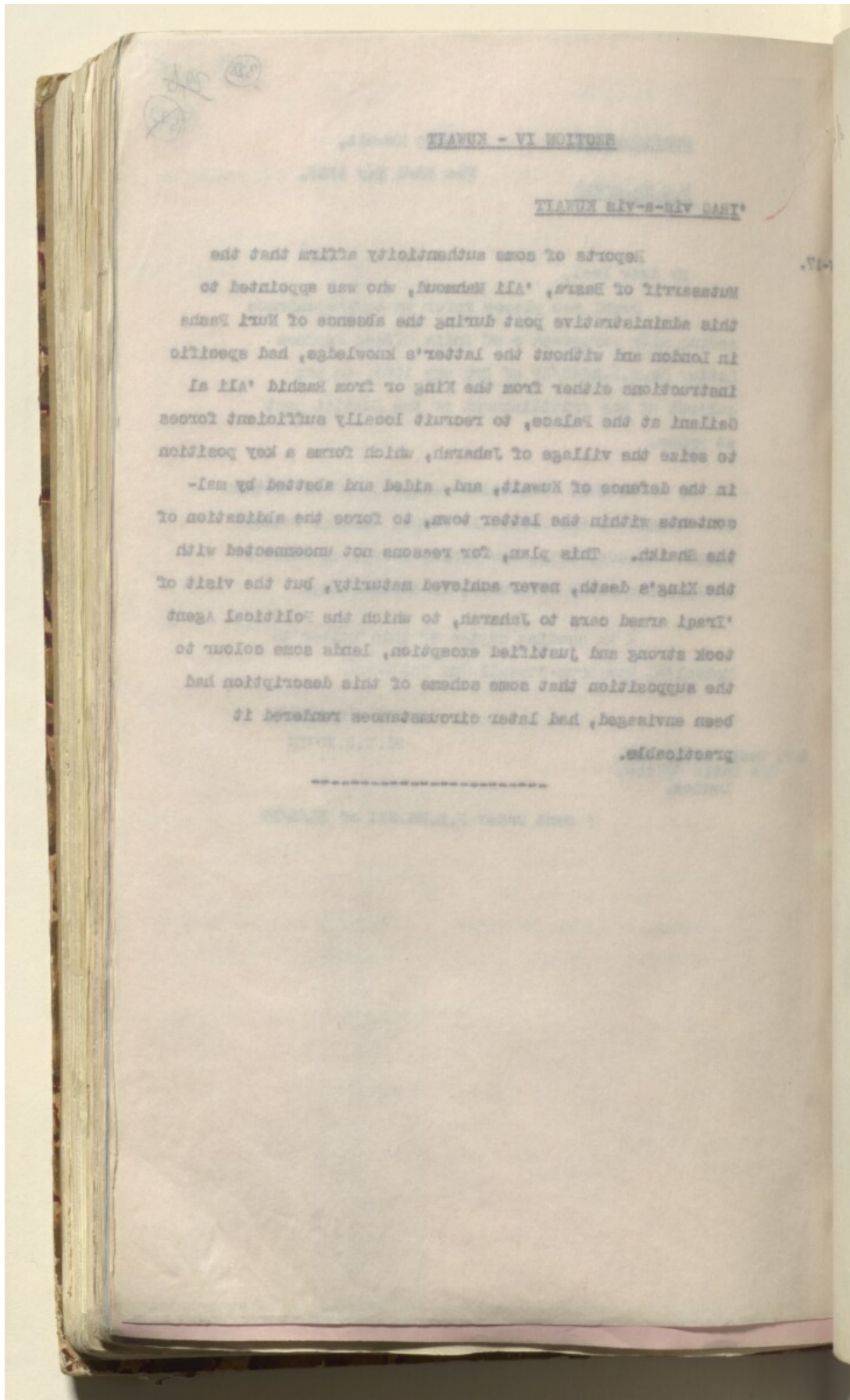
A.T. Peel, Esq., M.C.  
The India Office,  
London.

\* sent under P.L.No.211 of 23/5/39











W/6  
Copy for Kuwait 222  
297  
Translation of letter No.R/6-1176 dated 24th May 1939 from H.H.Shaikh Sir Ahmad al Jabir as-Subah, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Ruler of Kuwait, to the Hon'ble Lieut-Colonel Sir Trenchard Fowle, K.C.I.E., C.B.E., Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

-----  
After Compliments.

p. 287  
I have received your letter No.C/195 dated 21st May 1939 corresponding to 3rd Rabi ath-Thani 1358 and noted the sound views, useful suggestions and observations which you have reported to His Majesty's Government and obtained their approval for the establishment of a post on the Kuwait-Iraq frontier.

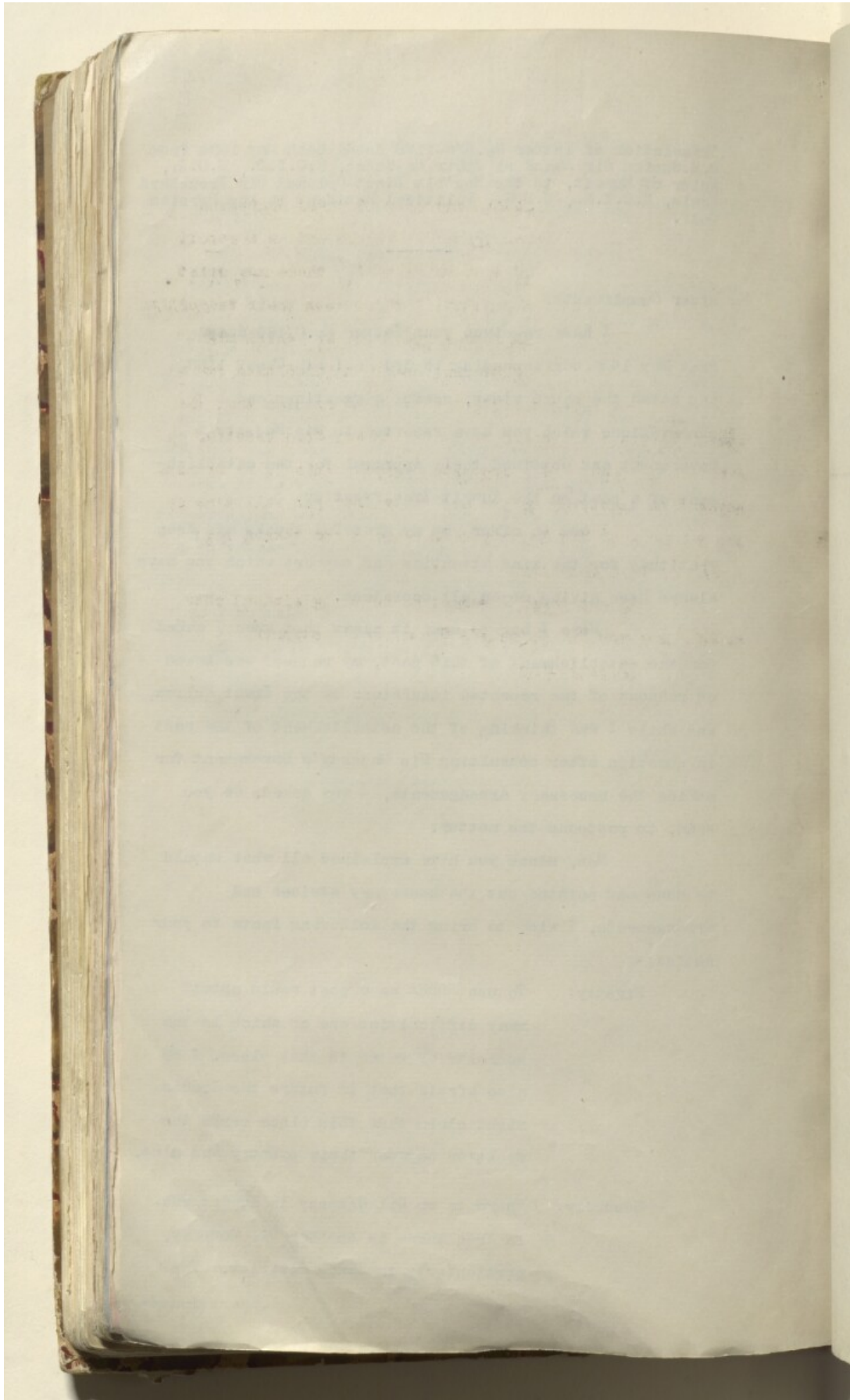
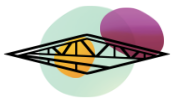
I beg to offer you my grateful thanks and deep gratitude for the kind attention and support which you have always been giving me on all occasions.

Here I beg to make it clear that when I asked for the establishment of this post, my request was based on reasons of the repeated incursions by the Iraqi Police, and while I was thinking of the establishment of the post in question after consulting His Majesty's Government for making the necessary arrangements, I was asked, as you said, to postpone the matter.

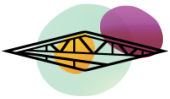
Now, since you have explained all what should be done and pointed out the necessary advices and arrangements, I wish to bring the following facts to your notice:-

Firstly: To use RODHA as a post would entail many difficulties one of which is the scarcity of water in that place. I am also afraid that in future the Iraqis might claim that this place marks the frontier between their country and mine.

Secondly: There is an Oil Company in Kuwait and in Iraq there is another Oil Company, particularly in Sanam district. The operations/-







- 2 -

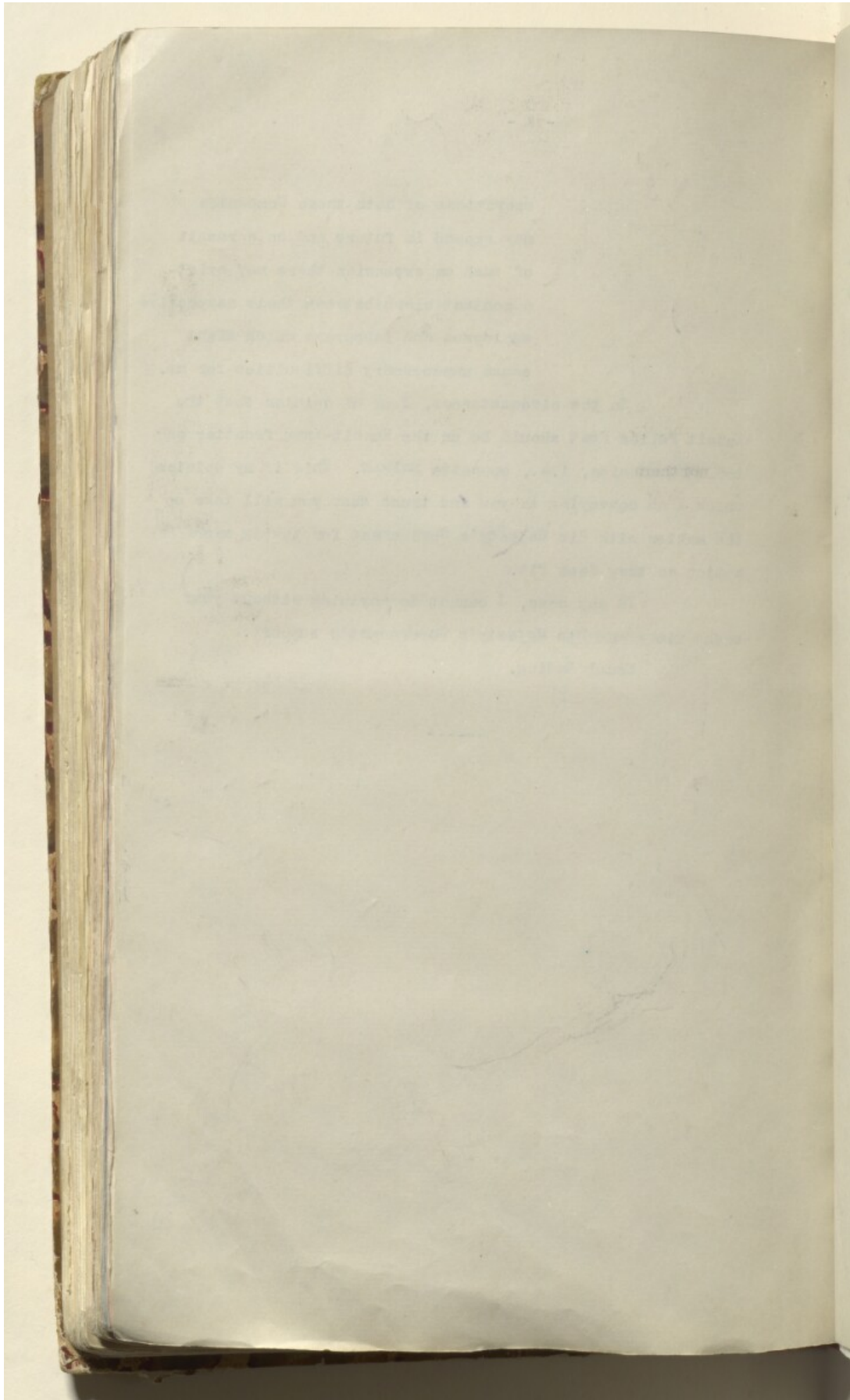
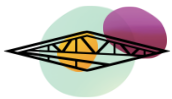
operations of both these Companies  
may expand in future and as a result  
of such an expansion there may exist  
a contact (clash) between their respective  
employees and labourers which might  
cause unnecessary difficulties for me.

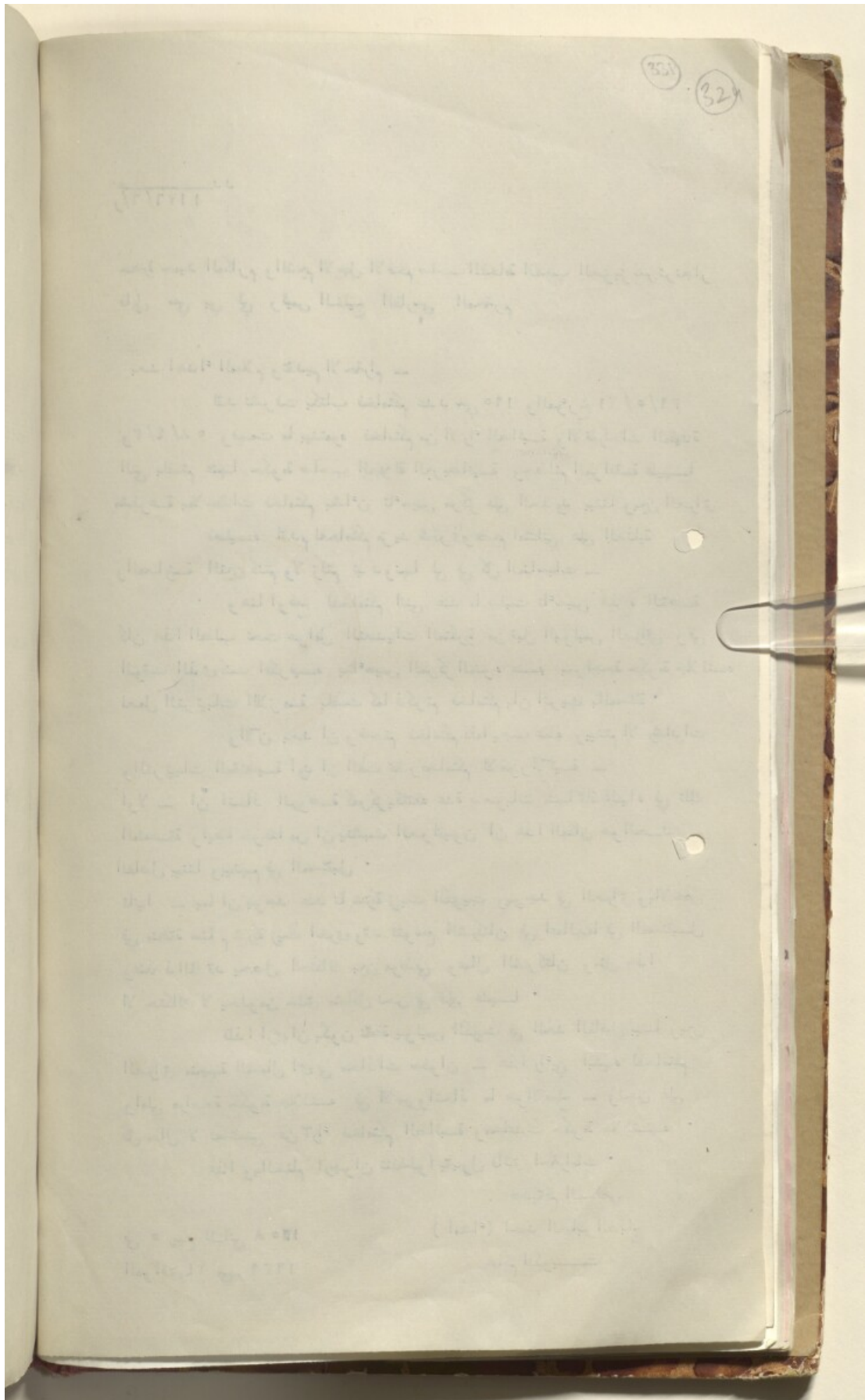
In the circumstances, I am of opinion that the  
Kuwait Police Post should be on the Kuwait-Iraq frontier on  
the northern side, i.e., opposite SAFWAN. This is my opinion  
which I am conveying to you and trust that you will take up  
the matter with His Majesty's Government for taking such  
action as they deem fit.

In any case, I cannot do anything without your  
sound views and His Majesty's Government's support.

Usual Ending.

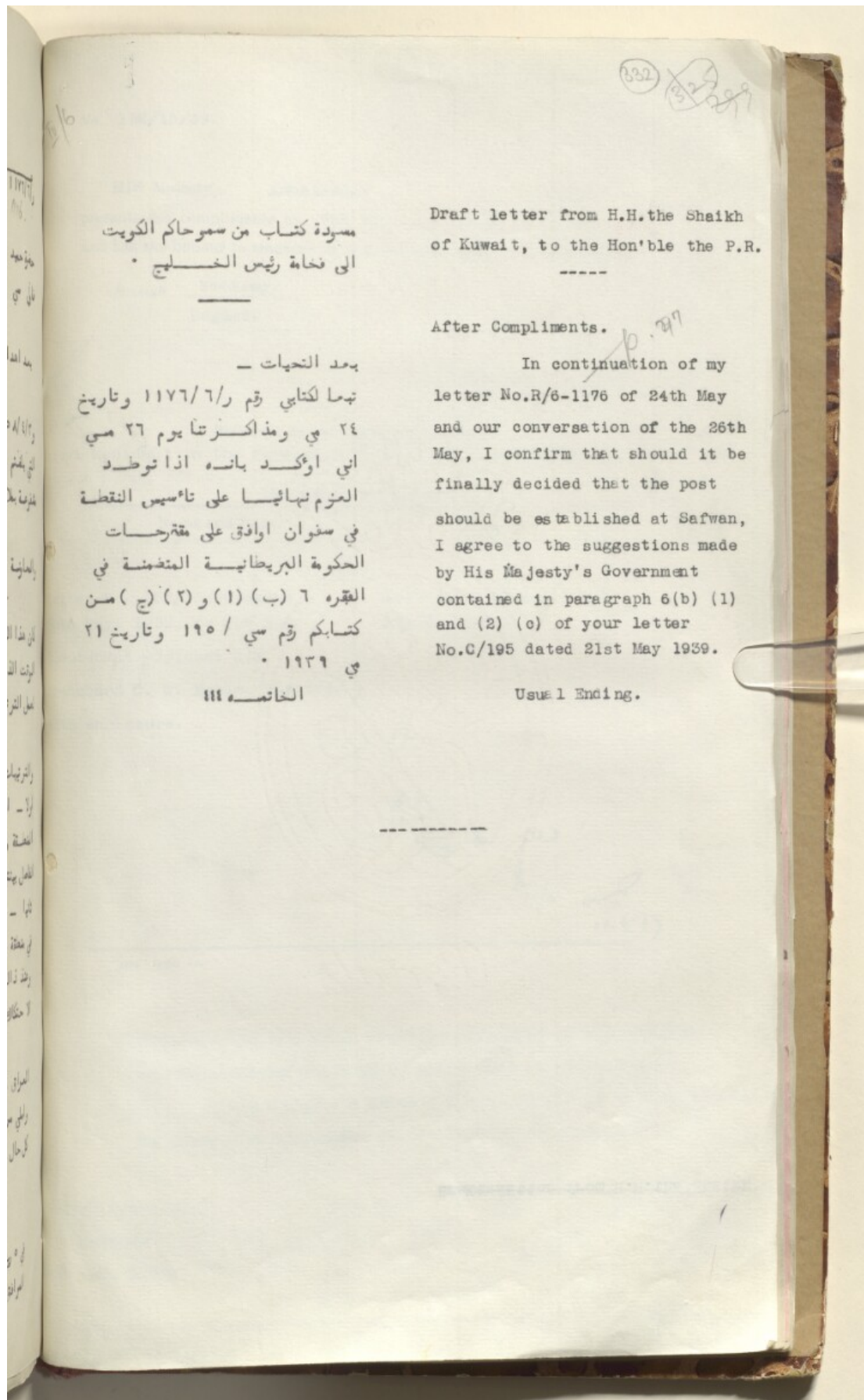
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مسودة كتاب من سمو حاكم الكويت  
الى نخابة رئيس الخليج .

بعد التحيات -

تبعاً لكتابي رقم ر/١١٧٦/٦ وتاريخ  
٢٤ مي ومذاكرتنا يوم ٢٦ مي  
اني اؤكد بانه اذا توطد  
العزم نهائياً على تاسيس النقطة  
في سفوان او اذق على مقترحات  
الحكومة البريطانية المتضمنة في  
الفقرة ٦ (ب) (١) و (٢) (ج) من  
كتابكم رقم سي / ١٩٥ / وتاريخ ٢١  
مي ١٩٣٩ .

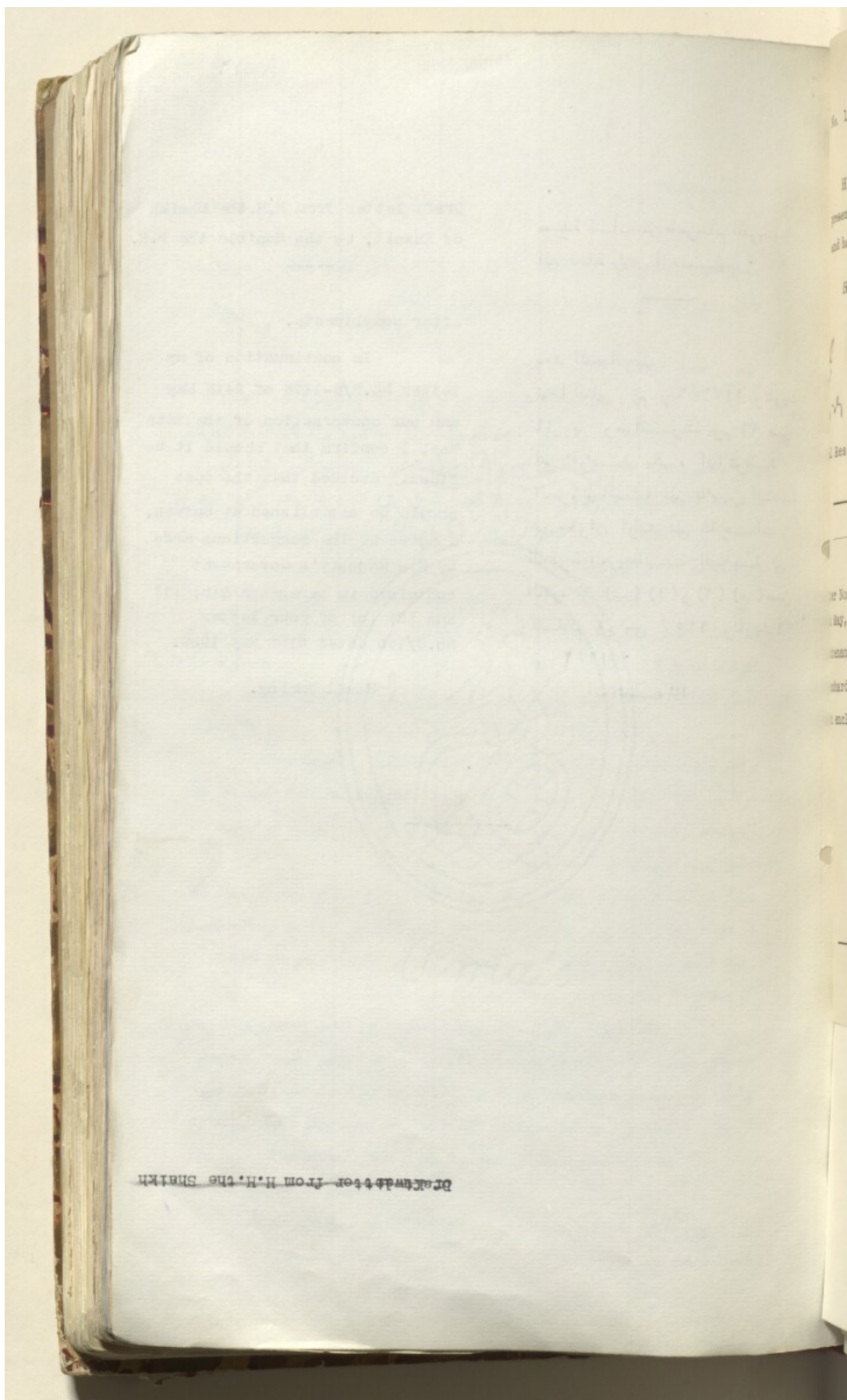
الخاتمة

Draft letter from H.H.the Shaikh  
of Kuwait, to the Hon'ble the P.R.

After Compliments.

In continuation of my  
letter No.R/6-1176 of 24th May  
and our conversation of the 26th  
May, I confirm that should it be  
finally decided that the post  
should be established at Safwan,  
I agree to the suggestions made  
by His Majesty's Government  
contained in paragraph 6(b) (1)  
and (2) (c) of your letter  
No.C/195 dated 21st May 1939.

Usual Ending.







No. 152/15/39.

CONFIDENTIAL  
Koweit Receipt  
No. 646 Date 11/6

HIS Majesty's Ambassador at Bagdad  
presents his compliments to The Political Agent, Koweit,  
and has the honour to transmit to him the under-mentioned documents.

British Embassy,  
Bagdad.

29th May, 1939.

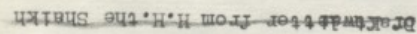
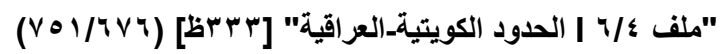
Reference to previous correspondence:  
Political Resident in the Persian Gulf No. C/169 dated 19th May, 1939.

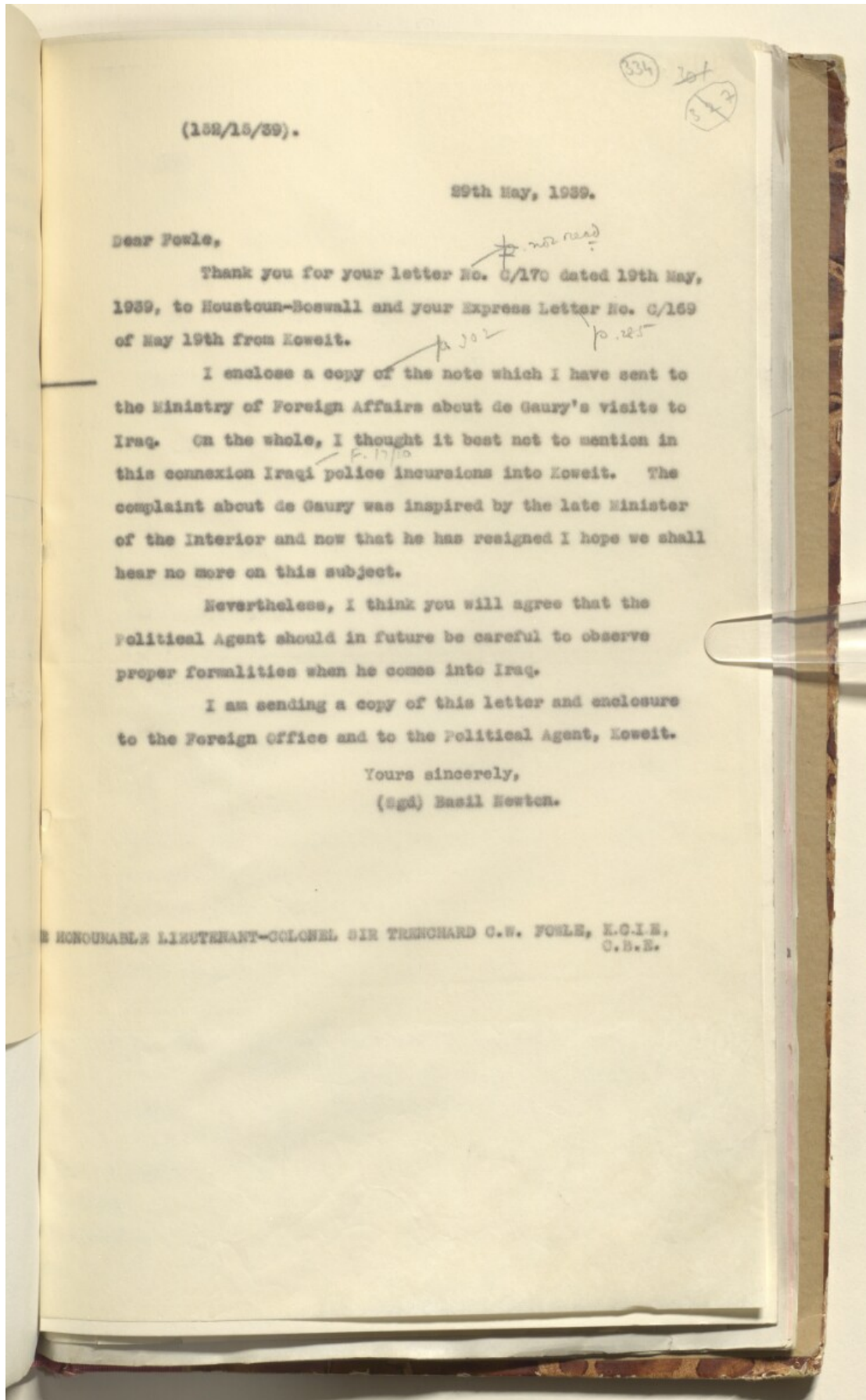
Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
Letter No. 152/15/39 dated 29th May, 1939, to The Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Trenchard C. W. Fowle, Bushire, with enclosure.	Activities of Political Agent, Koweit.

P.A.  
May be filed?  
11/6  
11.6.39

3479 12360 (2)





(152/15/39).

29th May, 1939.

Dear Forle,

Thank you for your letter No. C/170 dated 19th May, 1939, to Houstoun-Boswall and your Express Letter No. C/169 of May 19th from Koweit.

I enclose a copy of the note which I have sent to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs about de Gaury's visits to Iraq. On the whole, I thought it best not to mention in this connexion Iraqi police incursions into Koweit. The complaint about de Gaury was inspired by the late Minister of the Interior and now that he has resigned I hope we shall hear no more on this subject.

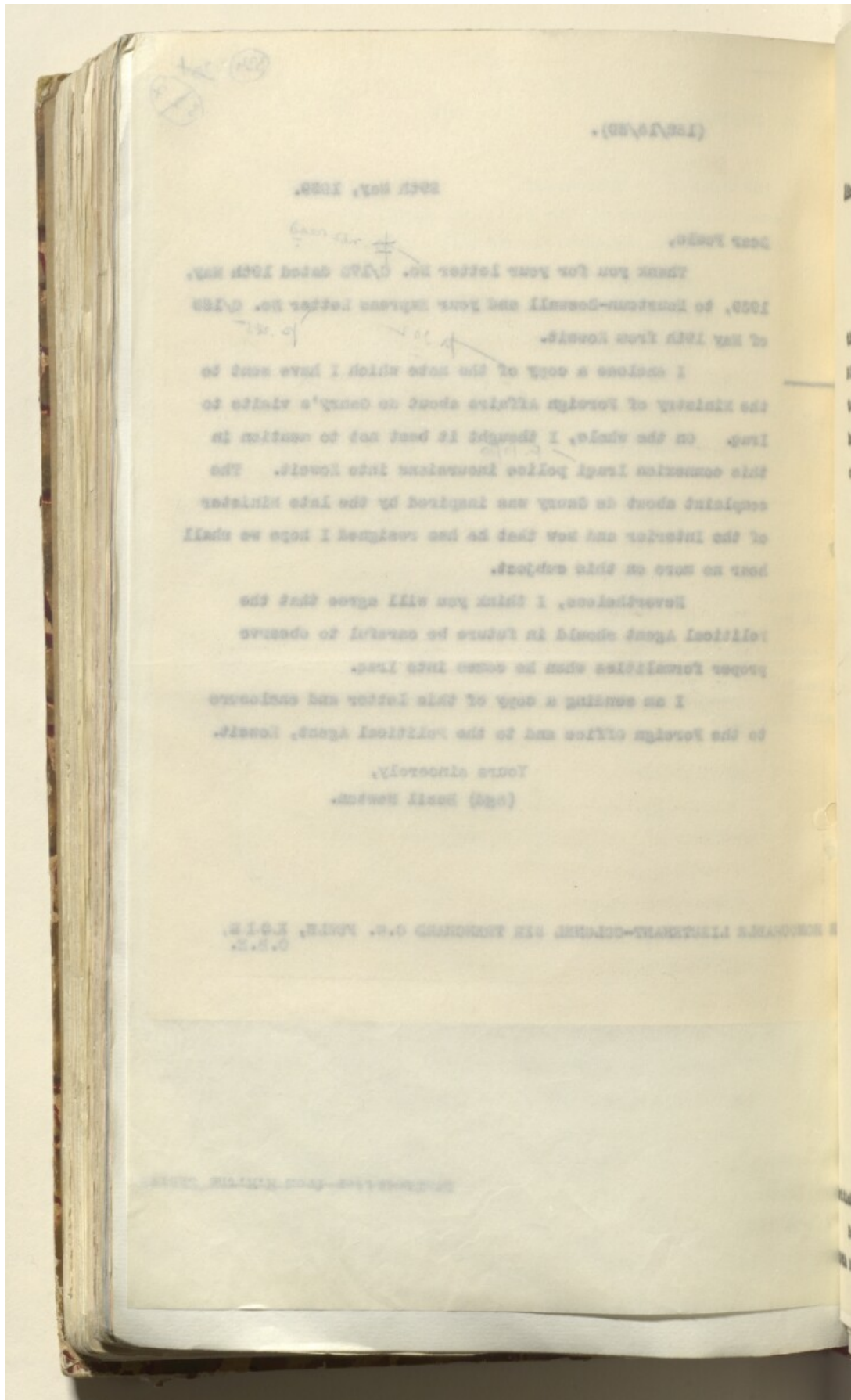
Nevertheless, I think you will agree that the Political Agent should in future be careful to observe proper formalities when he comes into Iraq.

I am sending a copy of this letter and enclosure to the Foreign Office and to the Political Agent, Koweit.

Yours sincerely,  
(sgd) Basil Newton.

HONOURABLE LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SIR TRENCHARD C.W. FORLE, K.C.I.E.,  
C.B.E.







No. 282.

Note Verbal.

His Majesty's Embassy presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and, with reference to the Ministry's Note No. 5012/198/100 of April 3rd, has the honour to communicate to the Ministry the following information which has been obtained from the British Political Agent at Koweit concerning the incidents mentioned therein.

(a) The Political Agent states that when travelling to or from Iraq by land he has invariably shown his passport to the Iraqi post at Zubair. He did not fail to do so on the occasion mentioned and no suggestion was made to him that his passport was not in order.

(b) On this occasion the Political Agent had proceeded to Iraq in a Royal Air Force machine to visit the Air Officer Commanding at Habbaniya. In these circumstances he was unable to show his passport to the Iraqi frontier authorities.

(c) The Political Agent states that for several months he has only on two occasions spoken to an Iraqi police officer. On each occasion his purpose was to further friendly relations on the frontier.

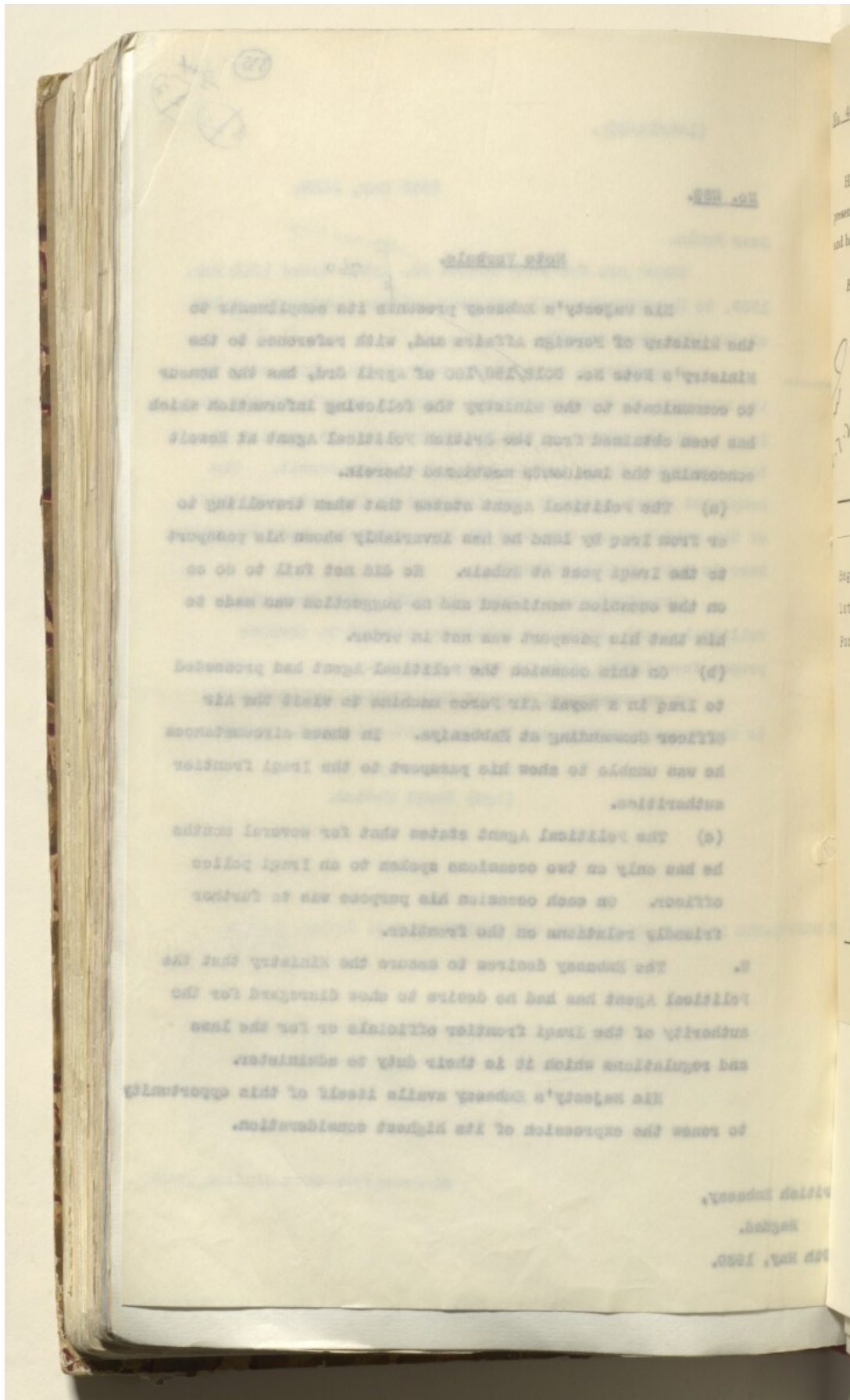
2. The Embassy desires to assure the Ministry that the Political Agent has had no desire to show disregard for the authority of the Iraqi frontier officials or for the laws and regulations which it is their duty to administer.

His Majesty's Embassy avails itself of this opportunity to renew the expression of its highest consideration.

British Embassy,

Bagdad.

19th May, 1939.







16  
No. 461/1/39.

CONFIDENTIAL  
Kuwait Receipt  
No 738 Dated 24/7

HIS Majesty's Ambassador at Bagdad  
presents his compliments to the Political Agent at Koweit,  
and has the honour to transmit to him the under-mentioned documents.

British.....Embassy.....  
.....Bagdad.....  
.....1st July....., 1939.

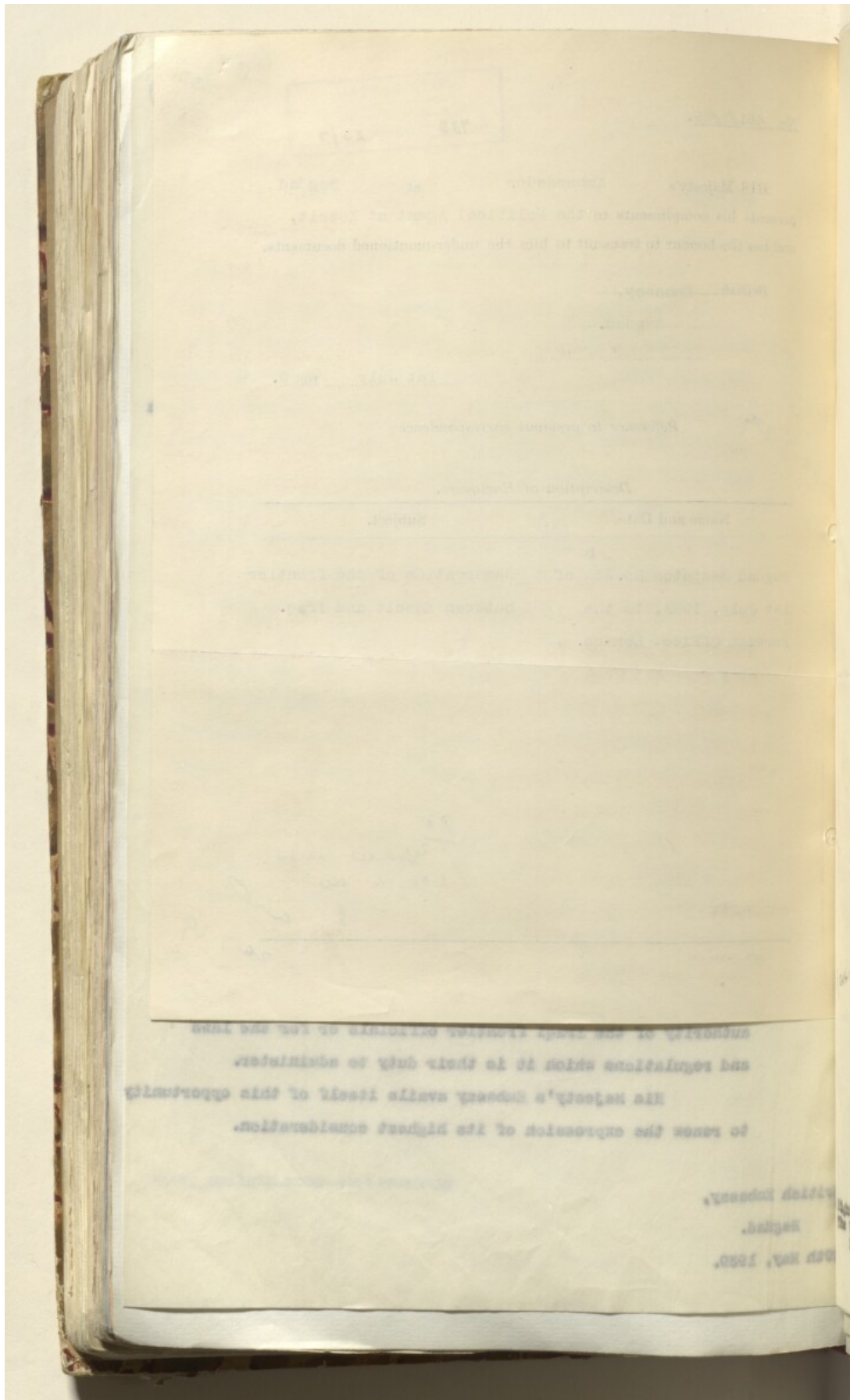
22.7.39  
Reference to previous correspondence :

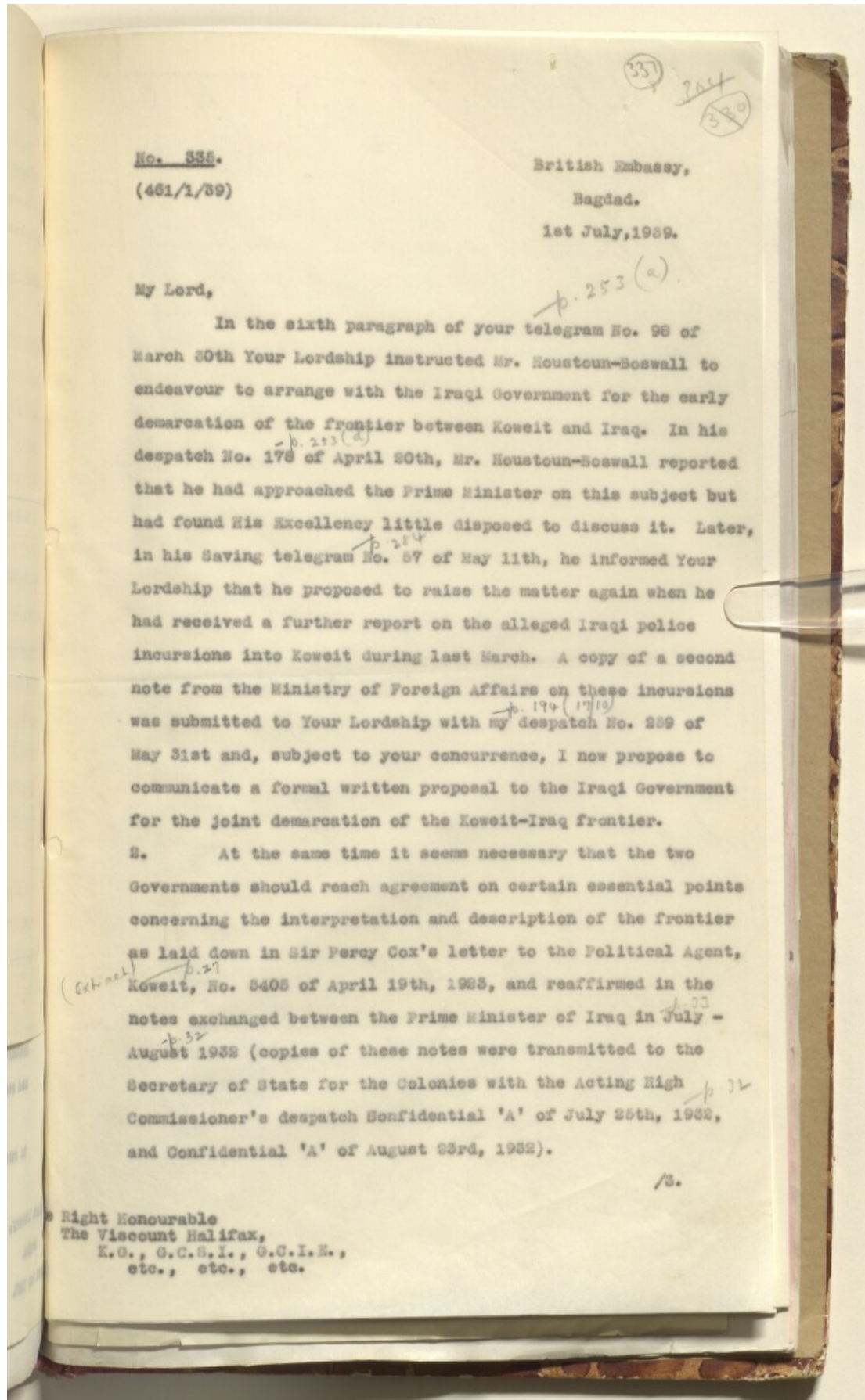
Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
Bagdad despatch No. 335 of 1st July, 1939, to the Foreign Office, London.	Demarcation of the frontier between Koweit and Iraq.

P.A.  
References marked.  
May be filed?  
24/7  
26.7.39

3479 12360 (2)





No. 335.  
(461/1/39)

British Embassy,  
Bagdad.  
1st July, 1939.

My Lord,

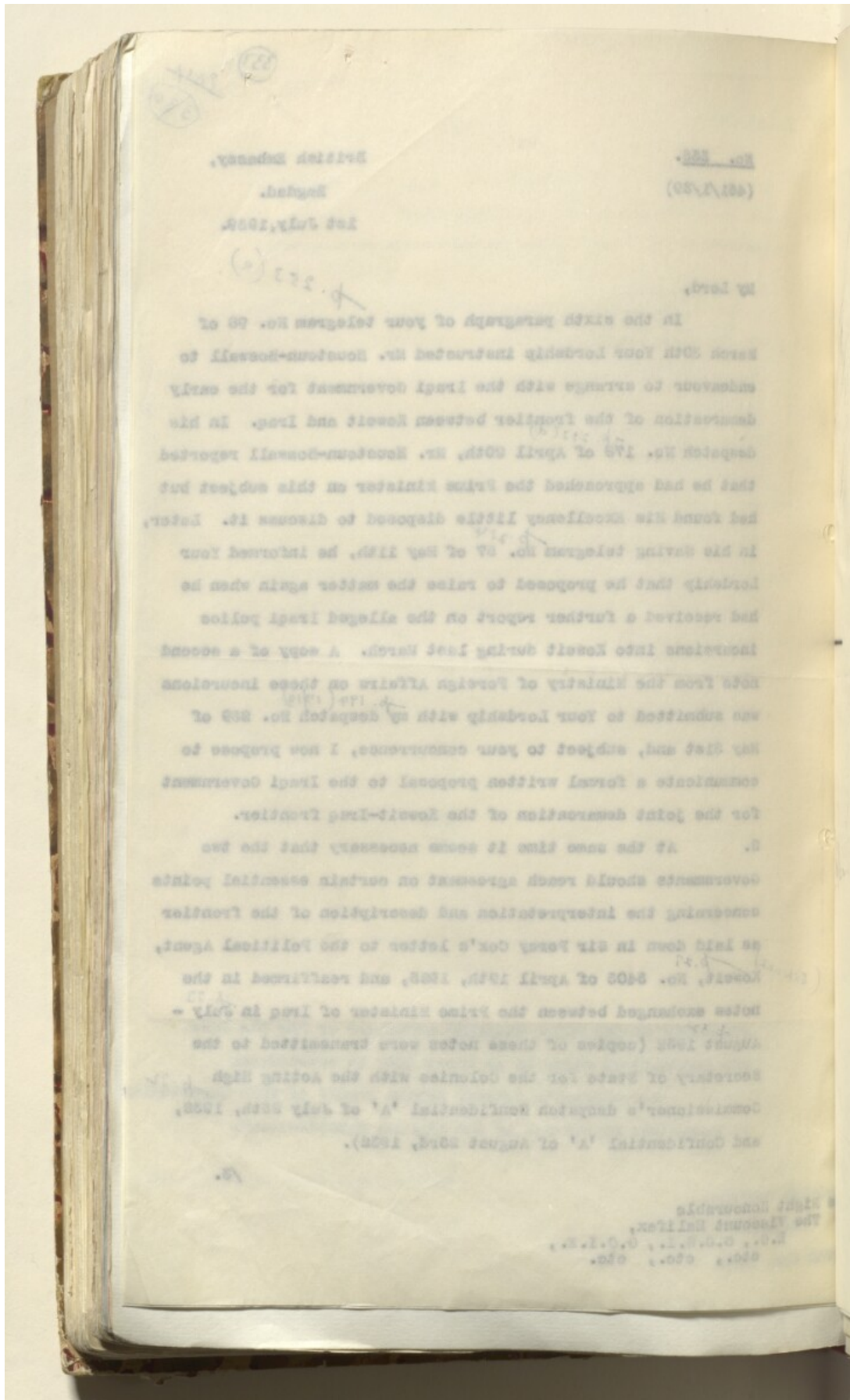
In the sixth paragraph of your telegram No. 98 of March 30th Your Lordship instructed Mr. Houston-Boswall to endeavour to arrange with the Iraqi Government for the early demarcation of the frontier between Kuwait and Iraq. In his despatch No. 176 of April 30th, Mr. Houston-Boswall reported that he had approached the Prime Minister on this subject but had found His Excellency little disposed to discuss it. Later, in his Saving telegram No. 87 of May 11th, he informed Your Lordship that he proposed to raise the matter again when he had received a further report on the alleged Iraqi police incursions into Kuwait during last March. A copy of a second note from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on these incursions was submitted to Your Lordship with my despatch No. 289 of May 31st and, subject to your concurrence, I now propose to communicate a formal written proposal to the Iraqi Government for the joint demarcation of the Kuwait-Iraq frontier.

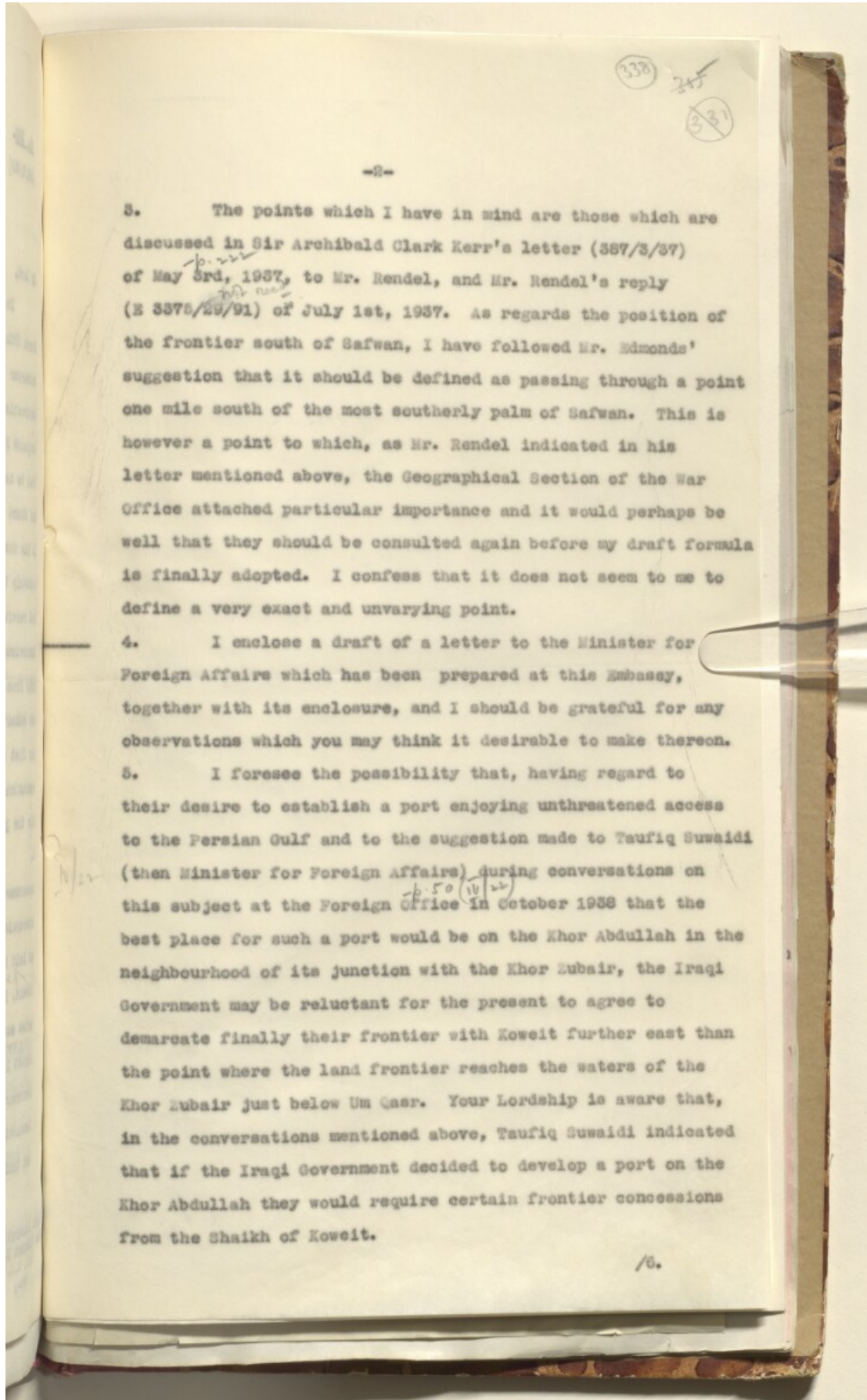
S. At the same time it seems necessary that the two Governments should reach agreement on certain essential points concerning the interpretation and description of the frontier as laid down in Sir Percy Cox's letter to the Political Agent, Kuwait, No. 8405 of April 19th, 1933, and reaffirmed in the notes exchanged between the Prime Minister of Iraq in July - August 1932 (copies of these notes were transmitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies with the Acting High Commissioner's despatch Confidential 'A' of July 26th, 1932, and Confidential 'A' of August 23rd, 1932).

/S.

Right Honourable  
The Viscount Halifax,  
K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.,  
etc., etc., etc.







-2-

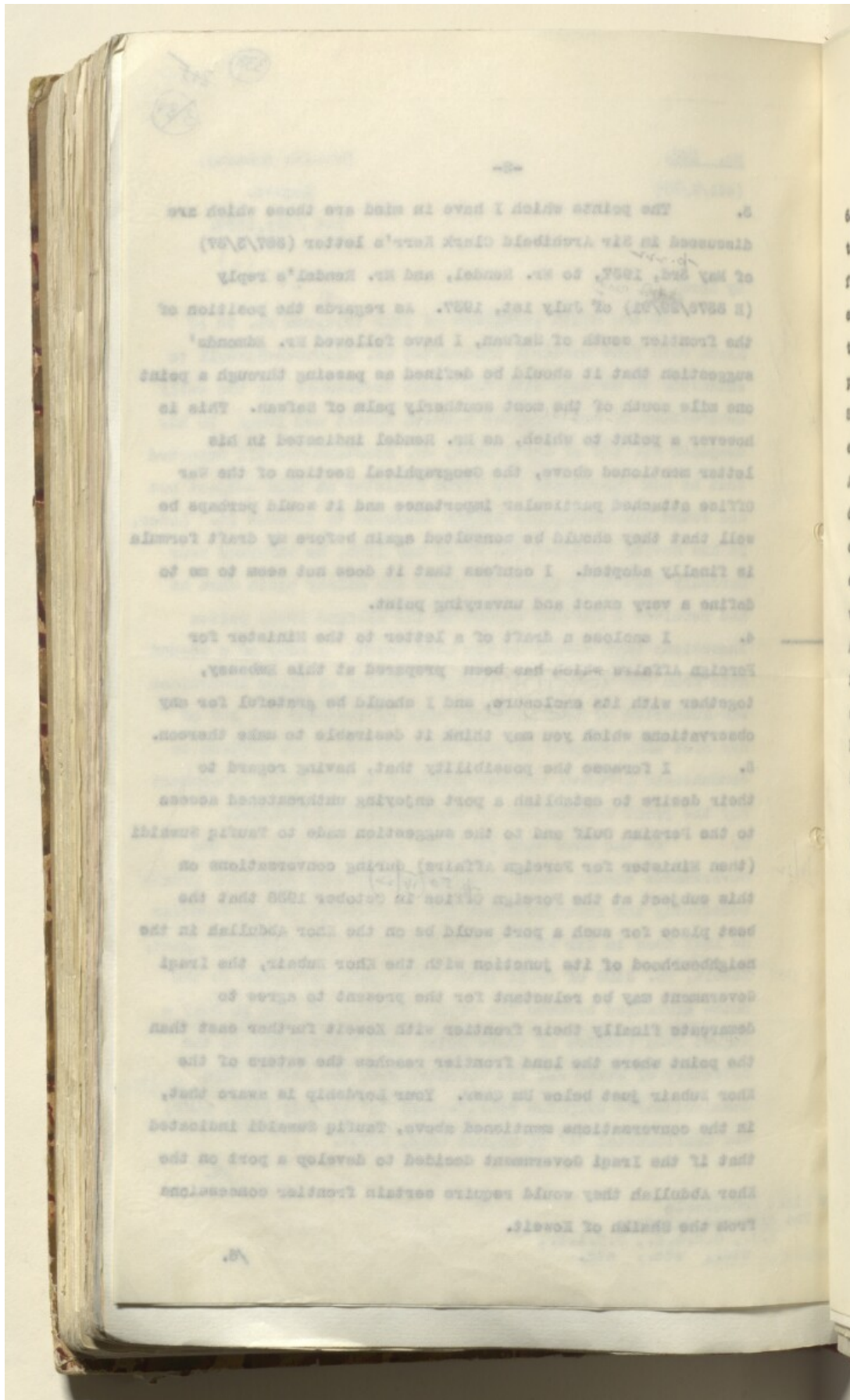
3. The points which I have in mind are those which are discussed in Sir Archibald Clark Kerr's letter (387/3/37) of May 3rd, 1937, to Mr. Rendel, and Mr. Rendel's reply (R 3378/29/91) of July 1st, 1937. As regards the position of the frontier south of Safwan, I have followed Mr. Edmonds' suggestion that it should be defined as passing through a point one mile south of the most southerly palm of Safwan. This is however a point to which, as Mr. Rendel indicated in his letter mentioned above, the Geographical Section of the War Office attached particular importance and it would perhaps be well that they should be consulted again before my draft formula is finally adopted. I confess that it does not seem to me to define a very exact and unvarying point.

4. I enclose a draft of a letter to the Minister for Foreign Affairs which has been prepared at this Embassy, together with its enclosure, and I should be grateful for any observations which you may think it desirable to make thereon.

5. I foresee the possibility that, having regard to their desire to establish a port enjoying unthreatened access to the Persian Gulf and to the suggestion made to Taufiq Suwaidi (then Minister for Foreign Affairs) during conversations on this subject at the Foreign Office in October 1936 that the best place for such a port would be on the Khor Abdullah in the neighbourhood of its junction with the Khor Zubair, the Iraqi Government may be reluctant for the present to agree to demarcate finally their frontier with Kuwait further east than the point where the land frontier reaches the waters of the Khor Zubair just below Um Qasr. Your Lordship is aware that, in the conversations mentioned above, Taufiq Suwaidi indicated that if the Iraqi Government decided to develop a port on the Khor Abdullah they would require certain frontier concessions from the Shaikh of Kuwait.

/6.









-3-

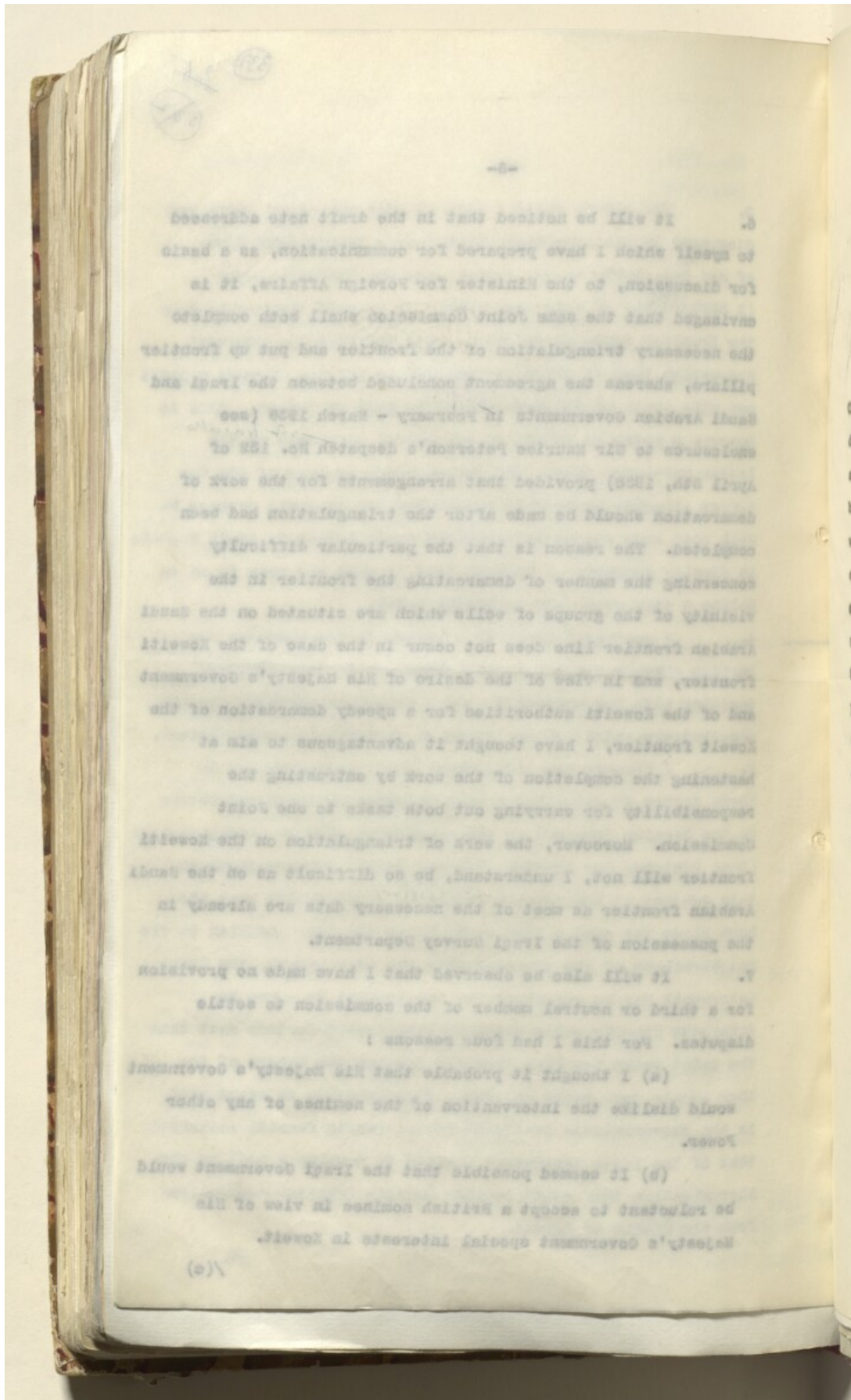
6. It will be noticed that in the draft note addressed to myself which I have prepared for communication, as a basis for discussion, to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, it is envisaged that the same Joint Commission shall both complete the necessary triangulation of the frontier and put up frontier pillars, whereas the agreement concluded between the Iraqi and Saudi Arabian Governments in February - March 1936 (see enclosures to Sir Maurice Peterson's despatch No. 132 of April 5th, 1936) provided that arrangements for the work of demarcation should be made after the triangulation had been completed. The reason is that the particular difficulty concerning the manner of demarcating the frontier in the vicinity of the groups of wells which are situated on the Saudi Arabian frontier line does not occur in the case of the Koweiti frontier, and in view of the desire of His Majesty's Government and of the Koweiti authorities for a speedy demarcation of the Koweit frontier, I have thought it advantageous to aim at hastening the completion of the work by entrusting the responsibility for carrying out both tasks to one Joint Commission. Moreover, the work of triangulation on the Koweiti frontier will not, I understand, be so difficult as on the Saudi Arabian frontier as most of the necessary data are already in the possession of the Iraqi Survey Department.

7. It will also be observed that I have made no provision for a third or neutral member of the commission to settle disputes. For this I had four reasons :

(a) I thought it probable that His Majesty's Government would dislike the intervention of the nominee of any other Power.

(b) It seemed possible that the Iraqi Government would be reluctant to accept a British nominee in view of His Majesty's Government special interests in Koweit.

/(c)







-4-

(c) The frontier is short and once the proposed points of interpretation have been accepted the demarcation should not give rise to serious technical difficulties.

(d) The probability of disputes occurring would be diminished by the fact that the technical staffs on each side would be under British control.

On the other hand, I realise that the settlement through the diplomatic channel of any disputes which may occur might be a lengthy business and that speedy demarcation would be helped by the presence from the beginning of an impartial president with a decisive casting vote. Your Lordship may therefore consider it advisable to include in the draft exchange of notes a suitable provision for the appointment of a neutral third member of the Commission to direct its work and settle disputes.

8. The procedure to be followed for the exchange of the proposed notes arranging for the demarcation of the frontier should, I assume, be the same as that laid down by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in his telegram No. 180 of July 17th, 1932, to the High Commissioner for Iraq for the exchange of notes reaffirming the existing frontier. That is to say :

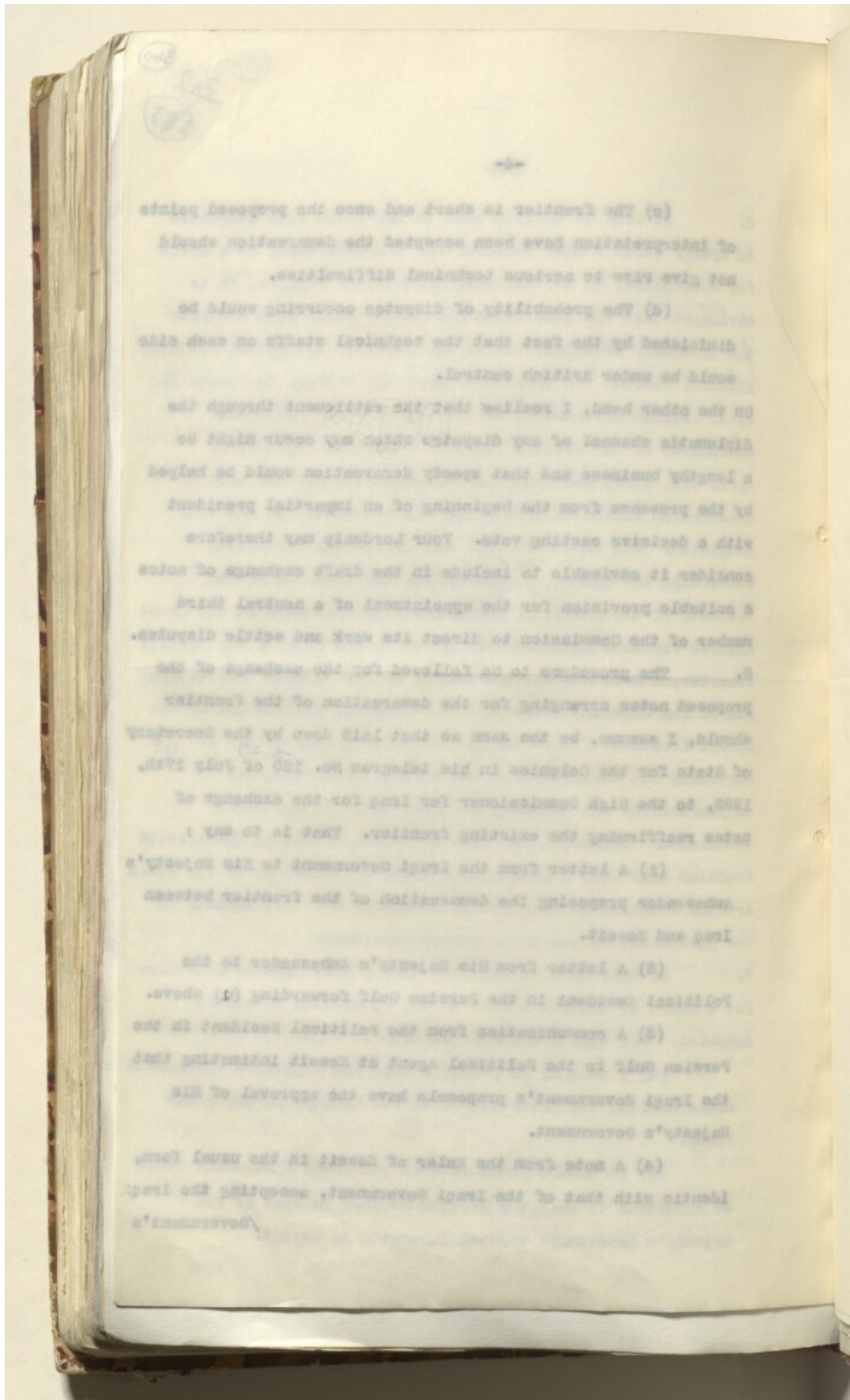
(1) A letter from the Iraqi Government to His Majesty's Ambassador proposing the demarcation of the frontier between Iraq and Kuwait.

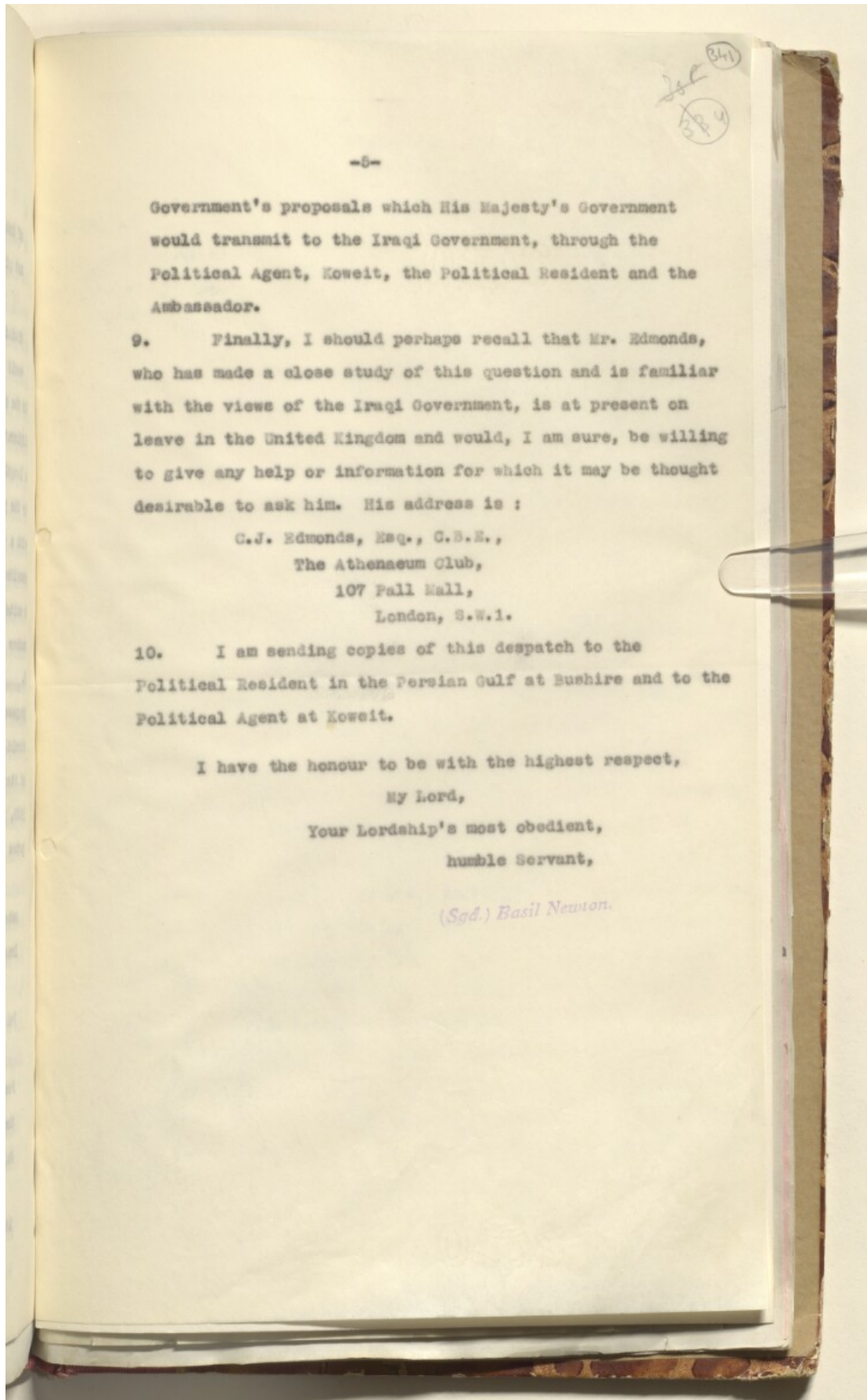
(2) A letter from His Majesty's Ambassador to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf forwarding (1) above.

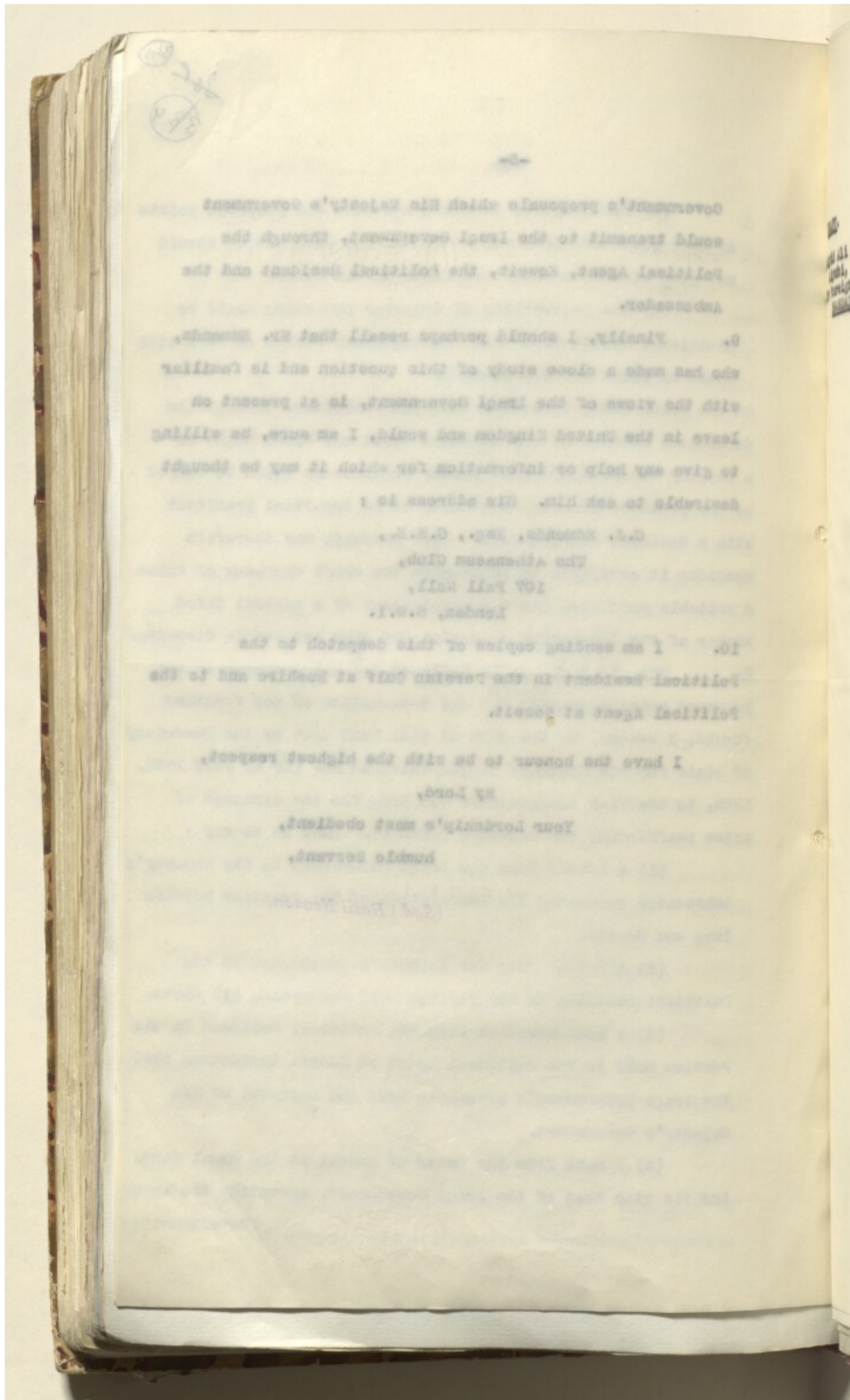
(3) A communication from the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf to the Political Agent at Kuwait intimating that the Iraqi Government's proposals have the approval of His Majesty's Government.

(4) A note from the Ruler of Kuwait in the usual form, identic with that of the Iraqi Government, accepting the Iraqi Government's

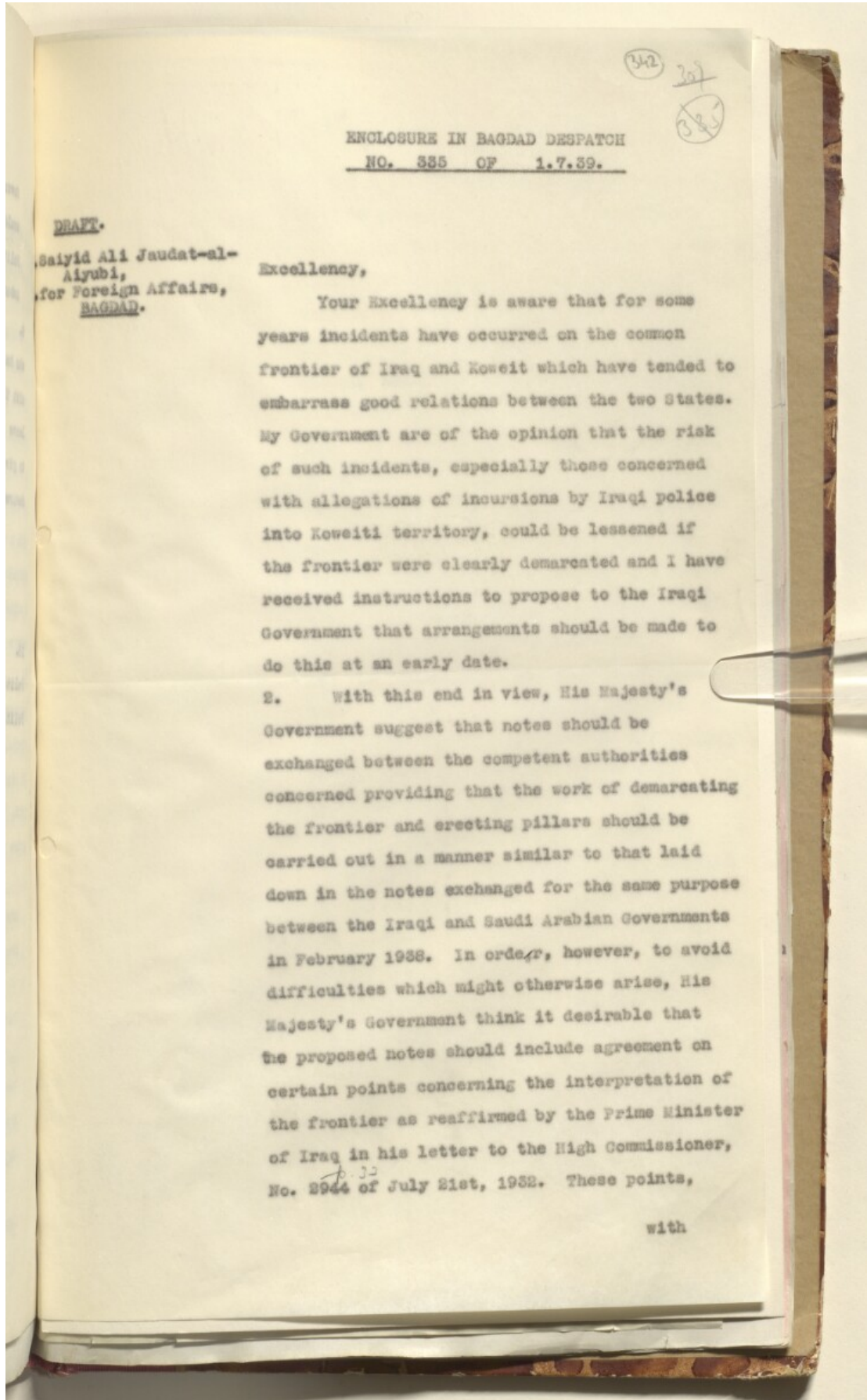


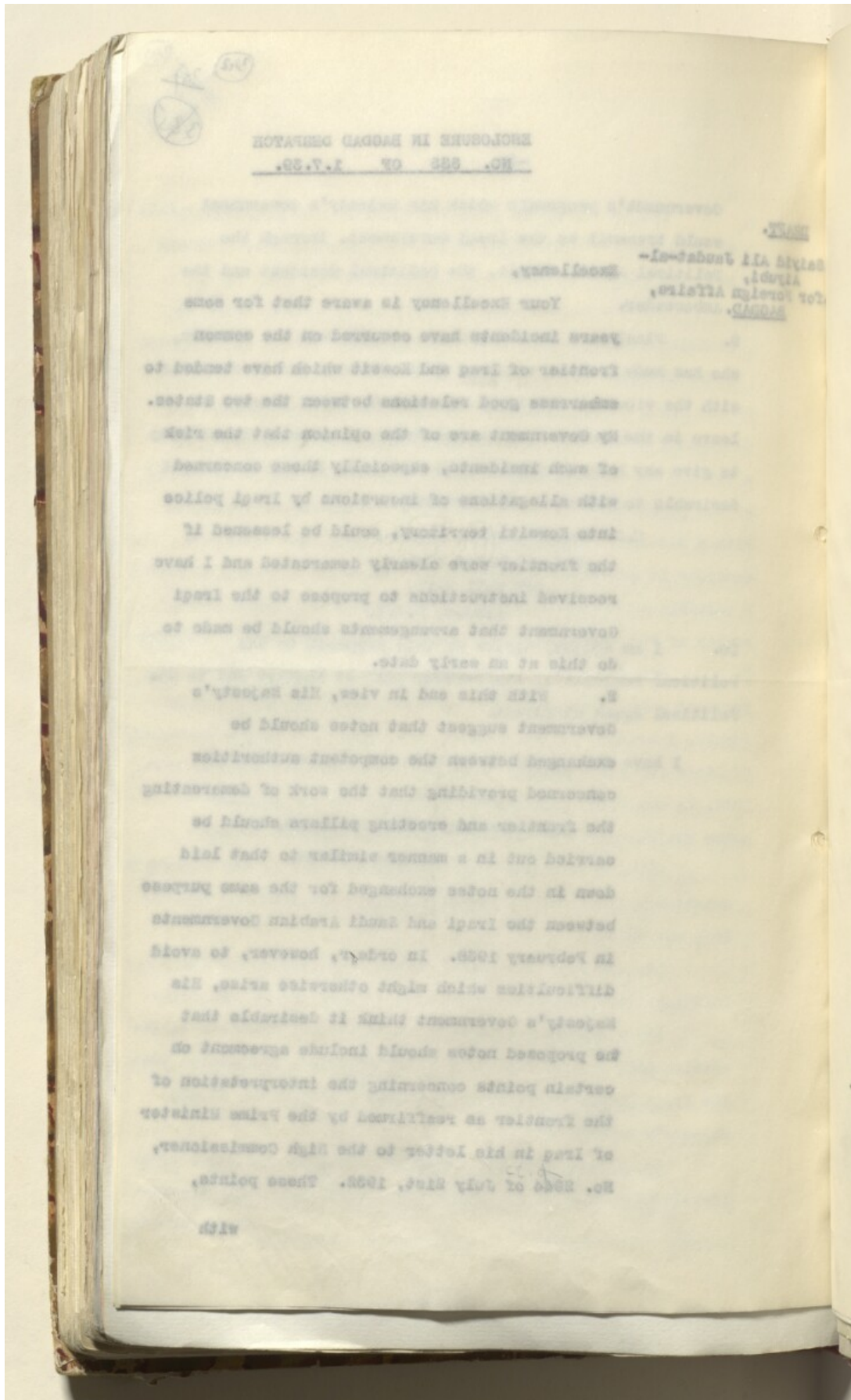


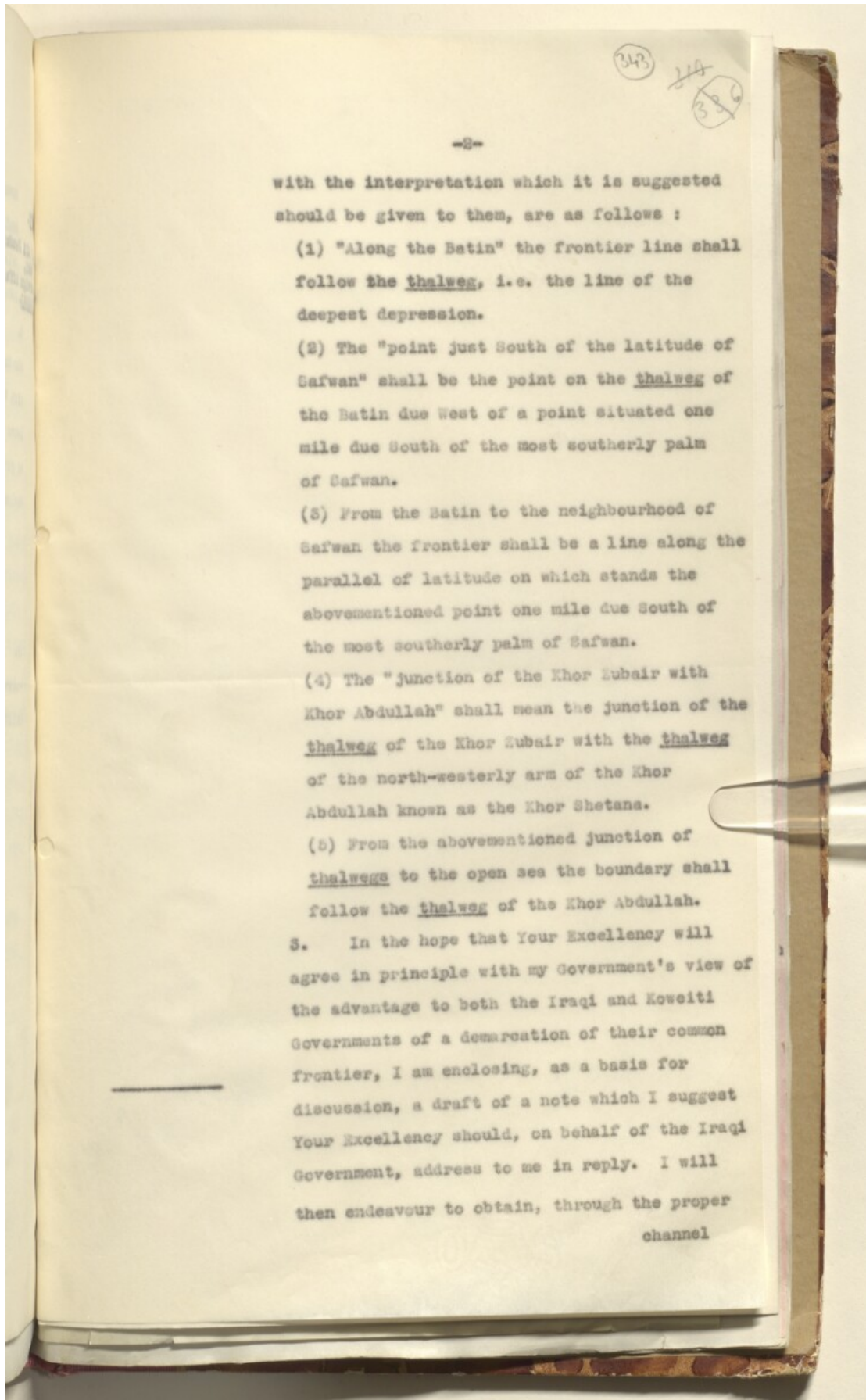




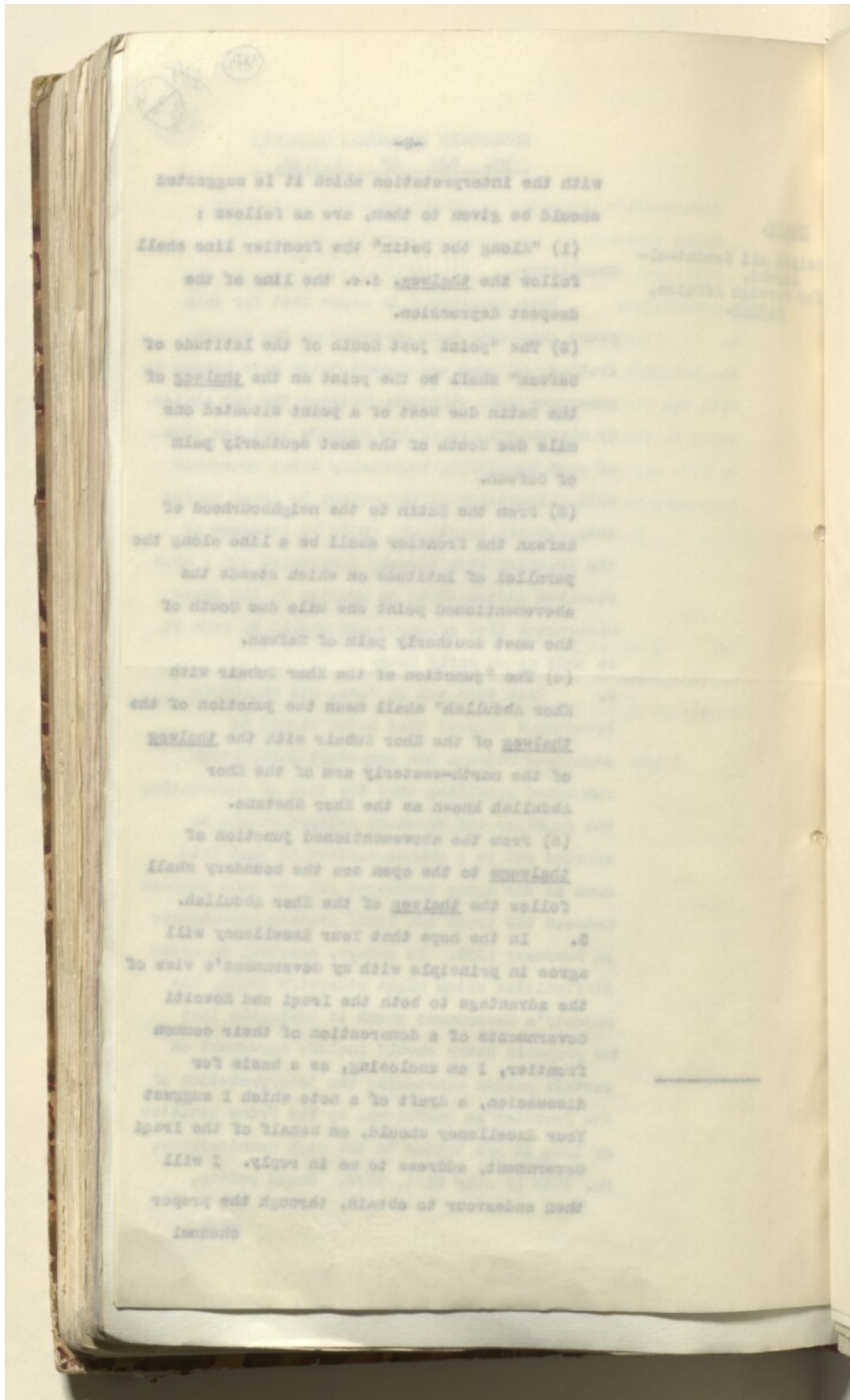


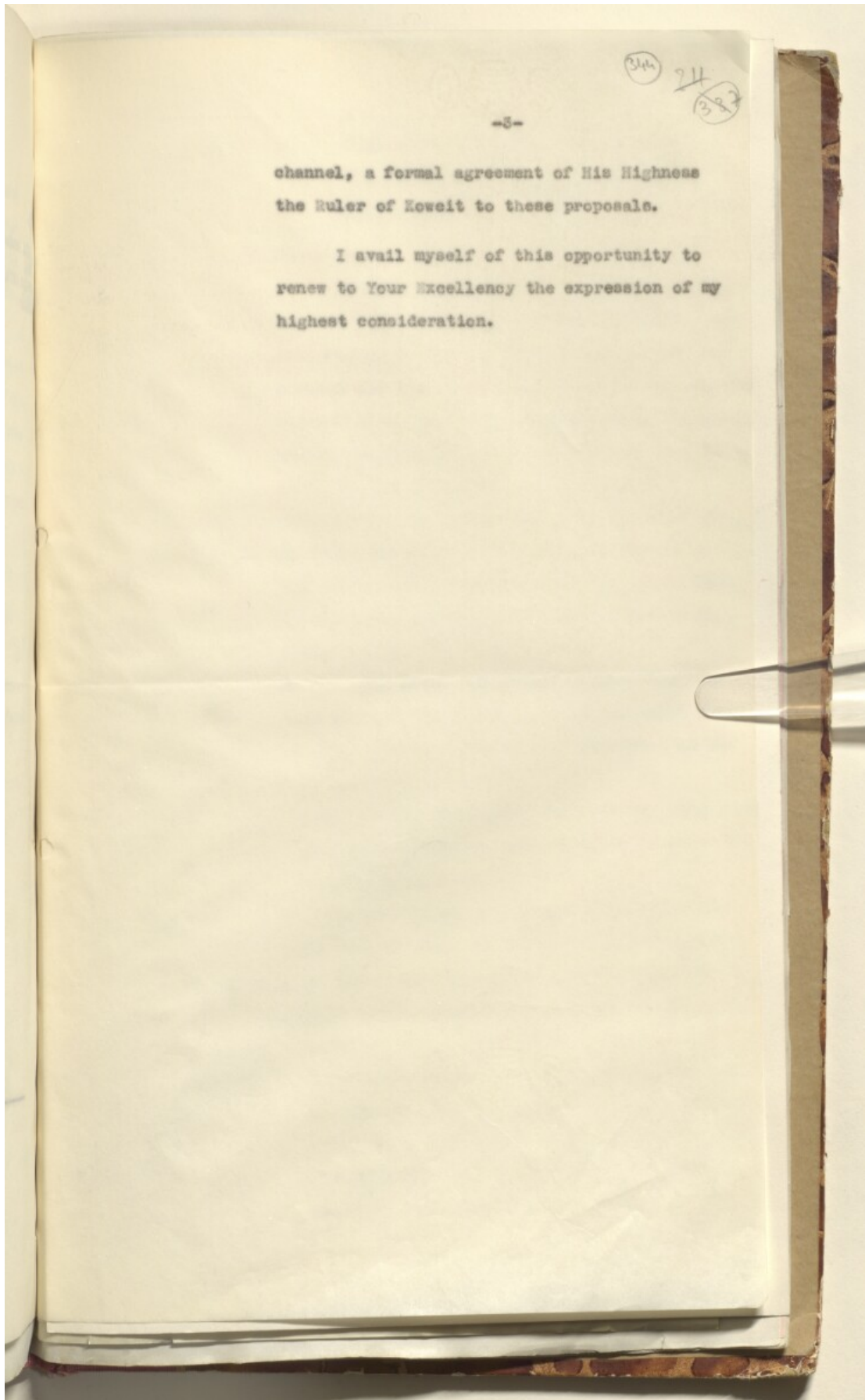


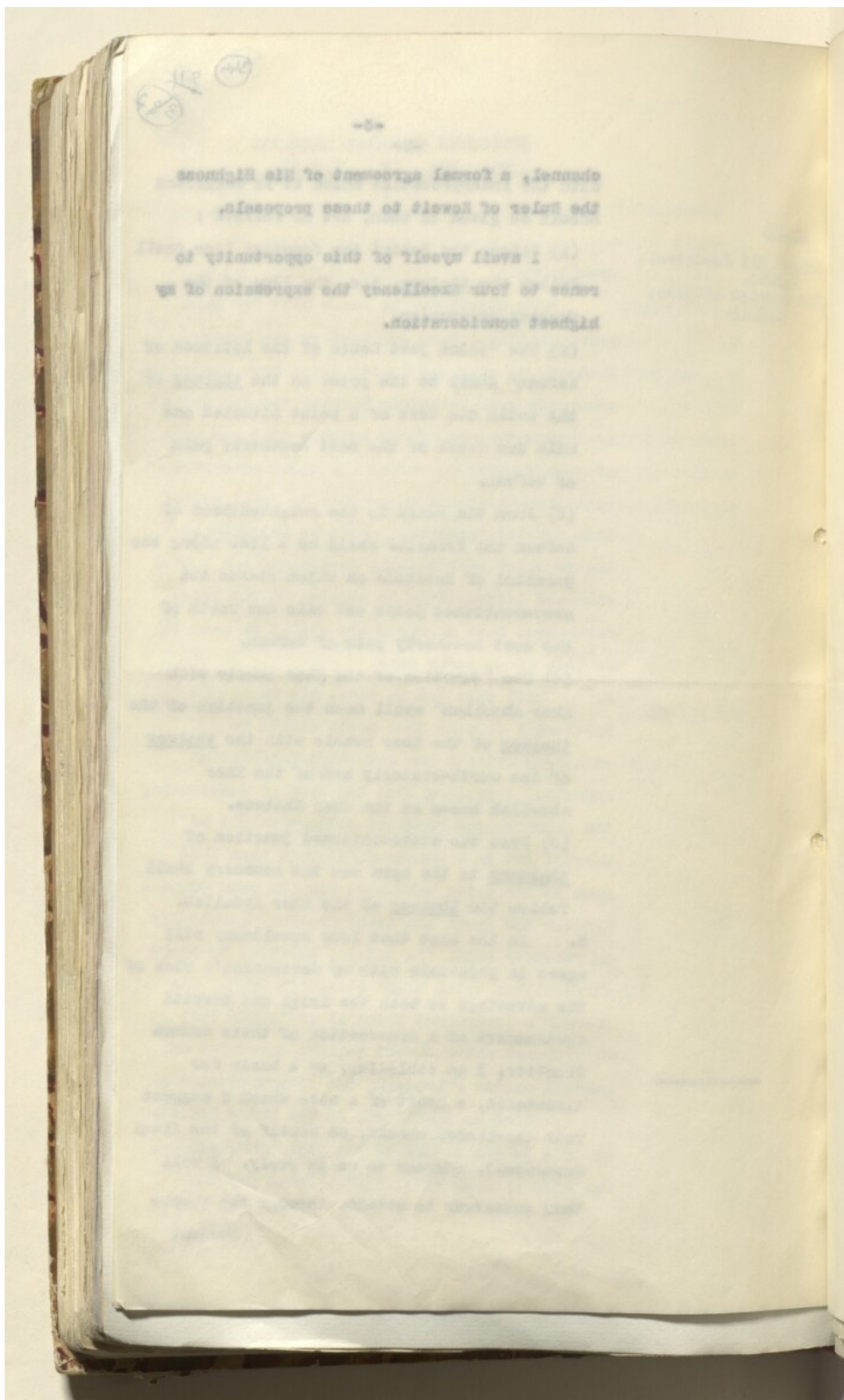
















(٣٤٥) ٦/٤

Draft Note from the Iraqi Minister  
for Foreign Affairs to the British  
Ambassador.

Excellency,

I have the honour, on behalf of the Iraqi Government, to inform you that they desire, in collaboration with the Koweiti Government, to arrange for the early demarcation of the frontier between Iraq and Koweit, which was reaffirmed in the Prime Minister's Note No. 2944 of July 21st, 1932, to His Britannic Majesty's High Commissioner for Iraq, and in the reply of His Highness the Ruler of Koweit communicated to the Acting Prime Minister with the Acting High Commissioner's letter No. 120 of August 22nd, 1932.

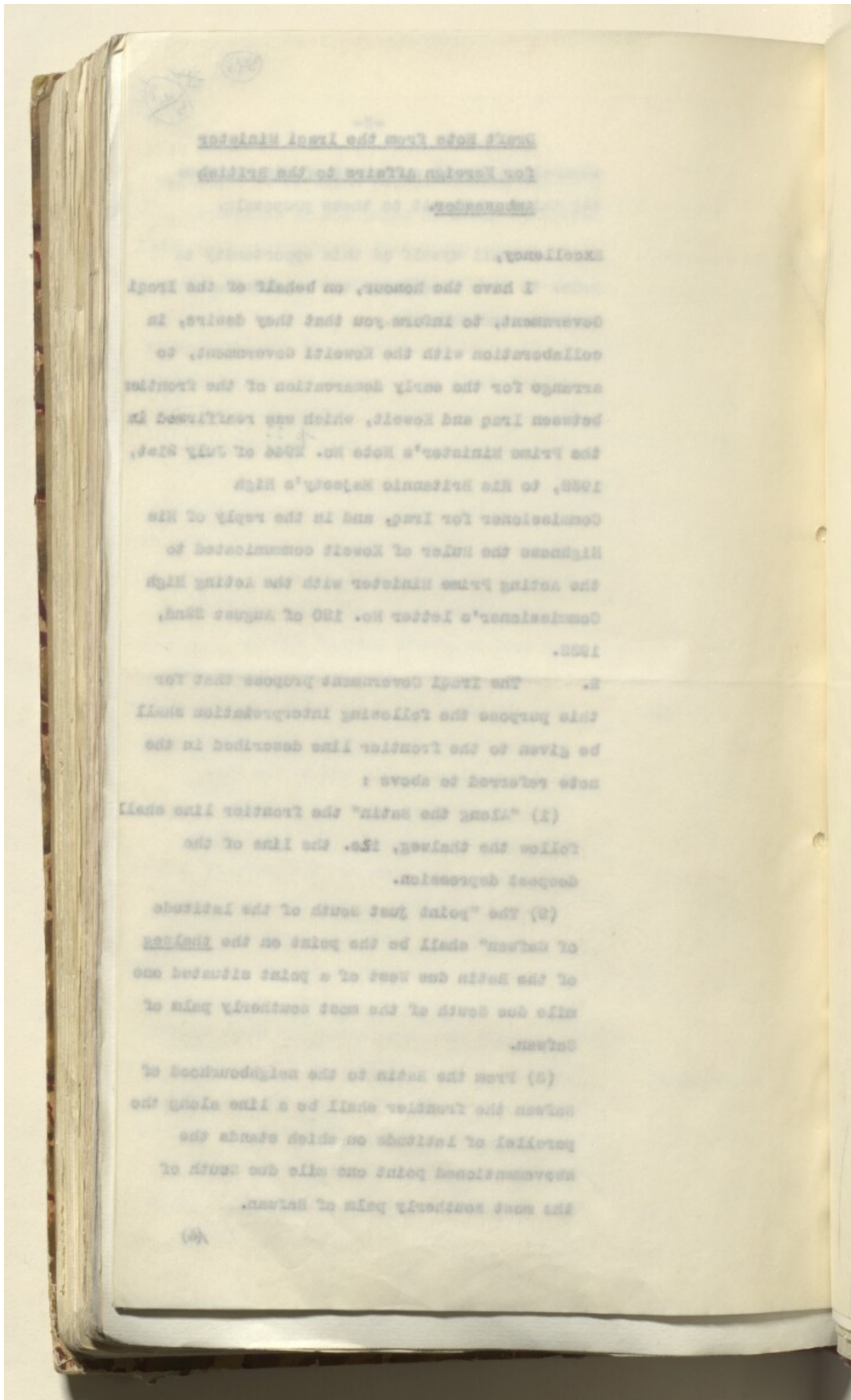
2. The Iraqi Government propose that for this purpose the following interpretation shall be given to the frontier line described in the note referred to above :

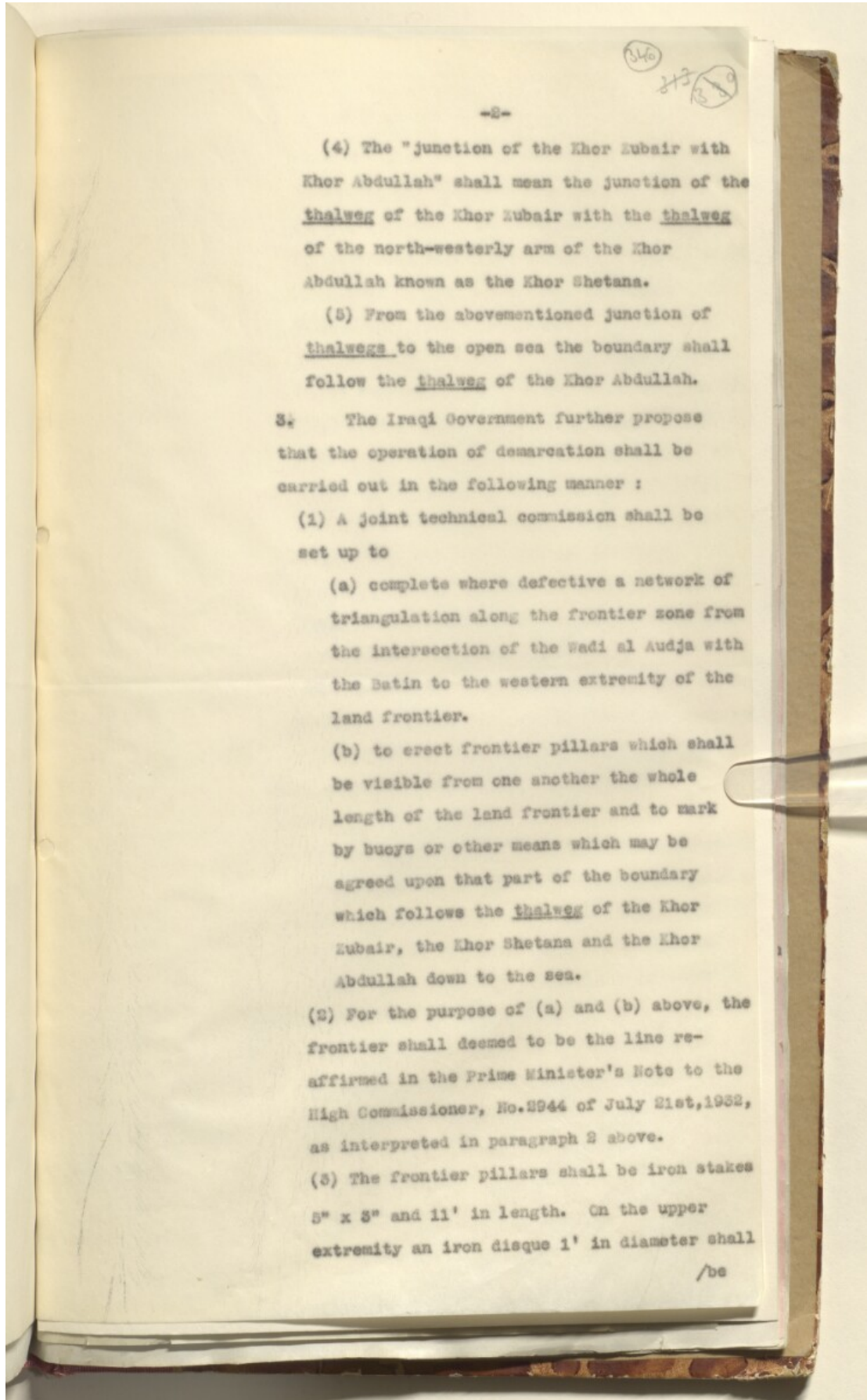
(1) "Along the Batin" the frontier line shall follow the thalweg, i.e. the line of the deepest depression.

(2) The "point just South of the latitude of Safwan" shall be the point on the thalweg of the Batin due West of a point situated one mile due South of the most southerly palm of Safwan.

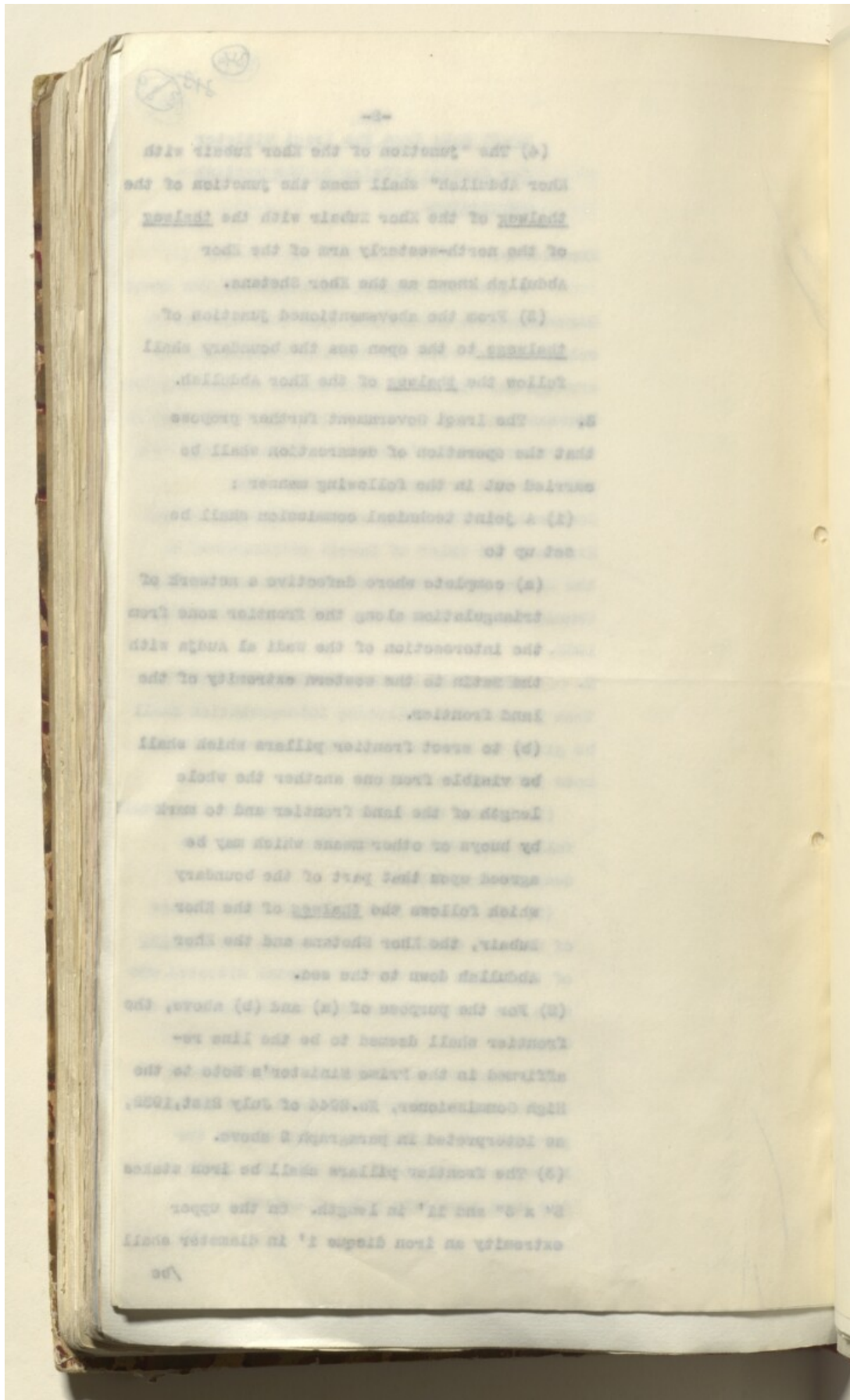
(3) From the Batin to the neighbourhood of Safwan the frontier shall be a line along the parallel of latitude on which stands the abovementioned point one mile due South of the most southerly palm of Safwan.

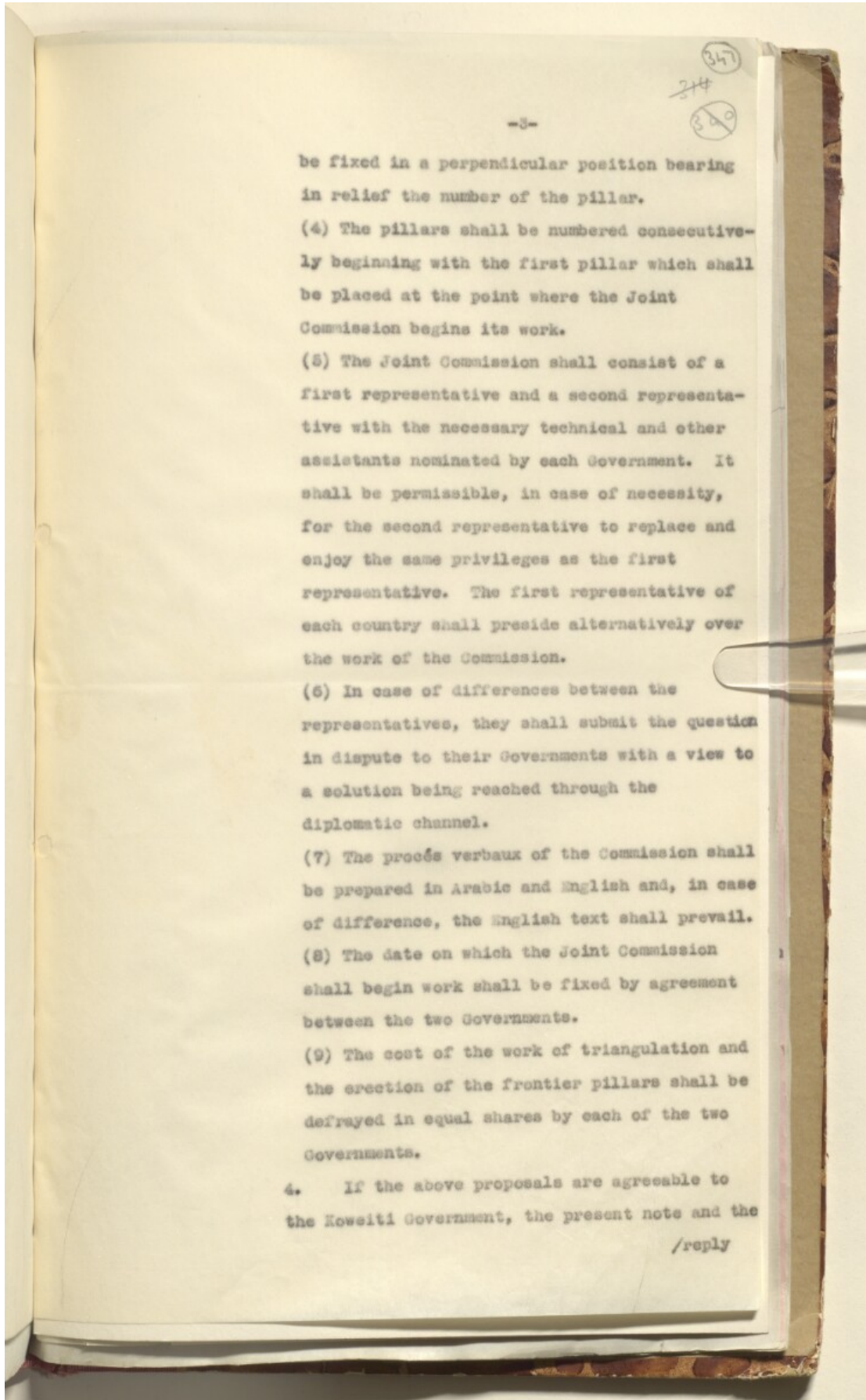
(4)











-3-  
be fixed in a perpendicular position bearing in relief the number of the pillar.

(4) The pillars shall be numbered consecutively beginning with the first pillar which shall be placed at the point where the Joint Commission begins its work.

(5) The Joint Commission shall consist of a first representative and a second representative with the necessary technical and other assistants nominated by each Government. It shall be permissible, in case of necessity, for the second representative to replace and enjoy the same privileges as the first representative. The first representative of each country shall preside alternatively over the work of the Commission.

(6) In case of differences between the representatives, they shall submit the question in dispute to their Governments with a view to a solution being reached through the diplomatic channel.

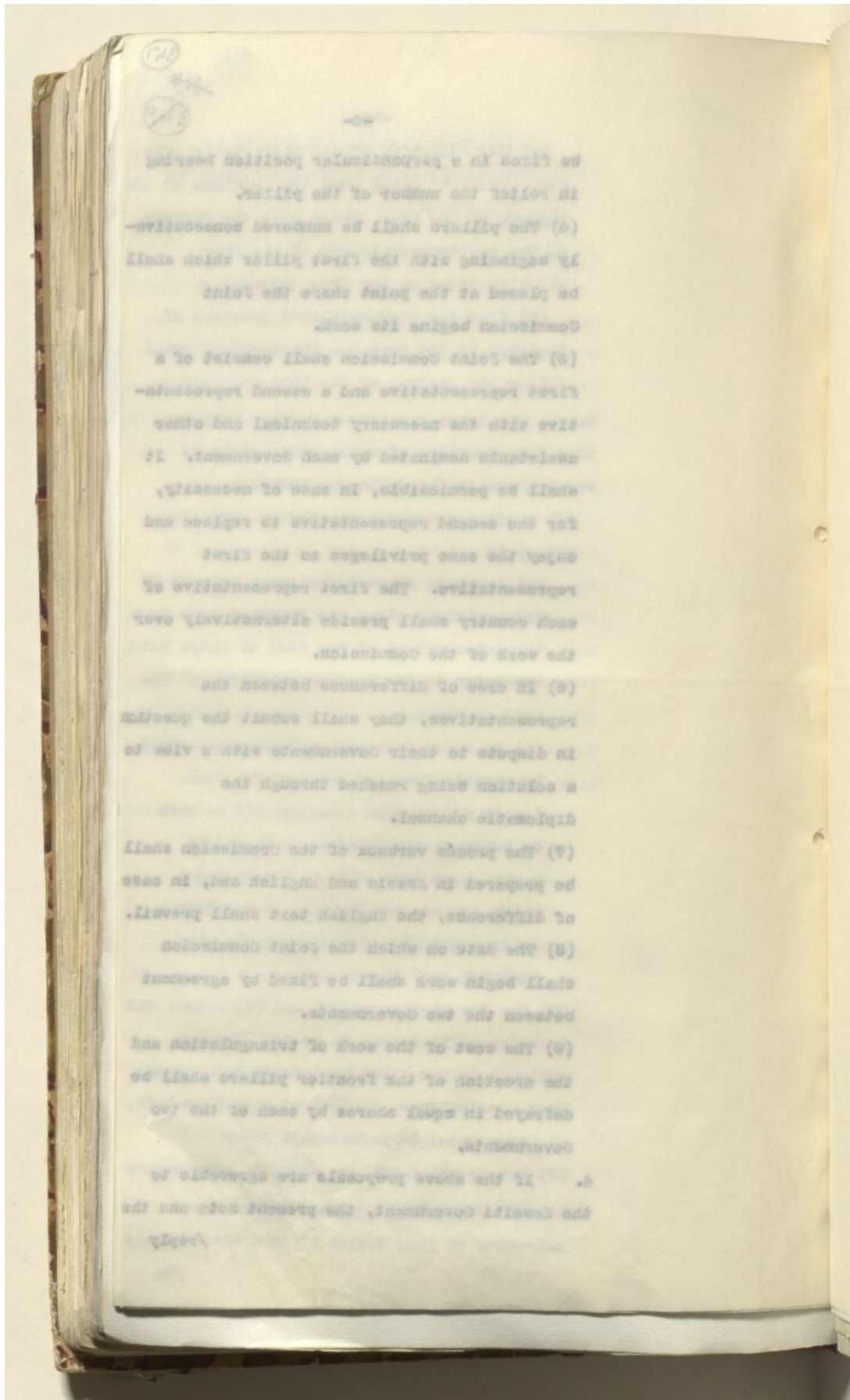
(7) The procès verbaux of the Commission shall be prepared in Arabic and English and, in case of difference, the English text shall prevail.

(8) The date on which the Joint Commission shall begin work shall be fixed by agreement between the two Governments.

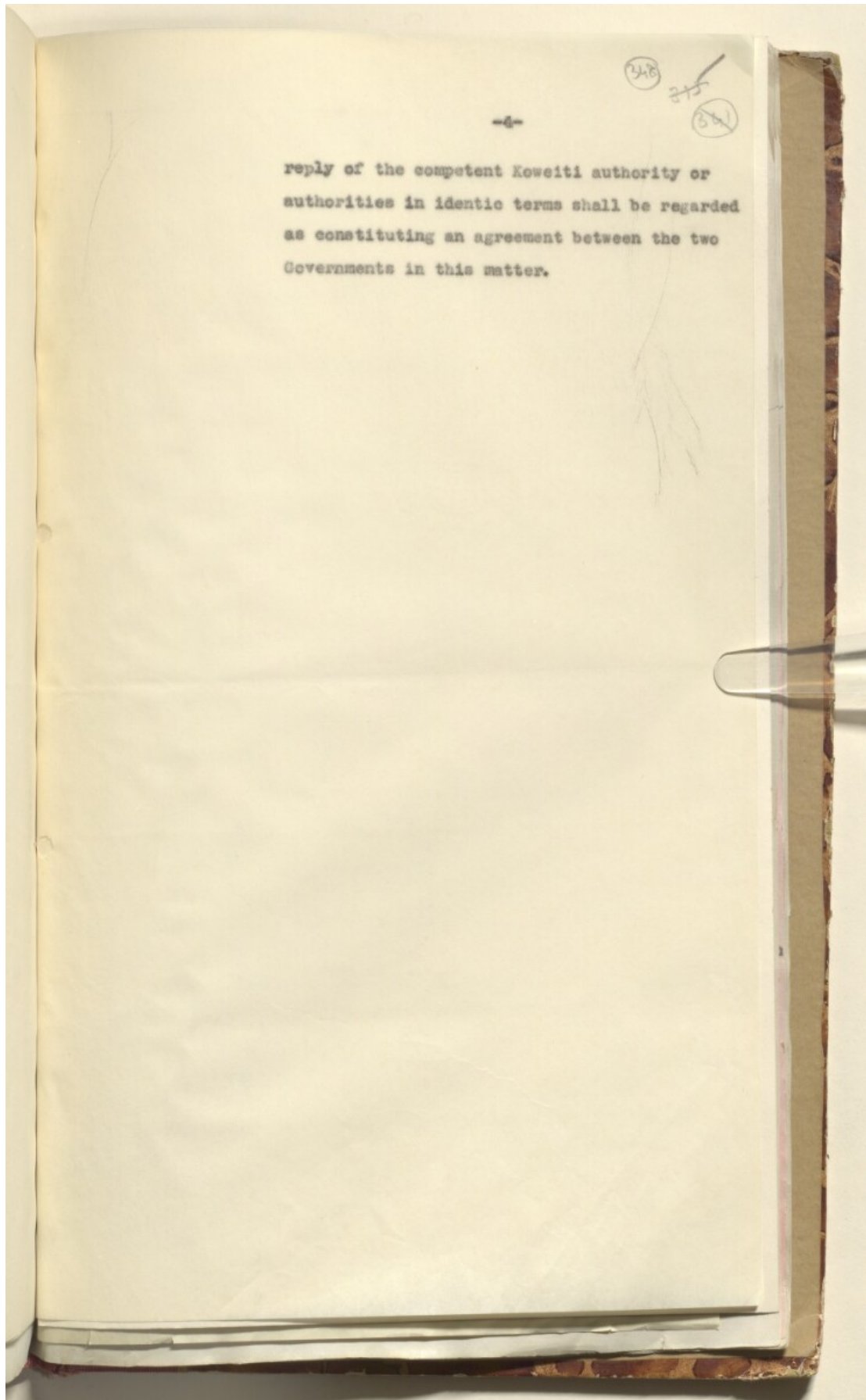
(9) The cost of the work of triangulation and the erection of the frontier pillars shall be defrayed in equal shares by each of the two Governments.

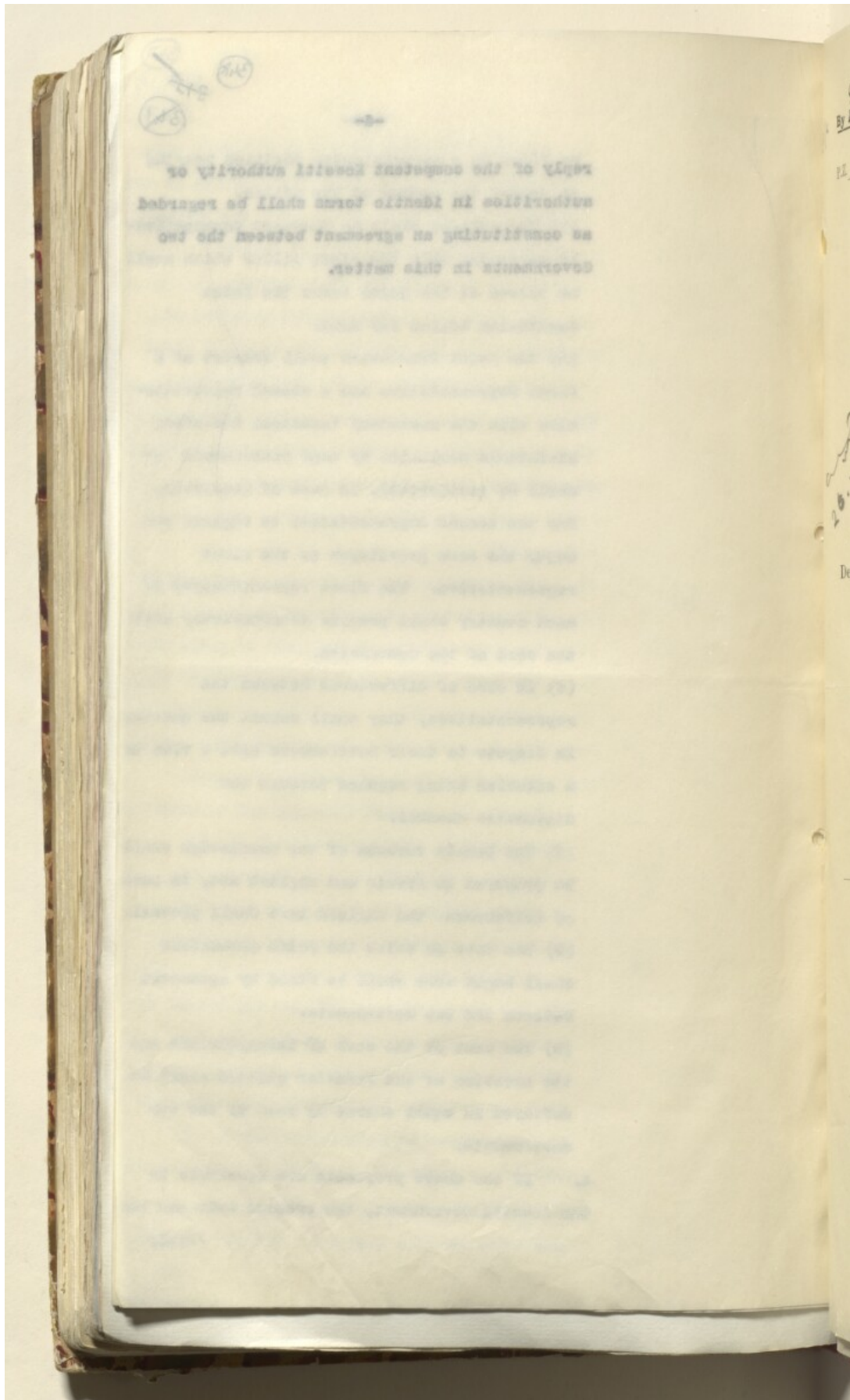
4. If the above proposals are agreeable to the Kuwaiti Government, the present note and the

/reply



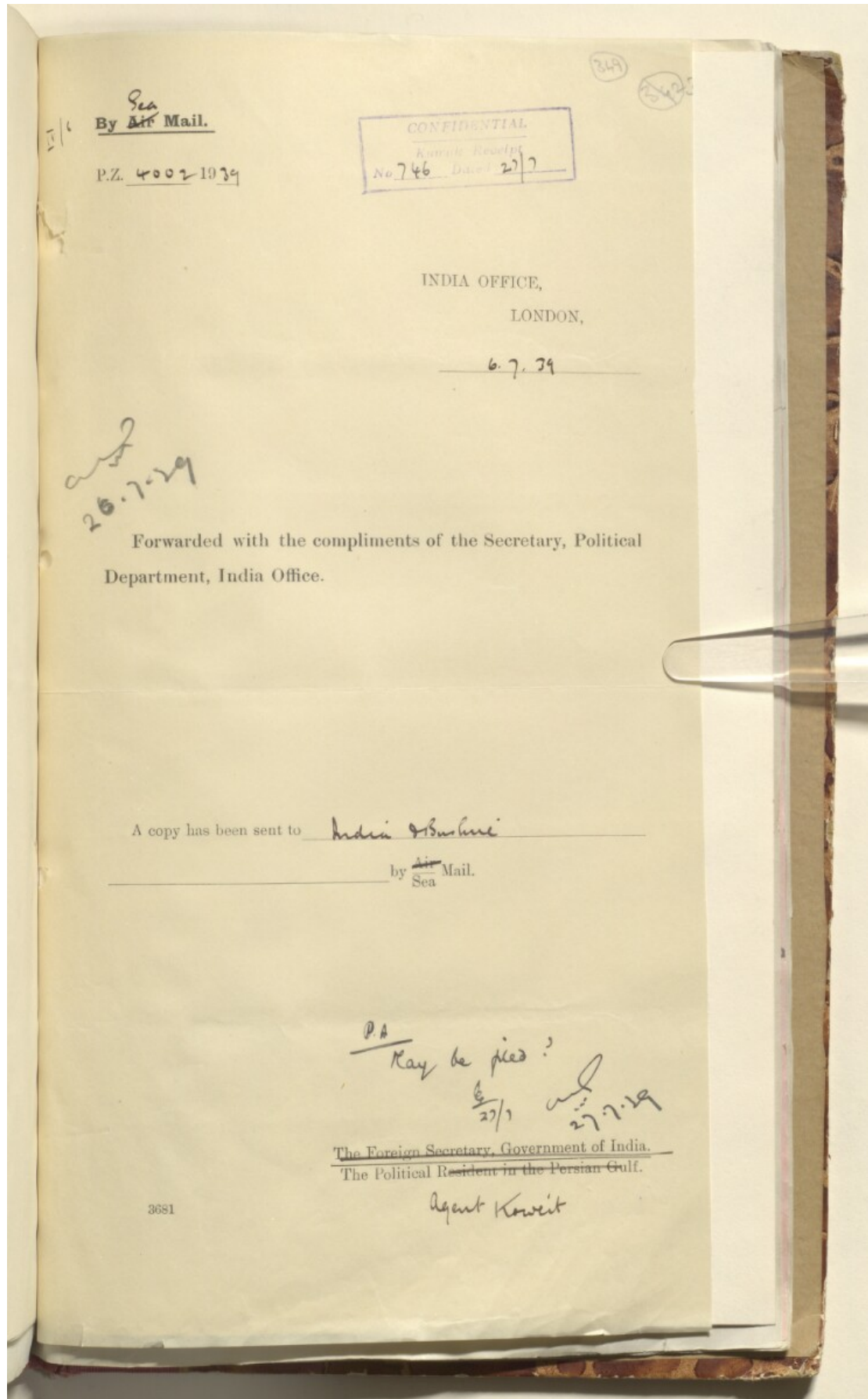








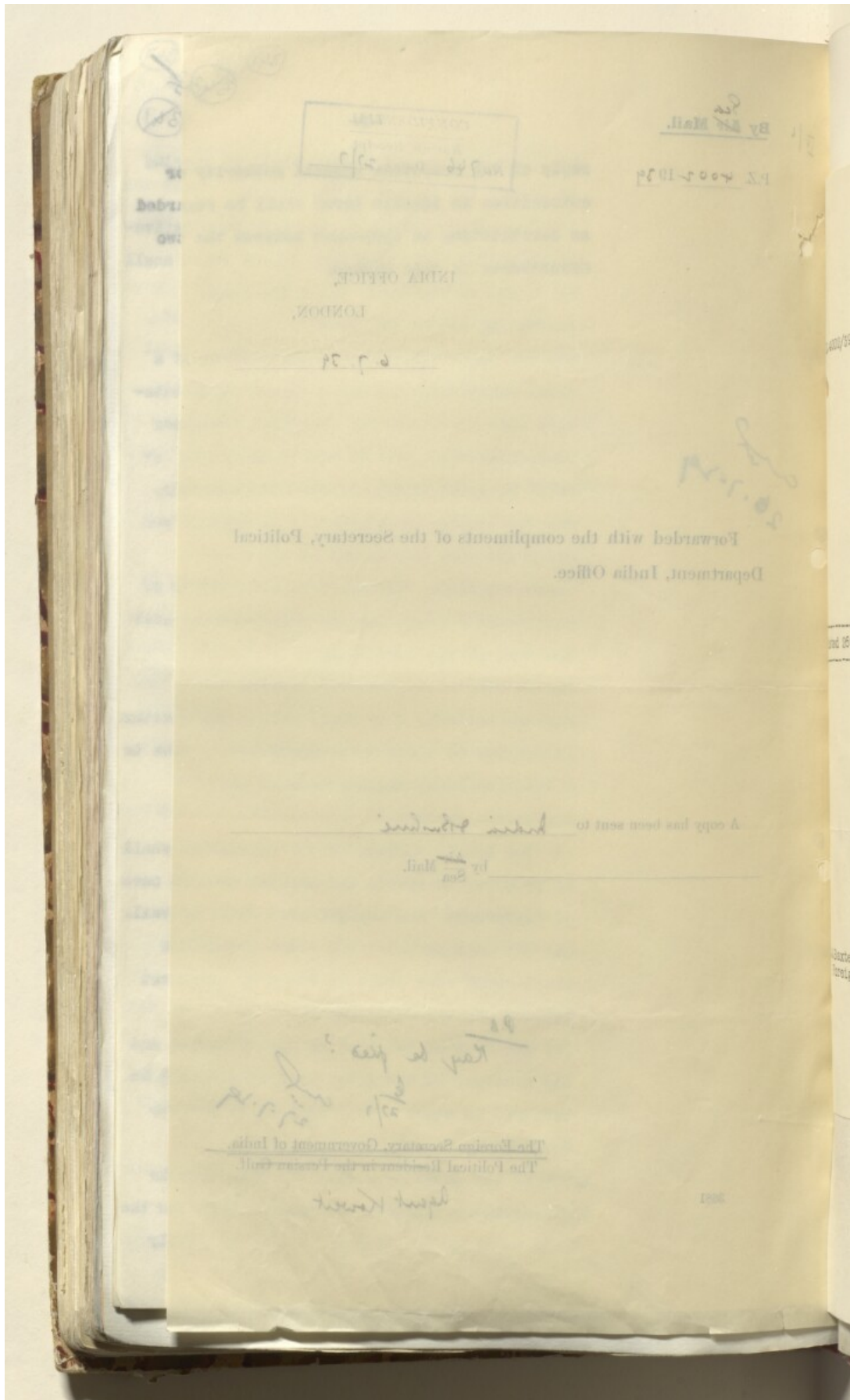
"ملف ٦/٤ | الحدود الكويتية-العراقية" [٣٤٩و] (٧٥١/٧٠٧)

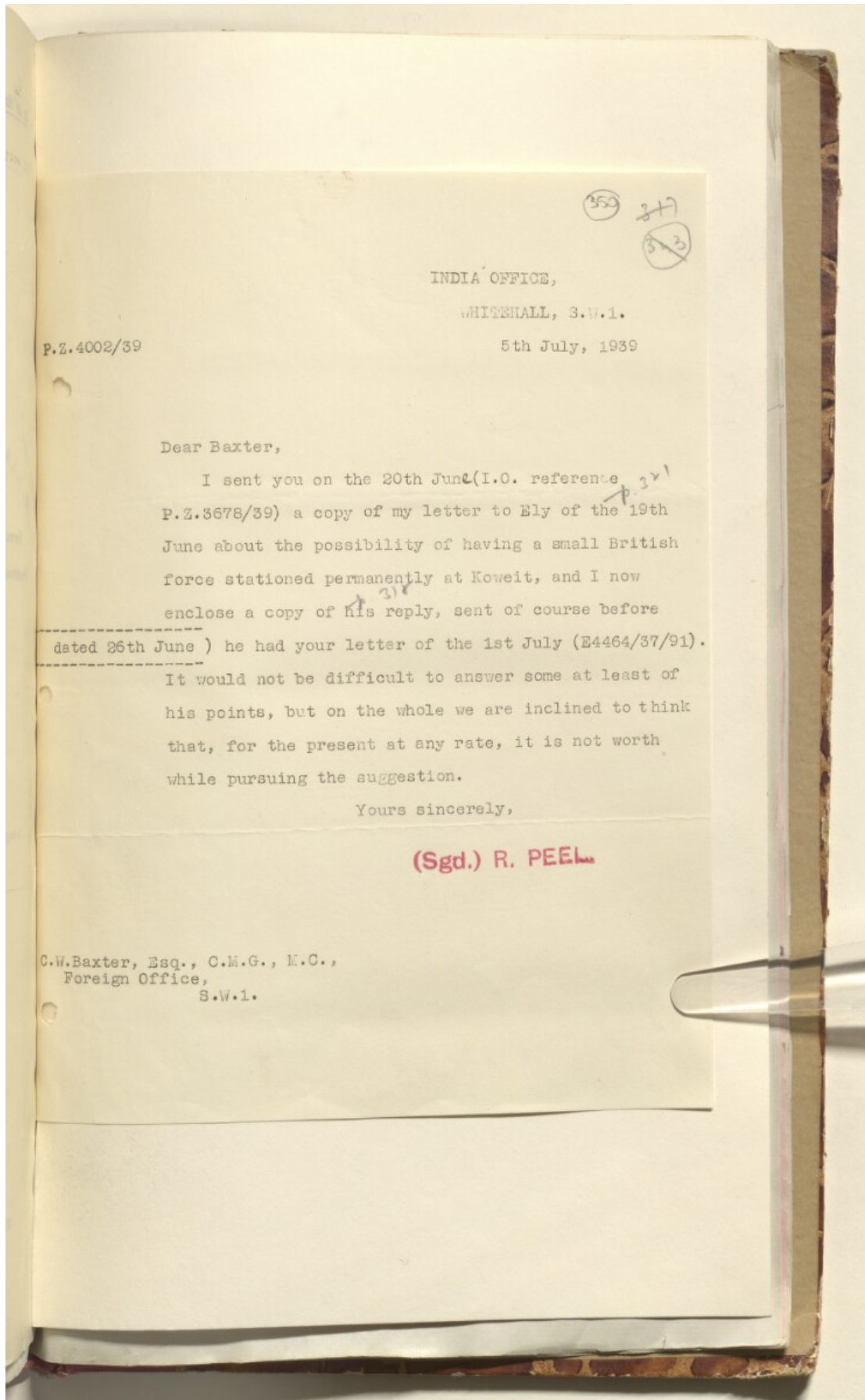






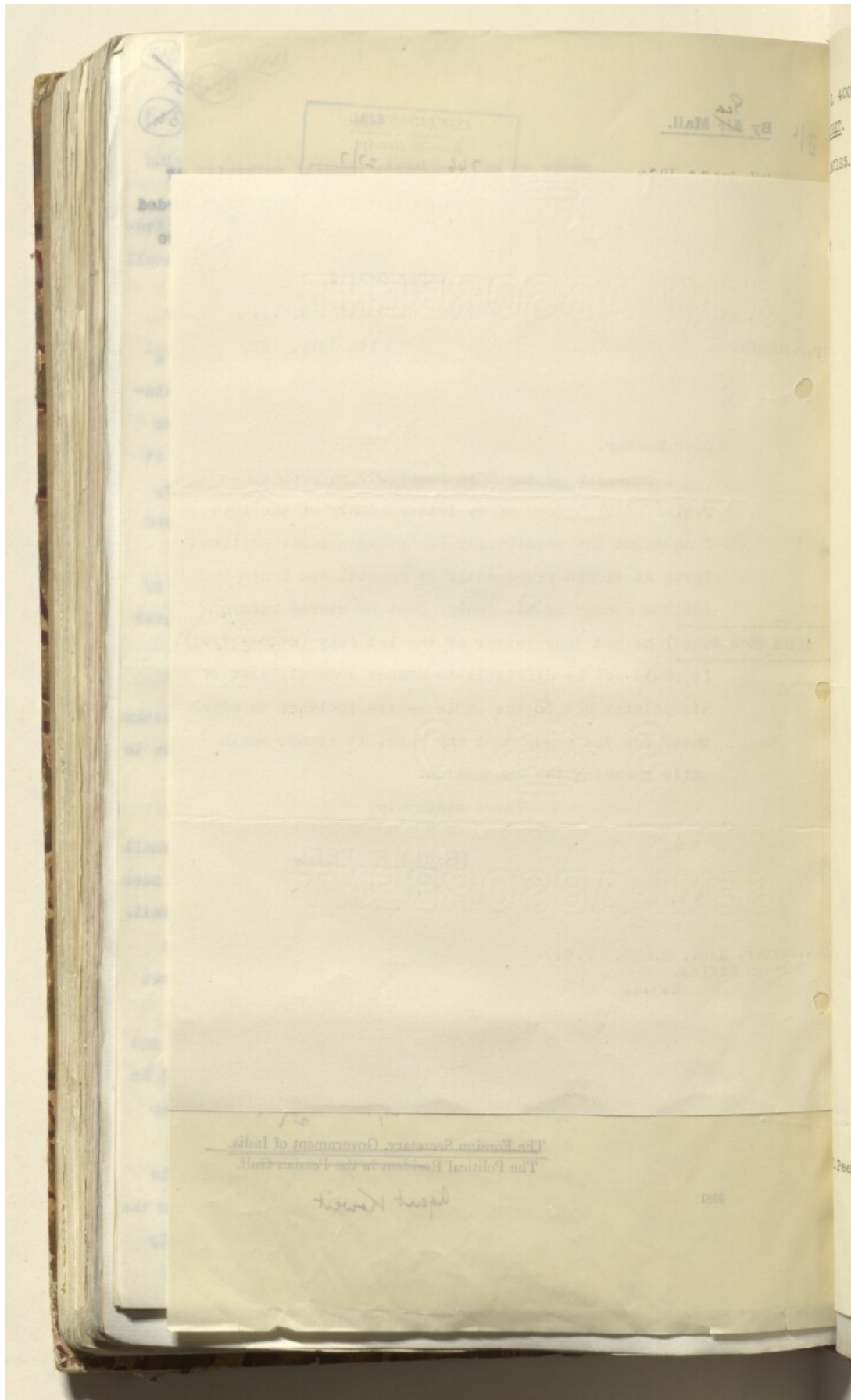
"ملف ٦/٤ | الحدود الكويتية-العراقية" [٣٤٩ ظ] (٧٥١/٧٠٨)







"ملف ٦/٤ | الحدود الكويتية-العراقية" [٣٥٠ ظ] (٧٥١/٧١٠)







P.Z. 4002/39.

SECRET.

S.30123.

AIR MINISTRY,  
KING CHARLES STREET,  
WHITEHALL, S.W.1.

26th June, 1939.

Dear Peel,

Thank you for your letter P.Z. 3678/39 dated 19th June, 1939, in which you enquired about the possibility of having an armoured car detachment permanently stationed in Kuwait.

I have not taken the question up officially, since you suggested we should treat the suggestion as quite informal, and tentative at this stage, so what follows must be taken as a personal opinion.

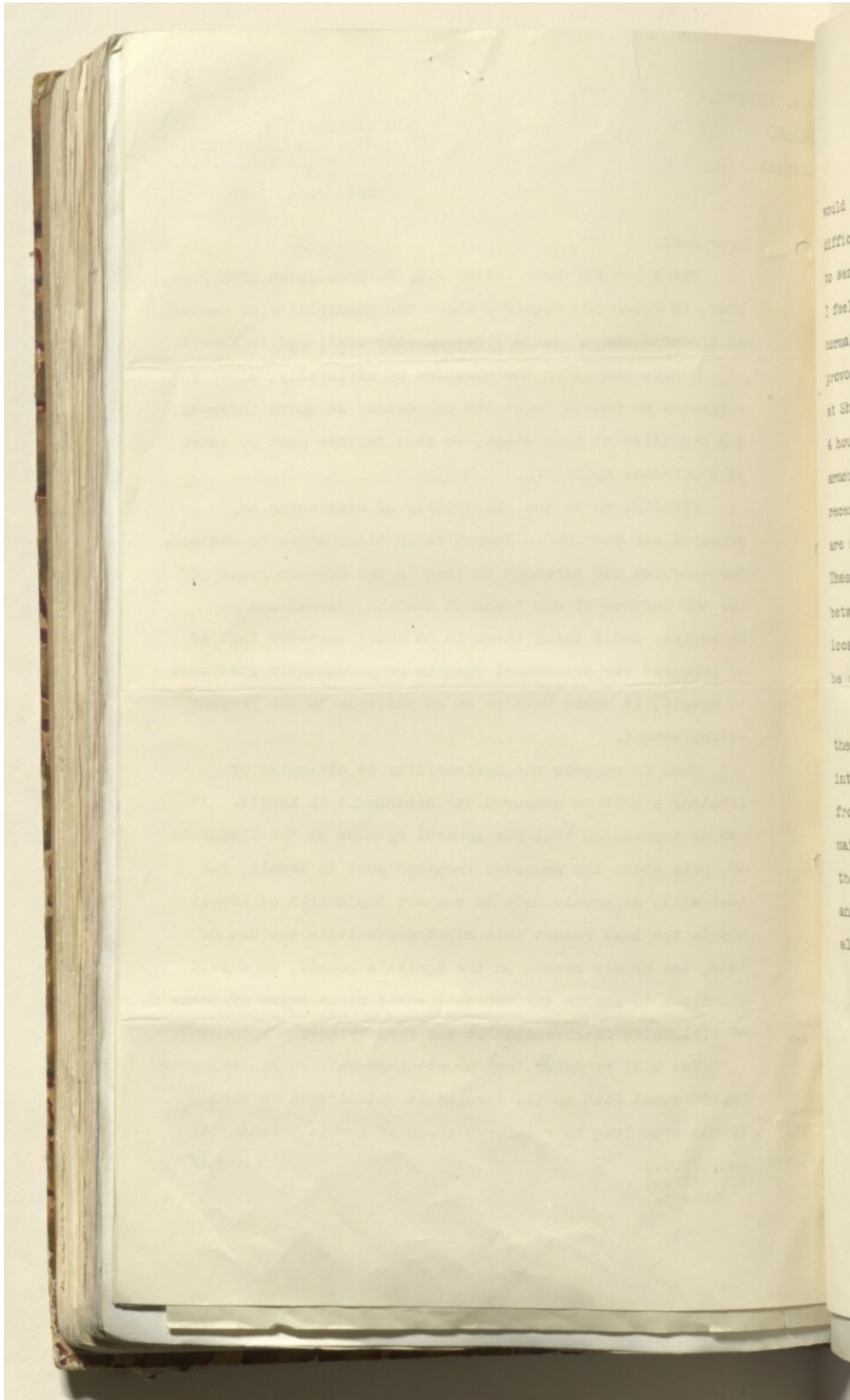
Firstly, as to the possibility of stationing an armoured car section in Kuwait as an alternative to Shaibah. Our armoured car strength in Iraq is the minimum required for the defence of our bases at Shaibah, Basrah and Habbaniya, and I think there is no doubt whatever that if an armoured car detachment were to be permanently stationed in Kuwait, it would have to be an addition to the present establishment.

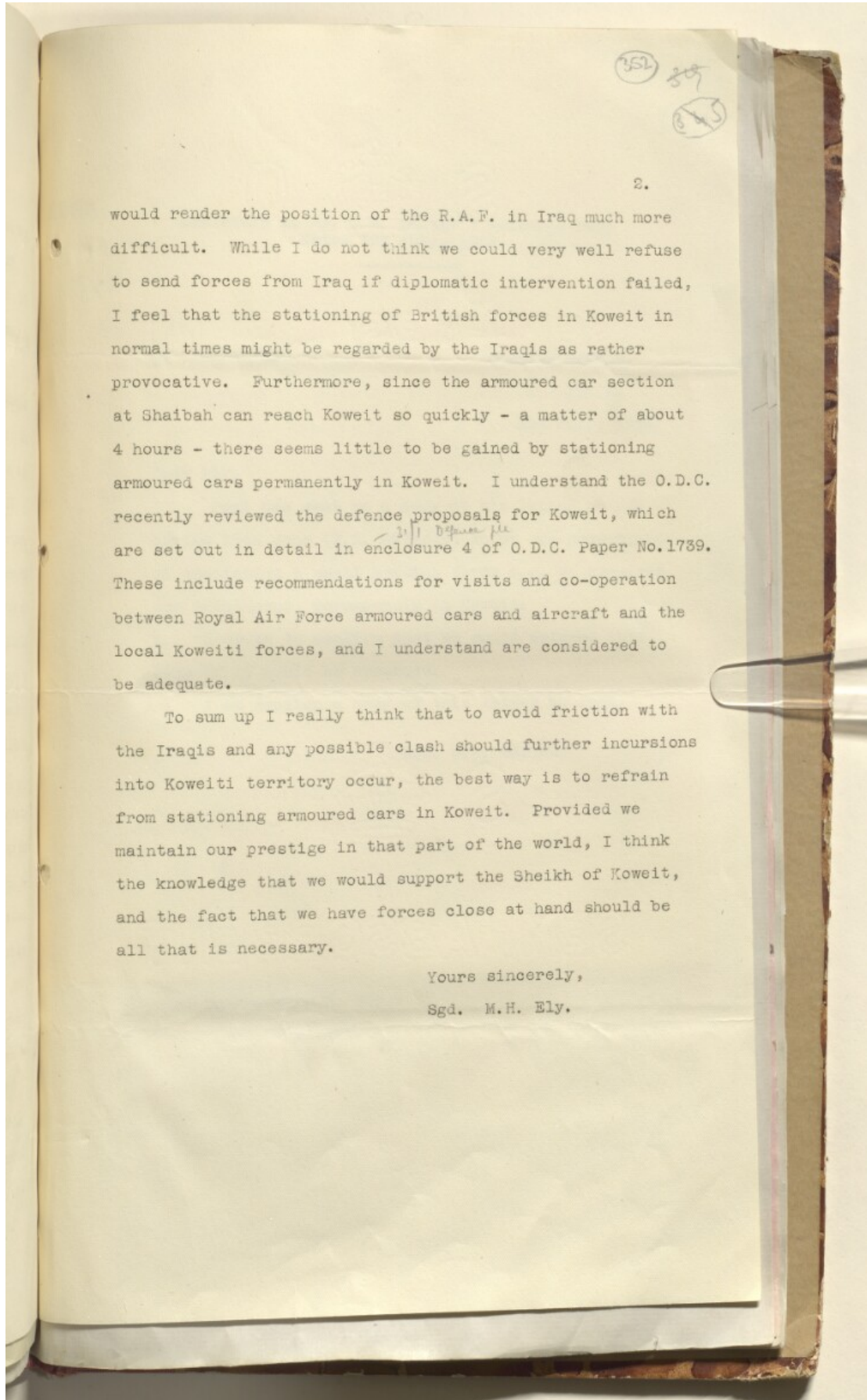
Then as regards the desirability or otherwise of locating a British armoured car detachment in Kuwait. It was my impression that the general opinion at the discussion in April about the proposed frontier post in Kuwait, was that while we should have to support the Sheikh of Kuwait and in the last resort this might necessitate the use of land, sea or air forces on the Sheikh's behalf, we should endeavour to settle any incident which might arise by means of diplomatic intervention in the first place.

You will remember that Houstoun-Boswall in his telegram No.160 dated 25th April, thought it undesirable to send forces from Iraq to reinforce those of Kuwait because it

would/

R.T.Peel, Esq., M.C.,  
India Office,  
London.



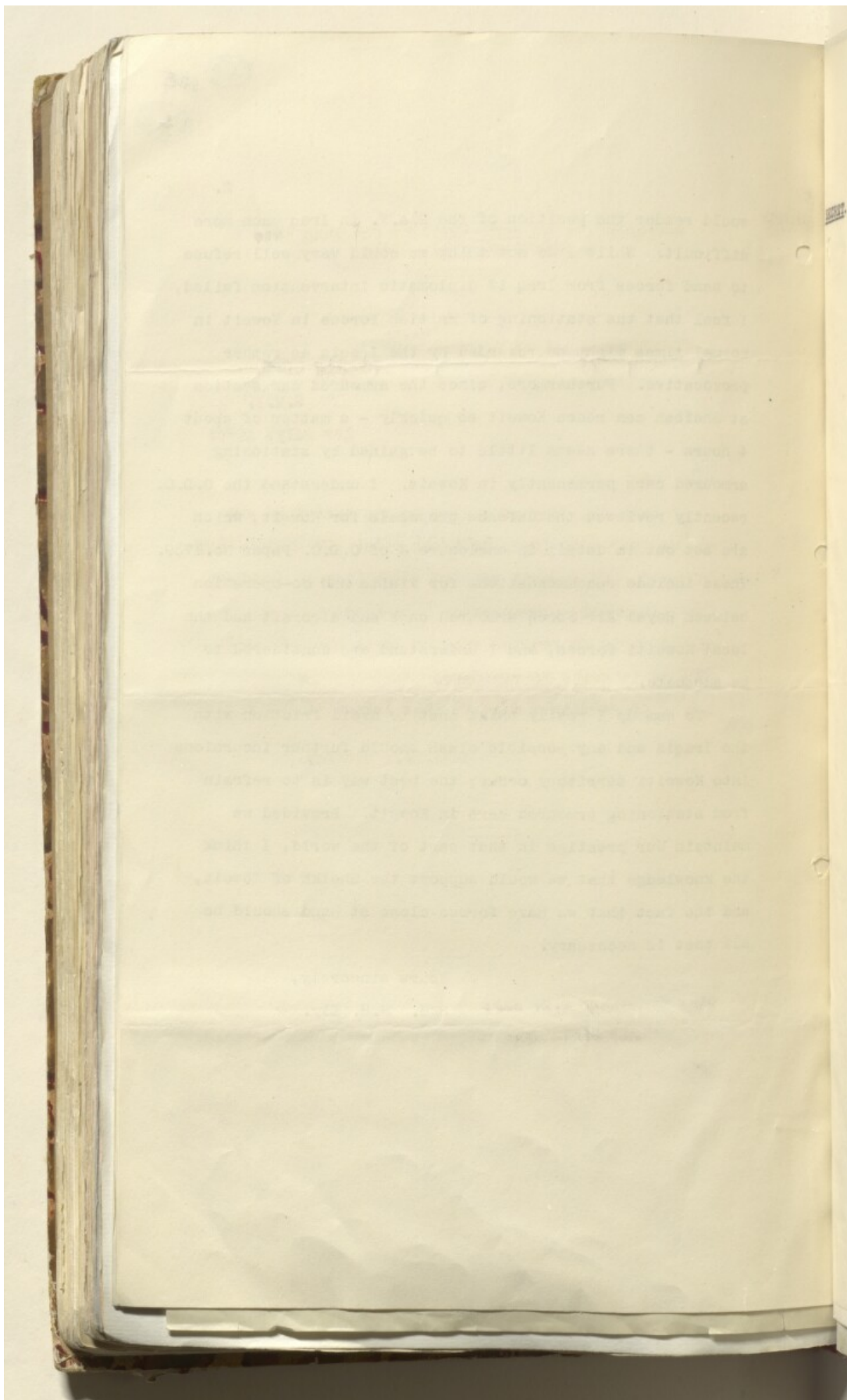


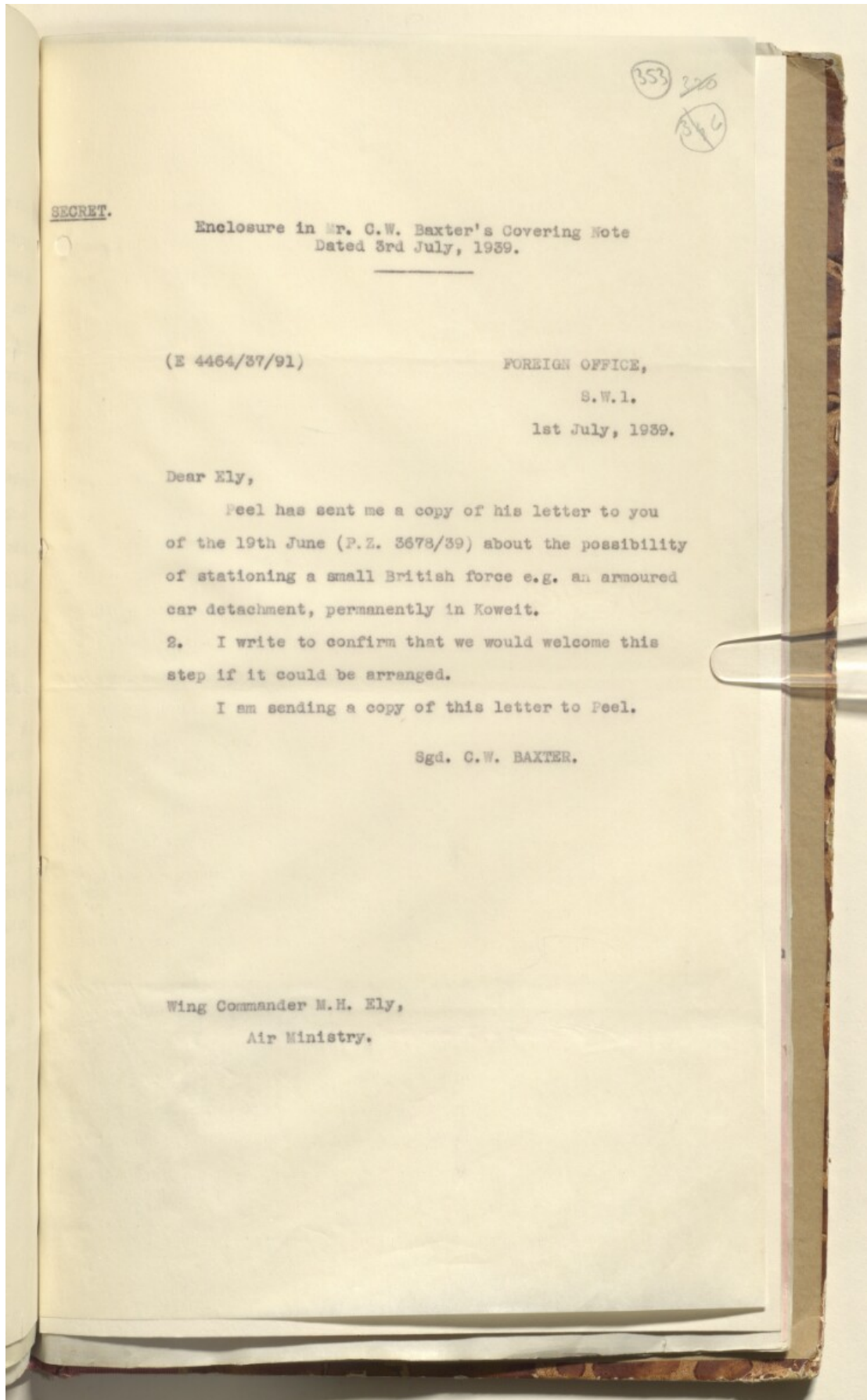
2.  
would render the position of the R.A.F. in Iraq much more difficult. While I do not think we could very well refuse to send forces from Iraq if diplomatic intervention failed, I feel that the stationing of British forces in Kuwait in normal times might be regarded by the Iraqis as rather provocative. Furthermore, since the armoured car section at Shaibah can reach Kuwait so quickly - a matter of about 4 hours - there seems little to be gained by stationing armoured cars permanently in Kuwait. I understand the O.D.C. recently reviewed the defence proposals for Kuwait, which are set out in detail in enclosure 4 of O.D.C. Paper No.1739. These include recommendations for visits and co-operation between Royal Air Force armoured cars and aircraft and the local Kuwaiti forces, and I understand are considered to be adequate.

To sum up I really think that to avoid friction with the Iraqis and any possible clash should further incursions into Kuwaiti territory occur, the best way is to refrain from stationing armoured cars in Kuwait. Provided we maintain our prestige in that part of the world, I think the knowledge that we would support the Sheikh of Kuwait, and the fact that we have forces close at hand should be all that is necessary.

Yours sincerely,  
Sgd. M.H. Ely.







SECRET.

Enclosure in Mr. C.W. Baxter's Covering Note  
Dated 3rd July, 1939.

(E 4464/37/91)

FOREIGN OFFICE,

S.W.1.

1st July, 1939.

Dear Ely,

Peel has sent me a copy of his letter to you  
of the 19th June (P.Z. 3678/39) about the possibility  
of stationing a small British force e.g. an armoured  
car detachment, permanently in Koweit.

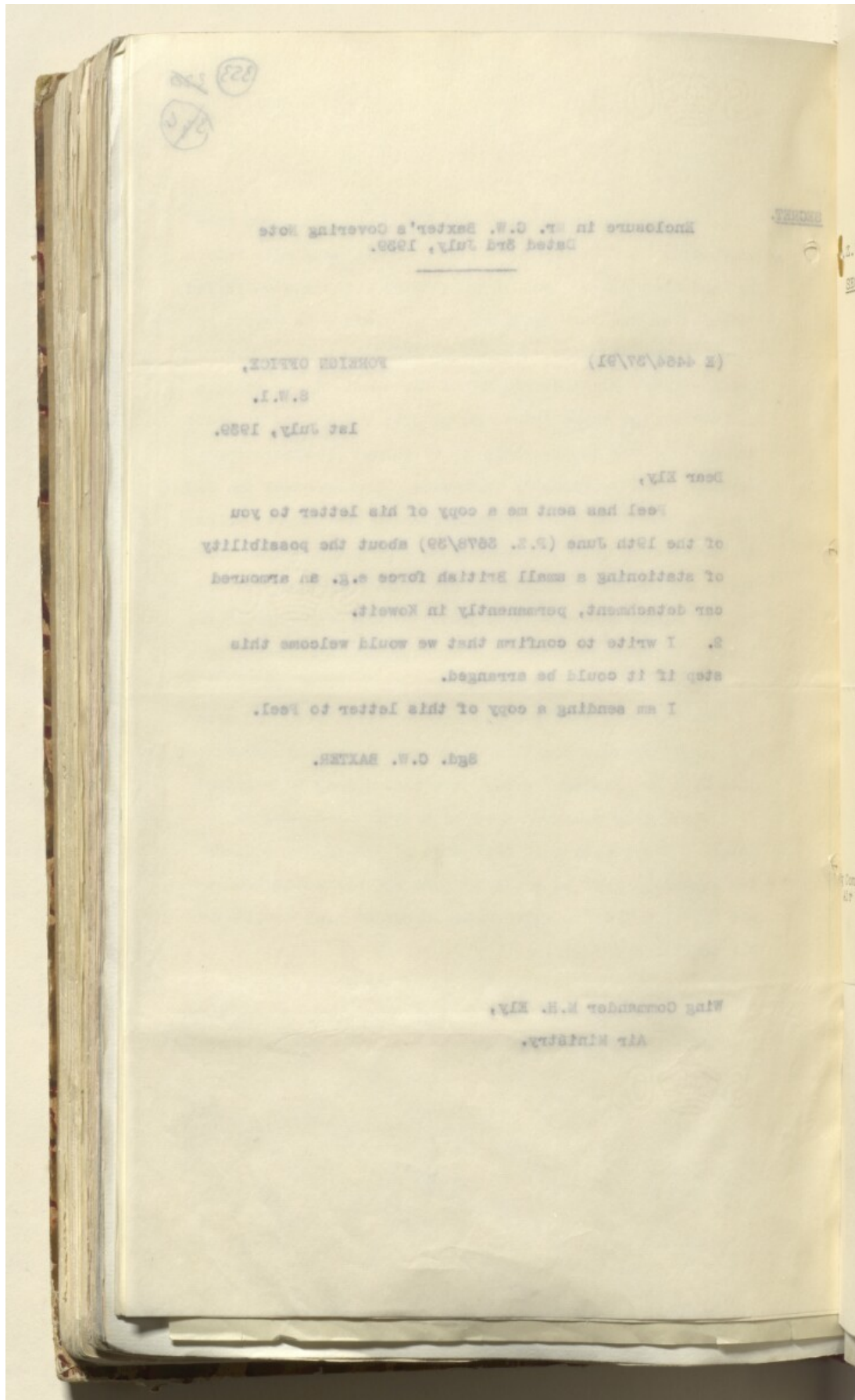
2. I write to confirm that we would welcome this  
step if it could be arranged.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Peel.

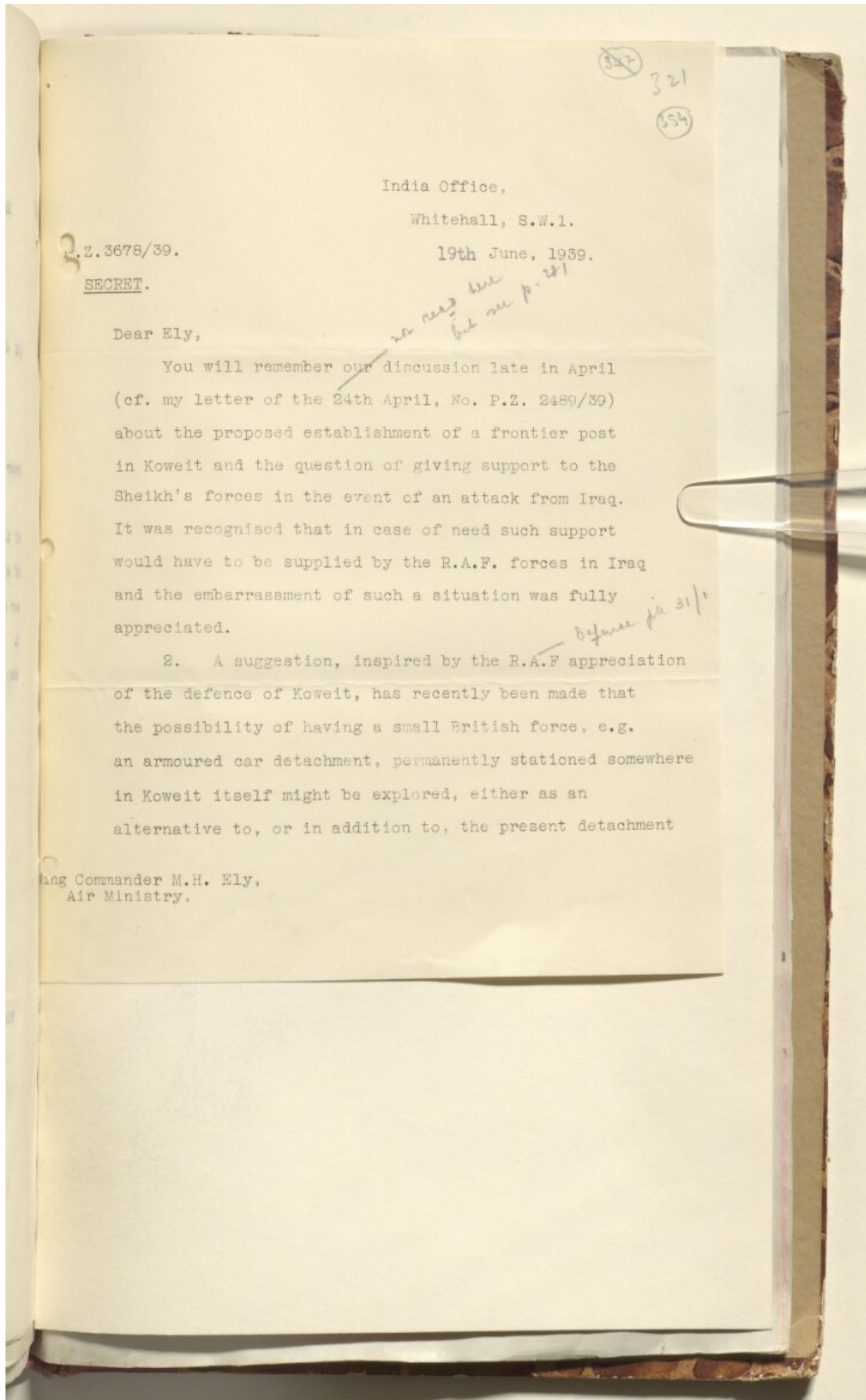
Sgd. C.W. BAXTER.

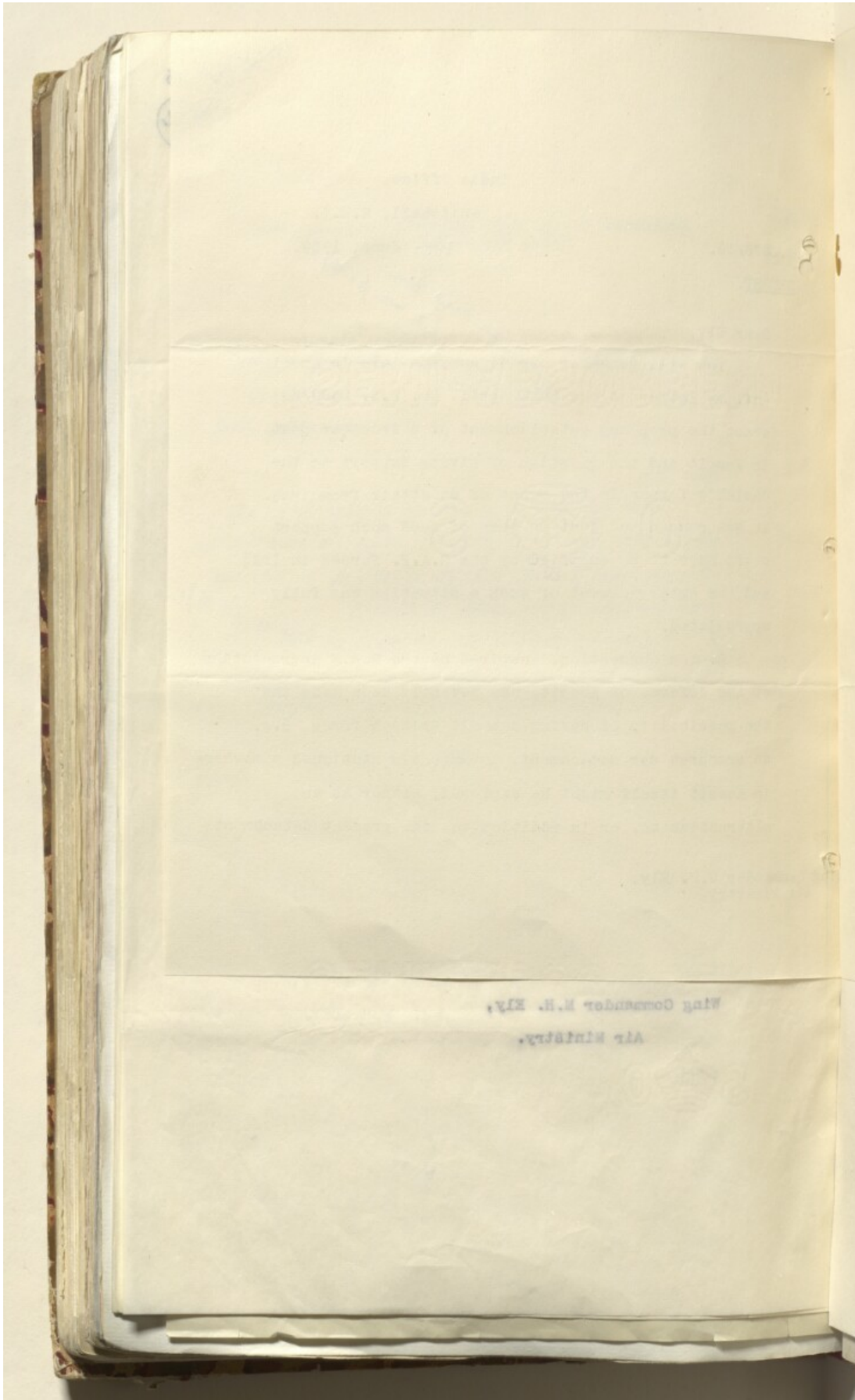
Wing Commander M.H. Ely,

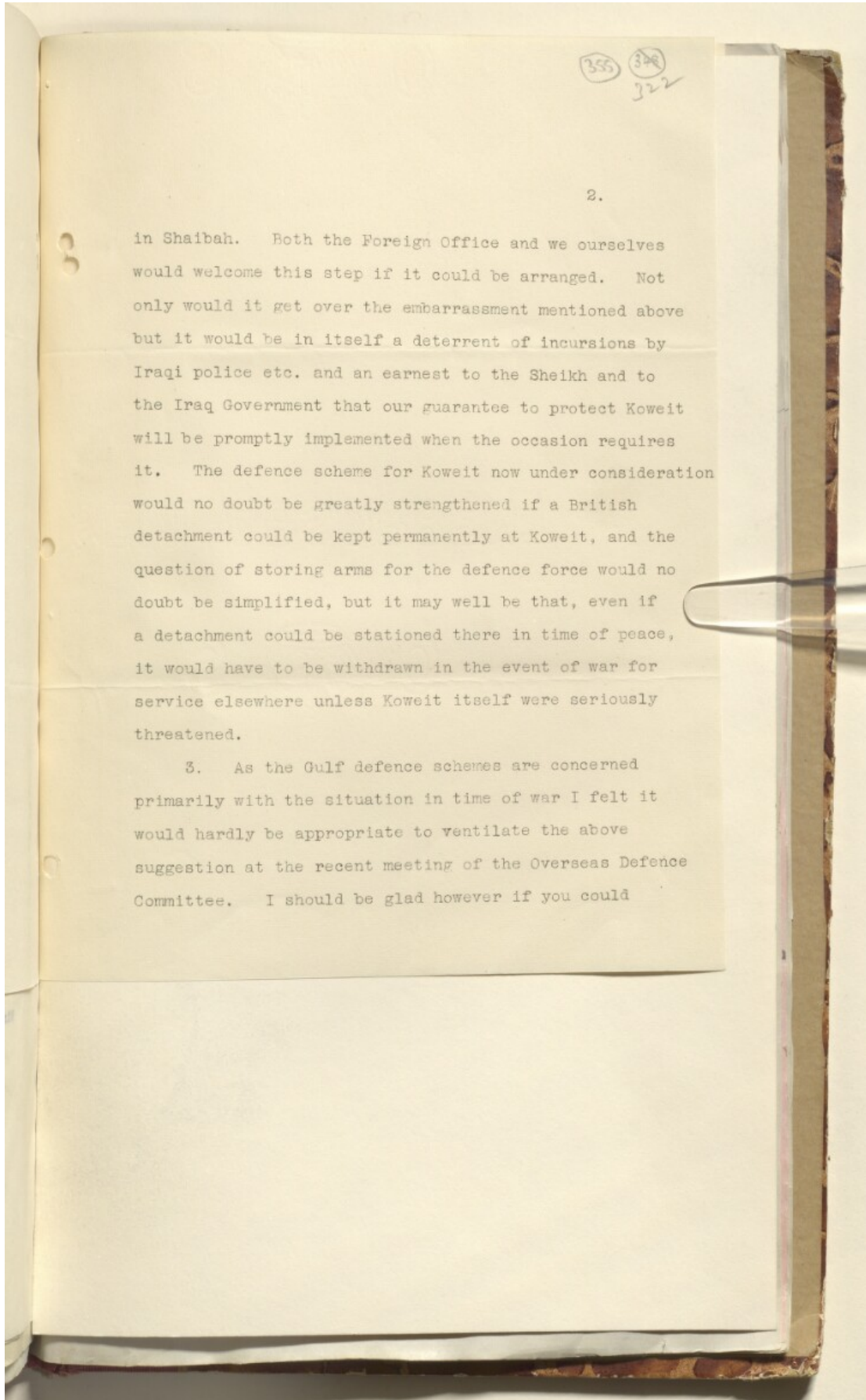
Air Ministry.



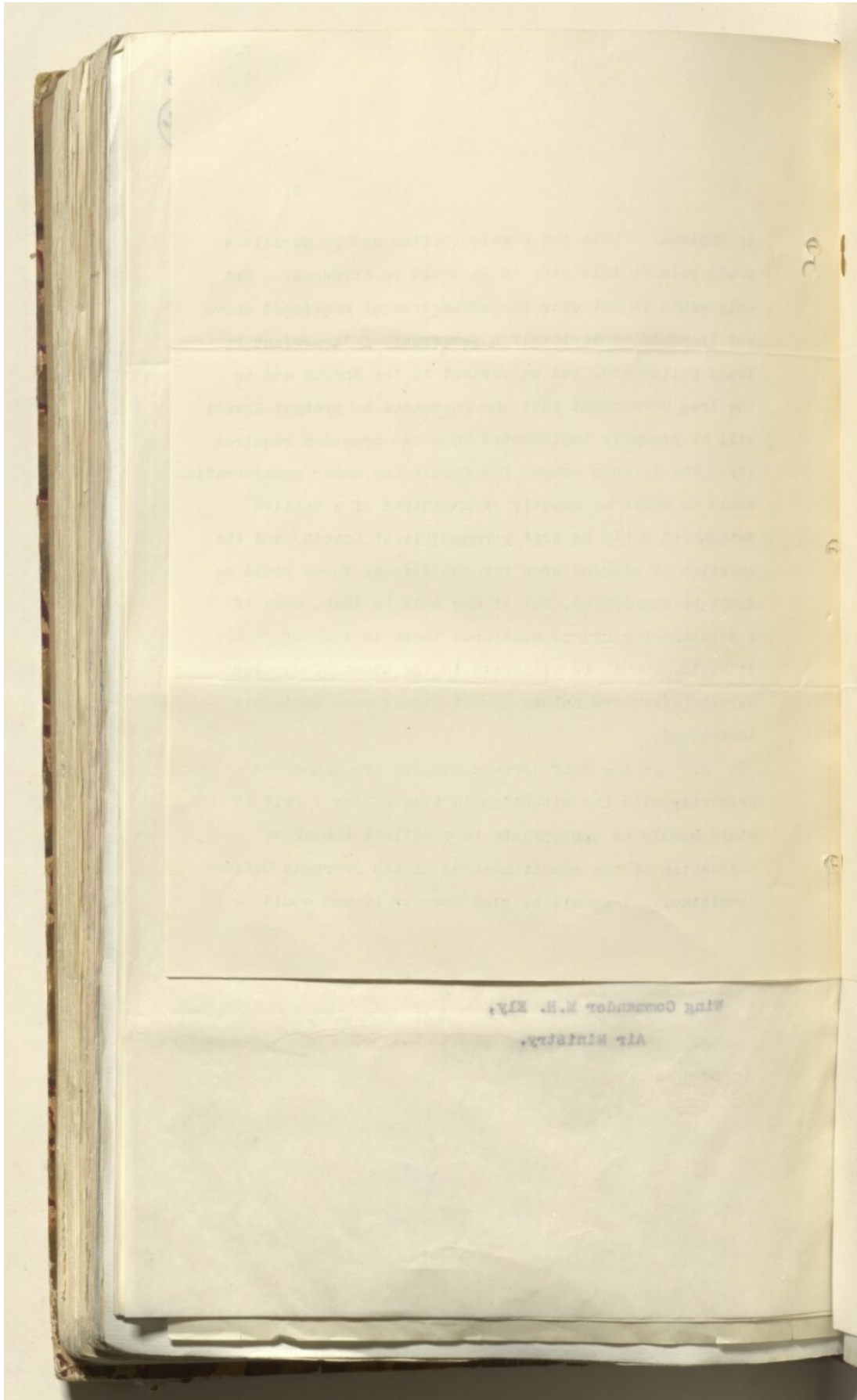


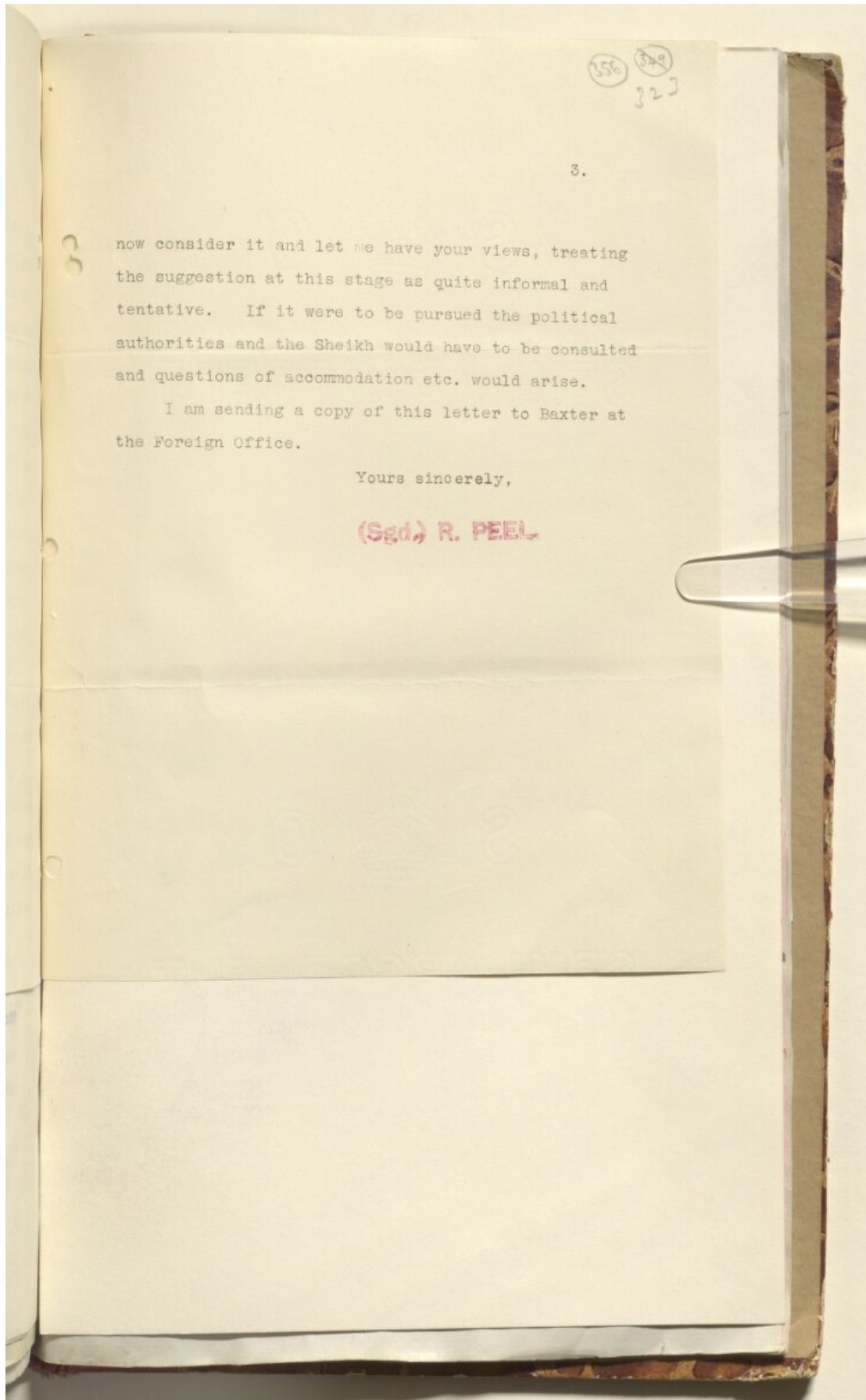


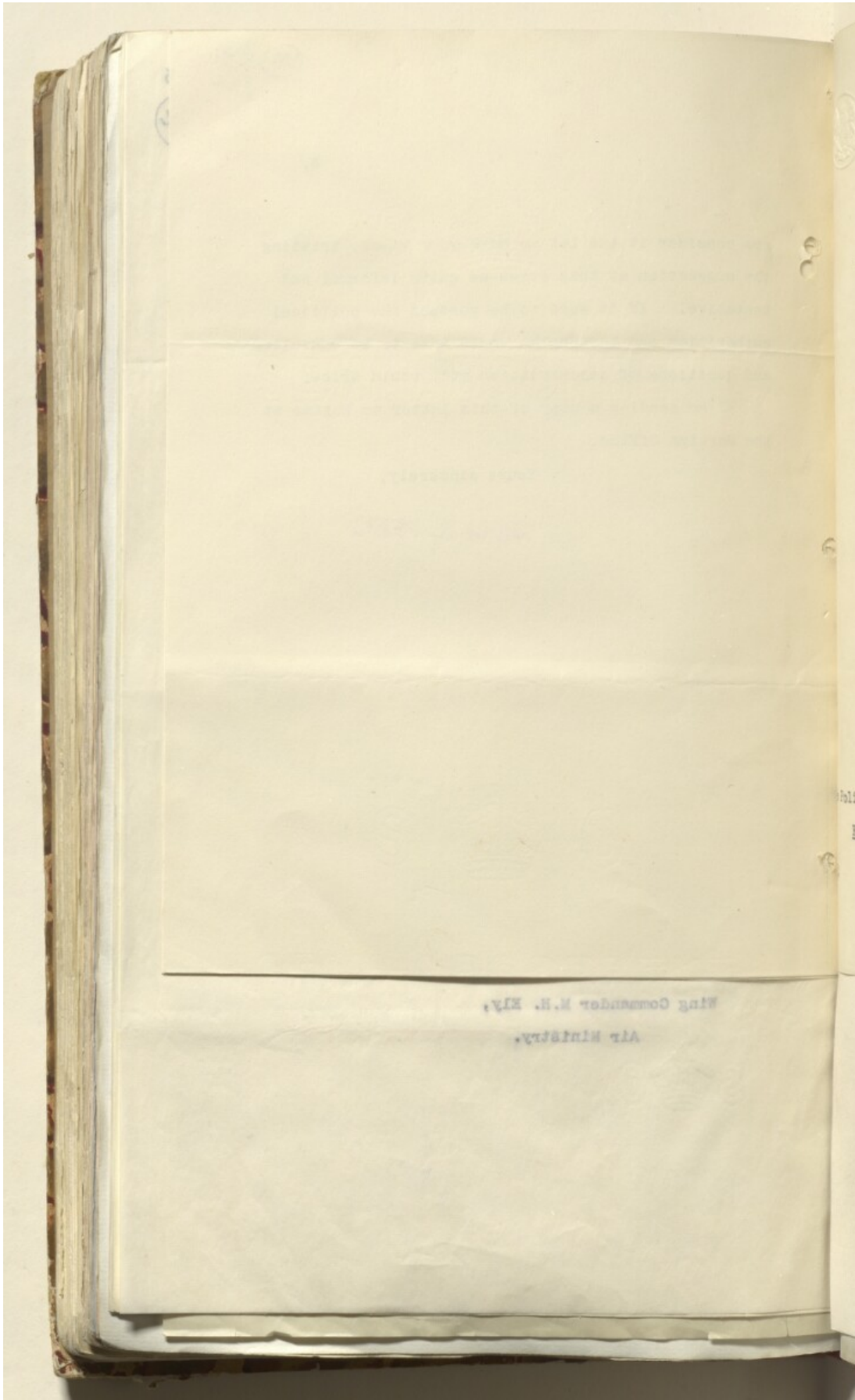




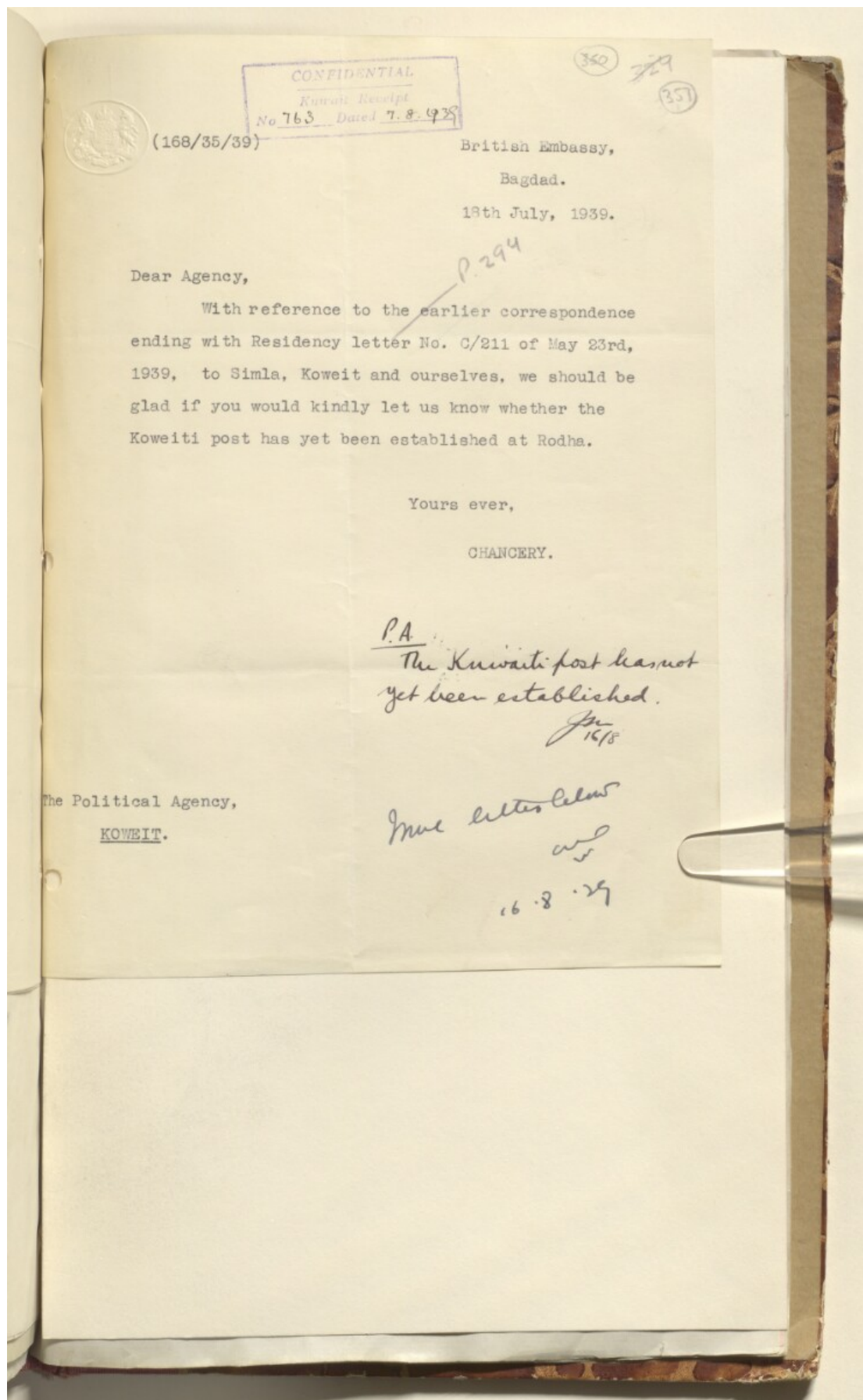


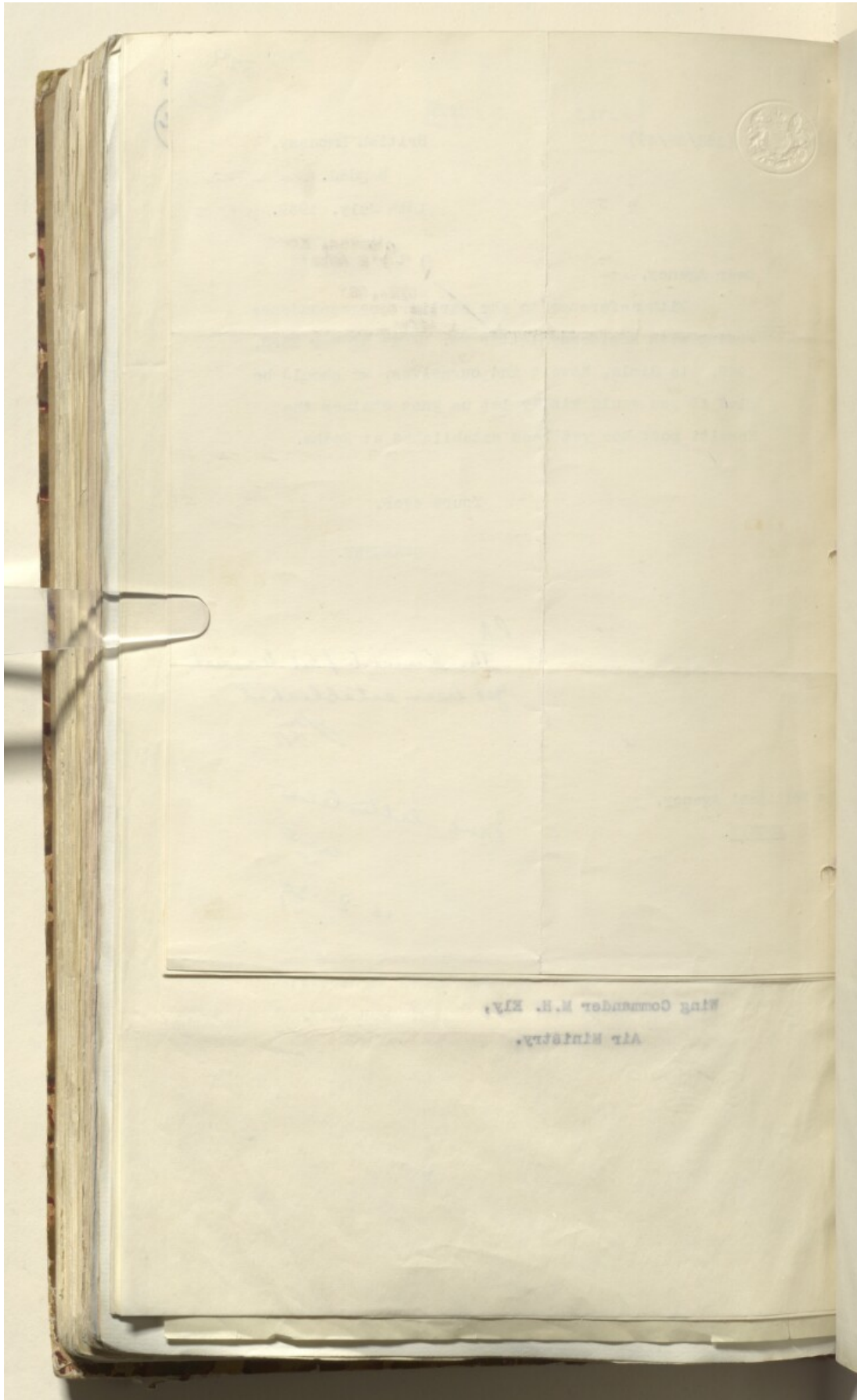


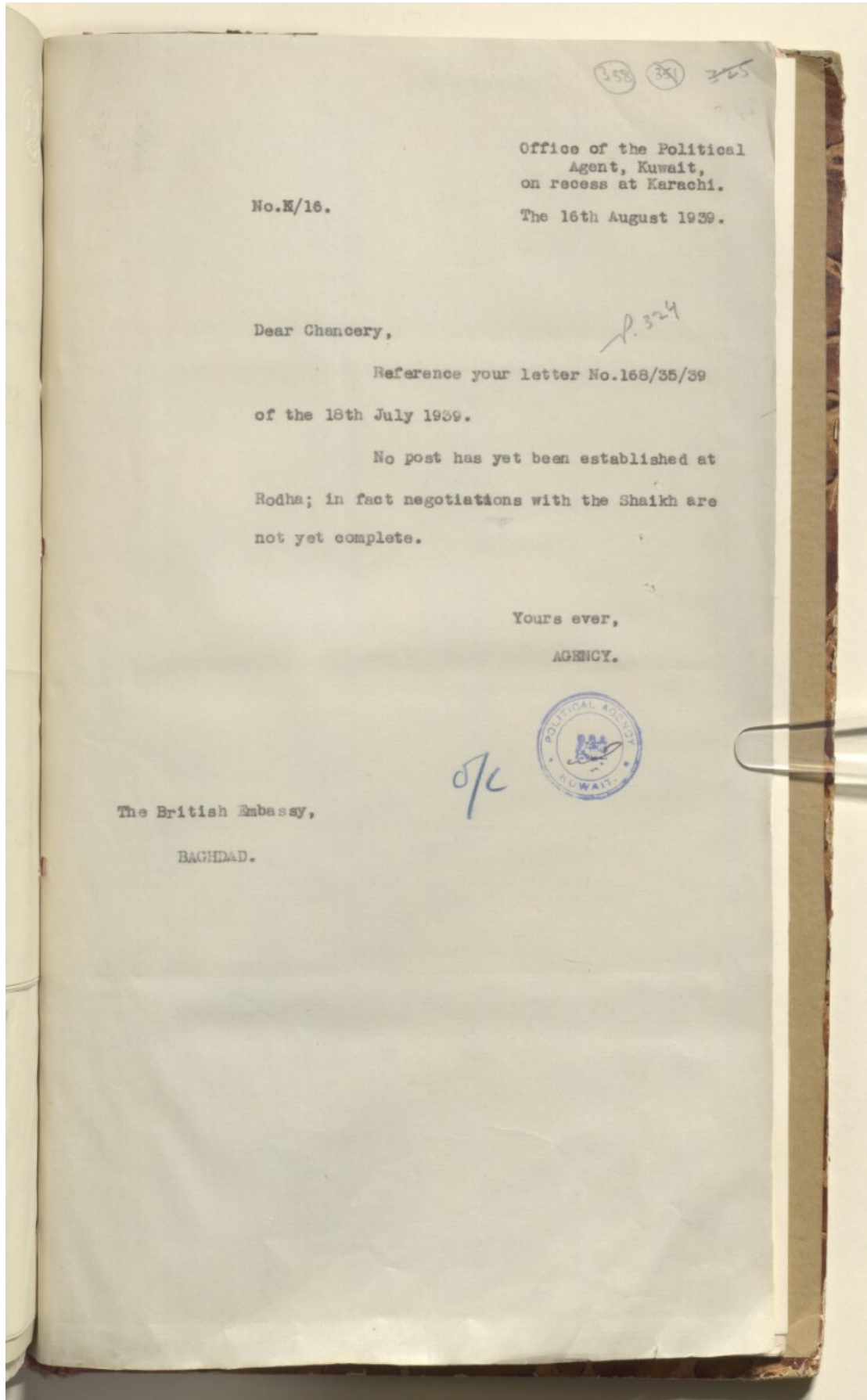








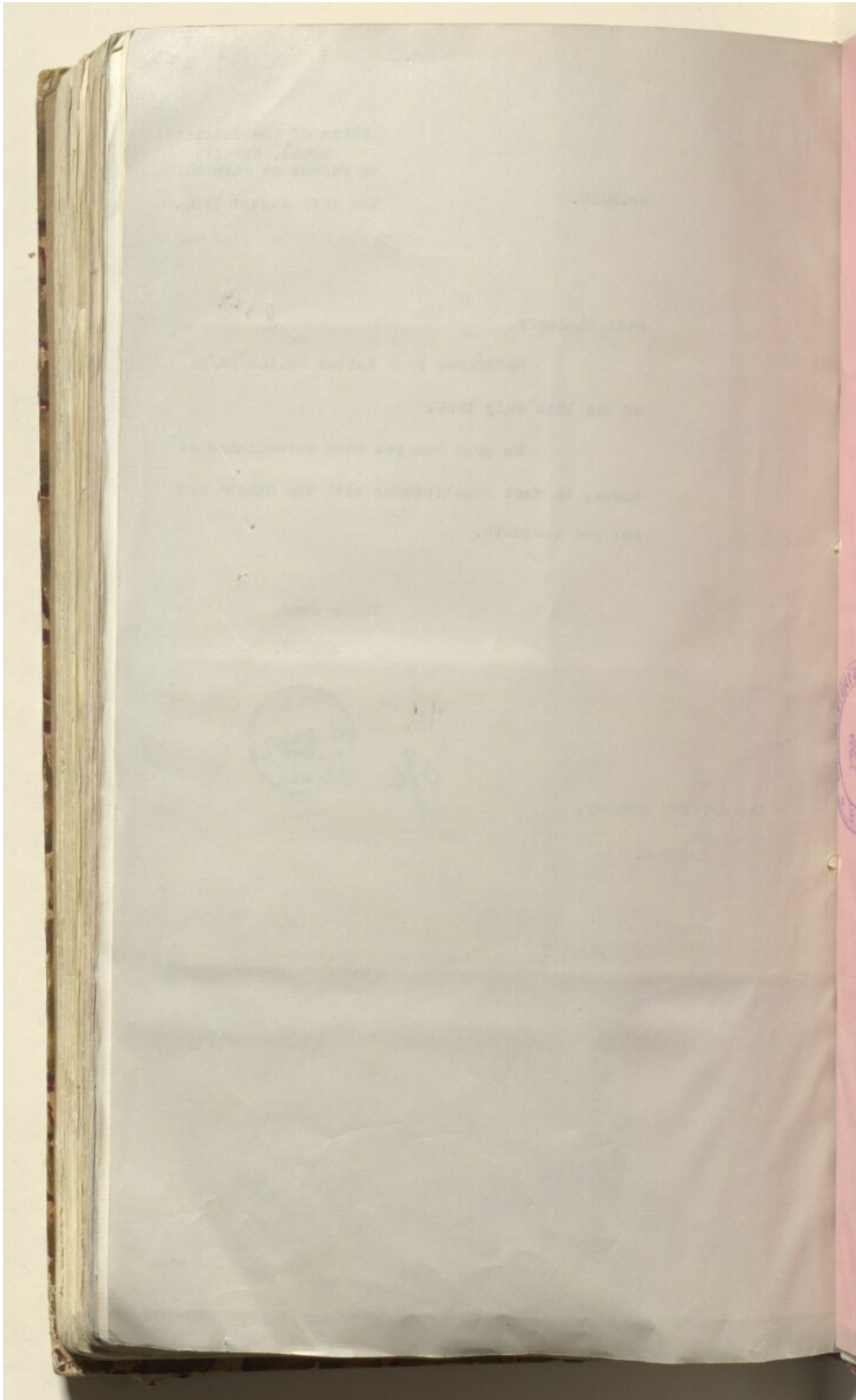








"ملف ٦/٤ | الحدود الكويتية-العراقية" [٣٥٨ظ] (٧٥١/٧٢٦)





CONFIDENTIAL.

No. Q/285 of 1939.

The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf presents his compliments to

1. His Excellency Sir Basil Newton, KCMG.,  
His Majesty's Ambassador, Bagdad.
2. Sir Aubrey Metcalfe, KCIE., CSI., MVO.,  
Secretary to the Government of India,  
External Affairs Department, Simla.
3. Major A.C. Calhoun, IA.,  
Political Agent, Kuwait, c/o Postmaster, Karachi.

and has the honour to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned documents (s).

British Consulate-General, BUSHIRE. Dated... 1st August, 1939.  
Camp, Shiraz.

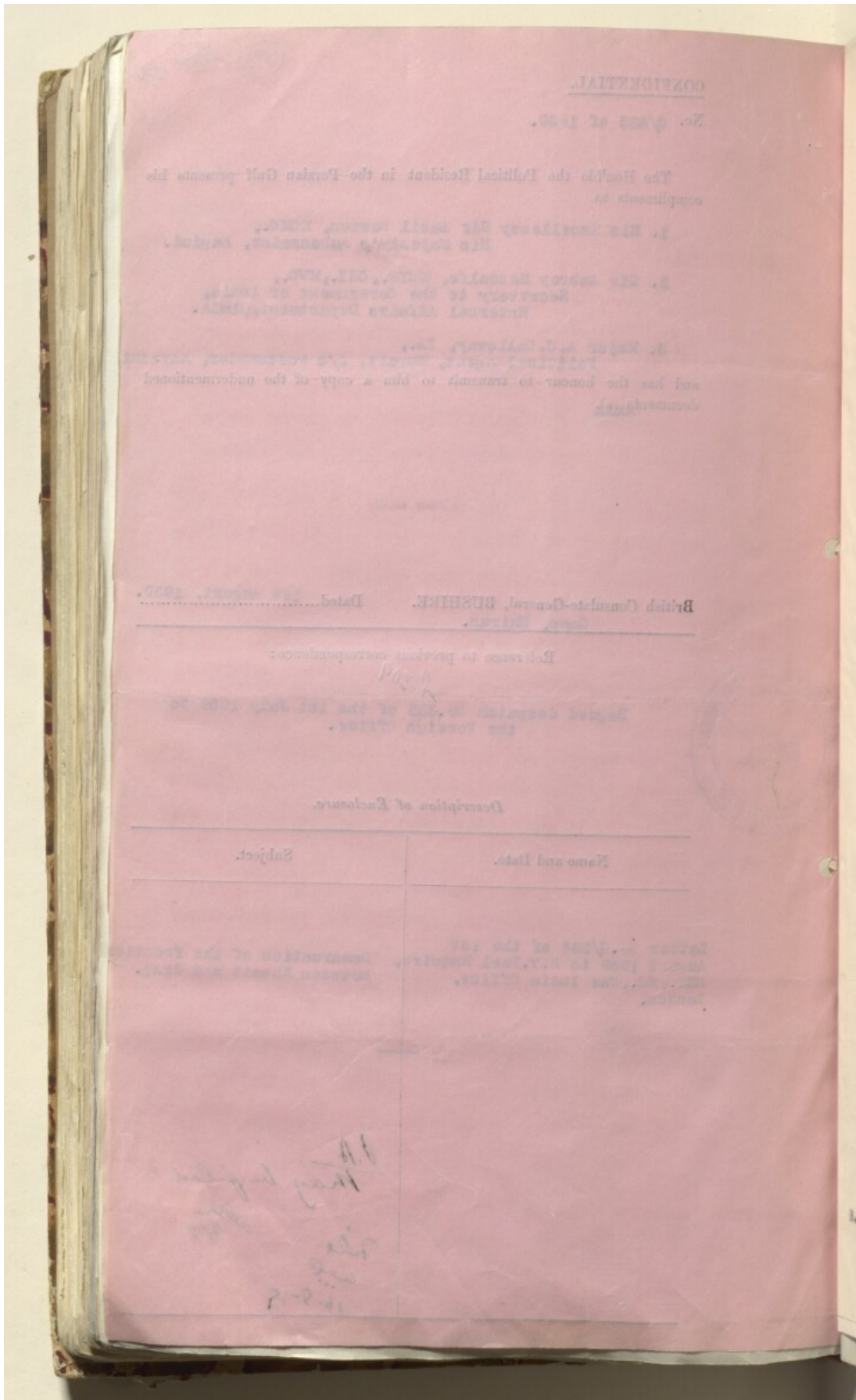
Reference to previous correspondence:

Bagdad despatch No. 335 of the 1st July 1939 to the Foreign Office.

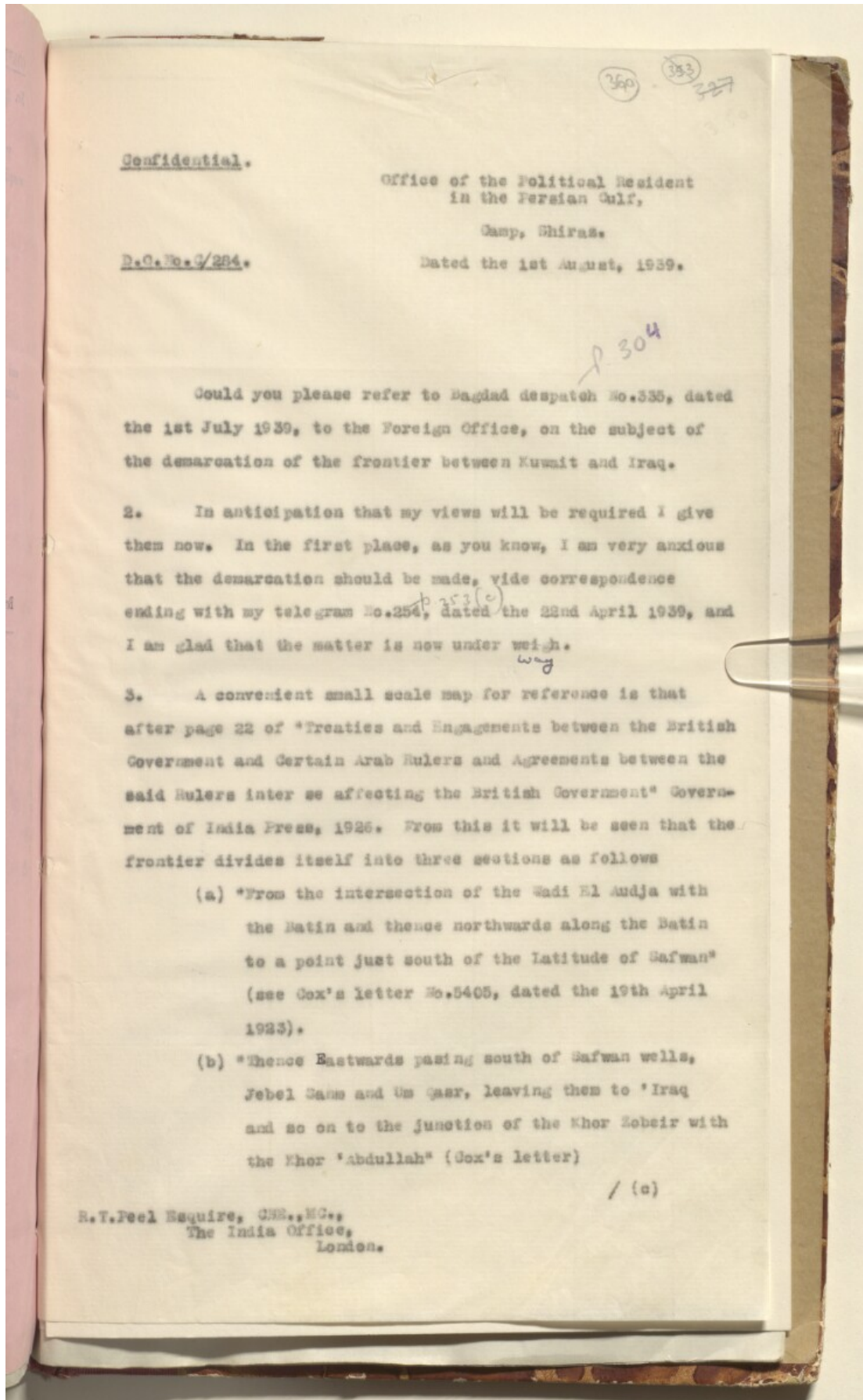
Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
Letter No. Q/284 of the 1st August 1939 to R.T. Peel Esquire, CBE., MC., The India Office, London.	Demarcation of the frontier between Kuwait and Iraq.

P.A.  
May be filed?  
File  
16.9.39







Confidential.

Office of the Political Resident  
in the Persian Gulf,

Camp, Shiraz.

D.O.No. 9/284.

Dated the 1st August, 1939.

Could you please refer to Bagdad despatch No.335, dated the 1st July 1939, to the Foreign Office, on the subject of the demarcation of the frontier between Kuwait and Iraq.

2. In anticipation that my views will be required I give them now. In the first place, as you know, I am very anxious that the demarcation should be made, vide correspondence ending with my telegram No.254, dated the 22nd April 1939, and I am glad that the matter is now under weigh.

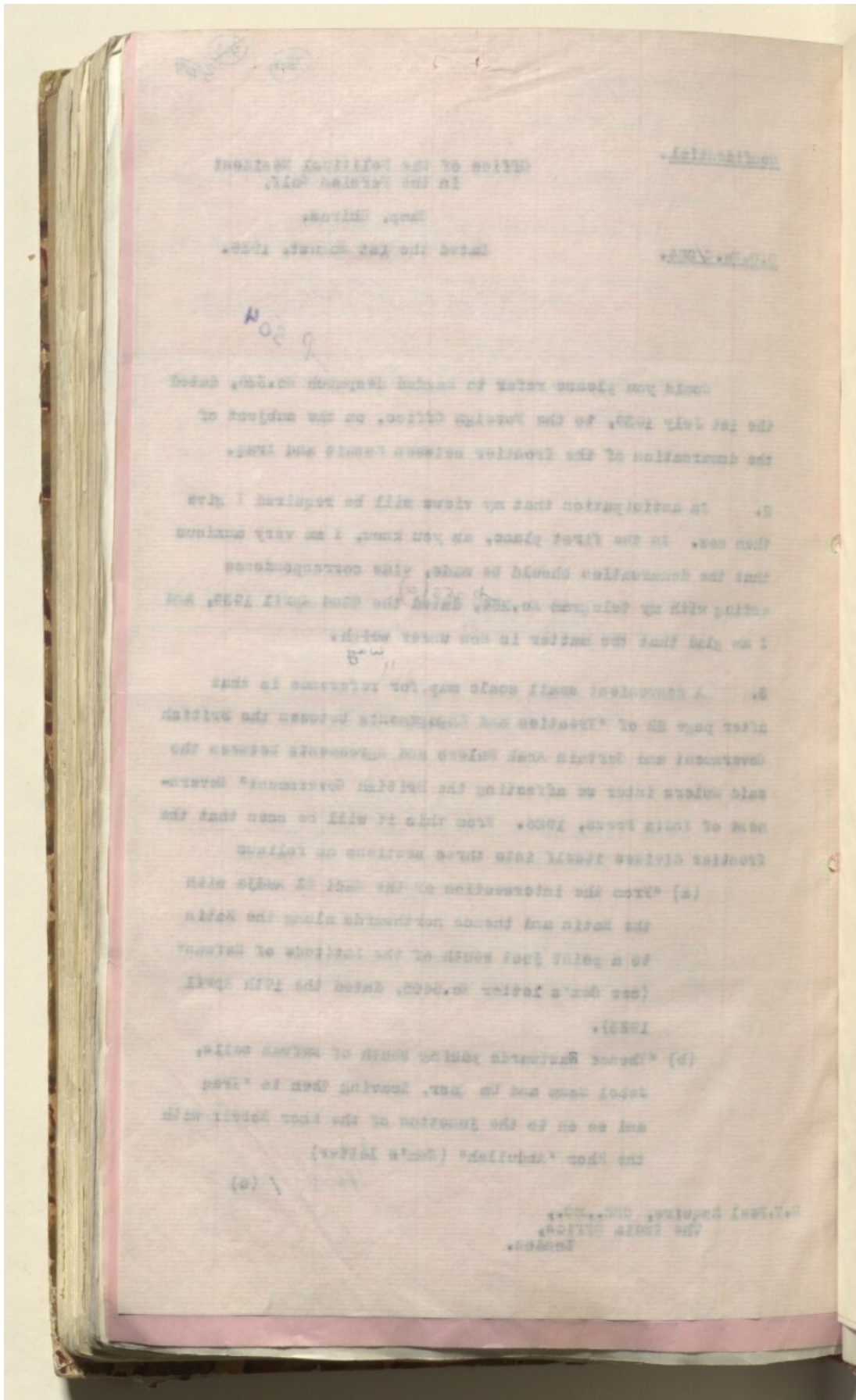
3. A convenient small scale map for reference is that after page 22 of "Treaties and Engagements between the British Government and Certain Arab Rulers and Agreements between the said Rulers inter se affecting the British Government" Government of India Press, 1926. From this it will be seen that the frontier divides itself into three sections as follows

(a) "From the intersection of the Wadi El Audja with the Batin and thence northwards along the Batin to a point just south of the latitude of Safwan" (see Cox's letter No.5405, dated the 19th April 1923).

(b) "Thence Eastwards passing south of Safwan wells, Jebel Sam and Um Qasr, leaving them to 'Iraq and so on to the junction of the Khor Robair with the Khor 'Abdullah" (Cox's letter)

/ (c)

R.T. Peel Esquire, CBE., M.C.,  
The India Office,  
London.







-2-

(e) the sea frontier down the Khor 'Abdullah. Cox did not define this line beyond noting that the Shaikh of Kuwait claimed certain islands.

4. With regard to (e). In view of Newton's remarks in his paragraph 5 the demarcation of this section may be delayed, but this need not prevent the other two sections being demarcated.

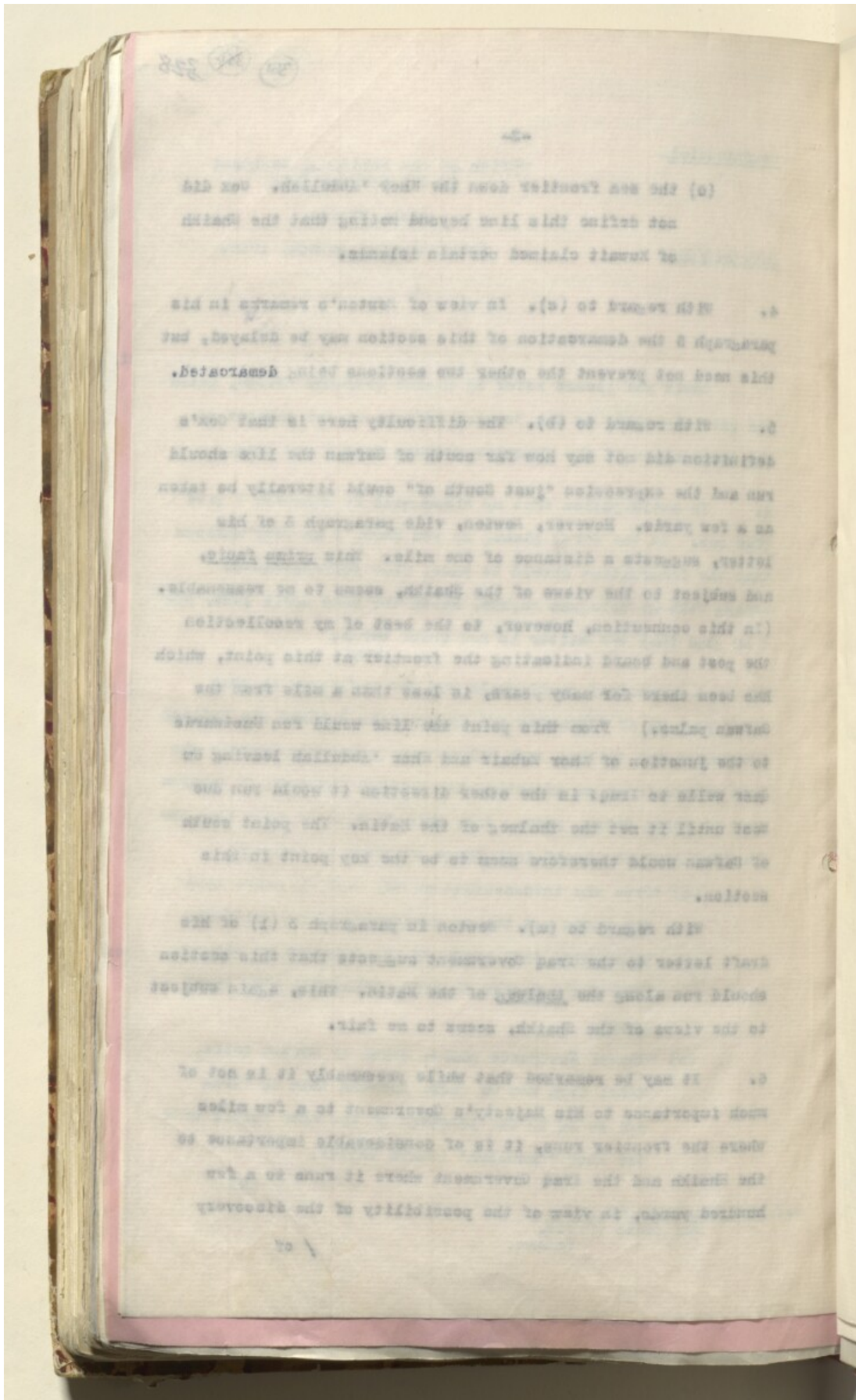
5. With regard to (b). The difficulty here is that Cox's definition did not say how far south of Safwan the line should run and the expression "just South of" could literally be taken as a few yards. However, Newton, vide paragraph 3 of his letter, suggests a distance of one mile. This prima facie, and subject to the views of the Shaikh, seems to me reasonable. (In this connection, however, to the best of my recollection the post and board indicating the frontier at this point, which has been there for many years, is less than a mile from the Safwan palms.) From this point the line would run Eastwards to the junction of Khor Zubair and Khor 'Abdullah leaving Um Qasr wells to Iraq; in the other direction it would run due West until it met the thalweg of the Batin. The point south of Safwan would therefore seem to be the key point in this section.

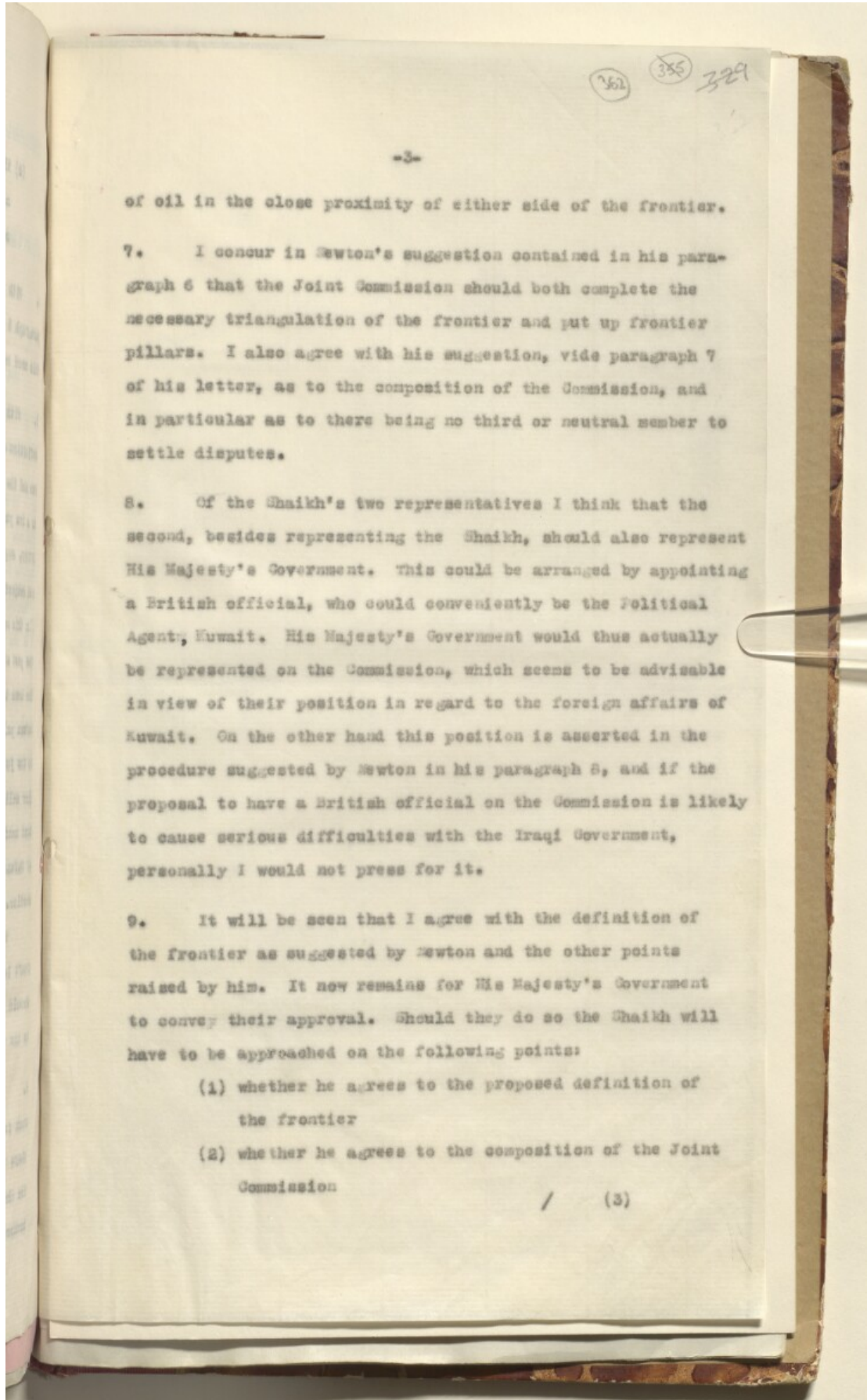
With regard to (a). Newton in paragraph 3 (1) of his draft letter to the Iraq Government suggests that this section should run along the thalweg of the Batin. This, again subject to the views of the Shaikh, seems to me fair.

6. It may be remarked that while presumably it is not of much importance to His Majesty's Government to a few miles where the frontier runs, it is of considerable importance to the Shaikh and the Iraq Government where it runs to a few hundred yards, in view of the possibility of the discovery

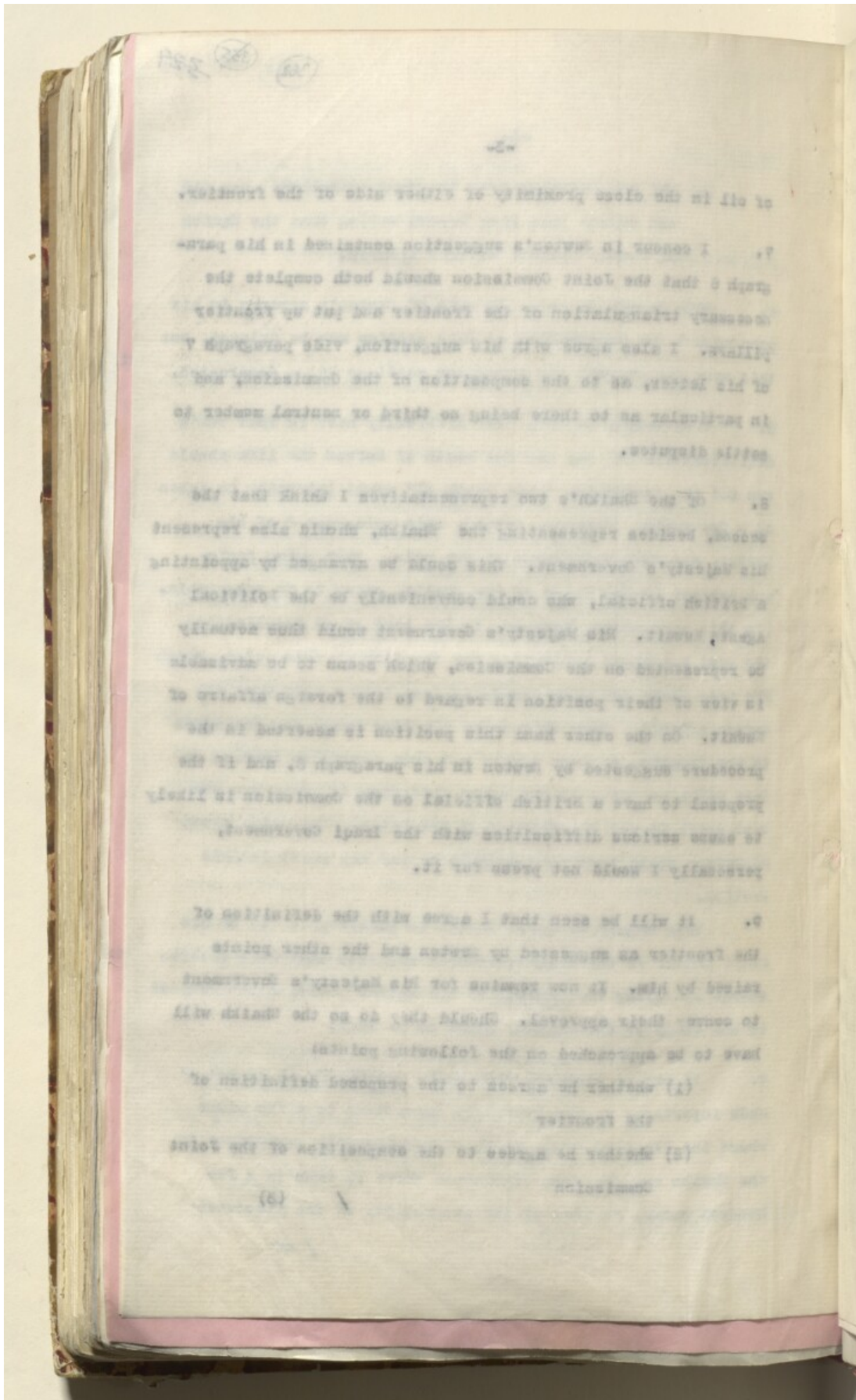
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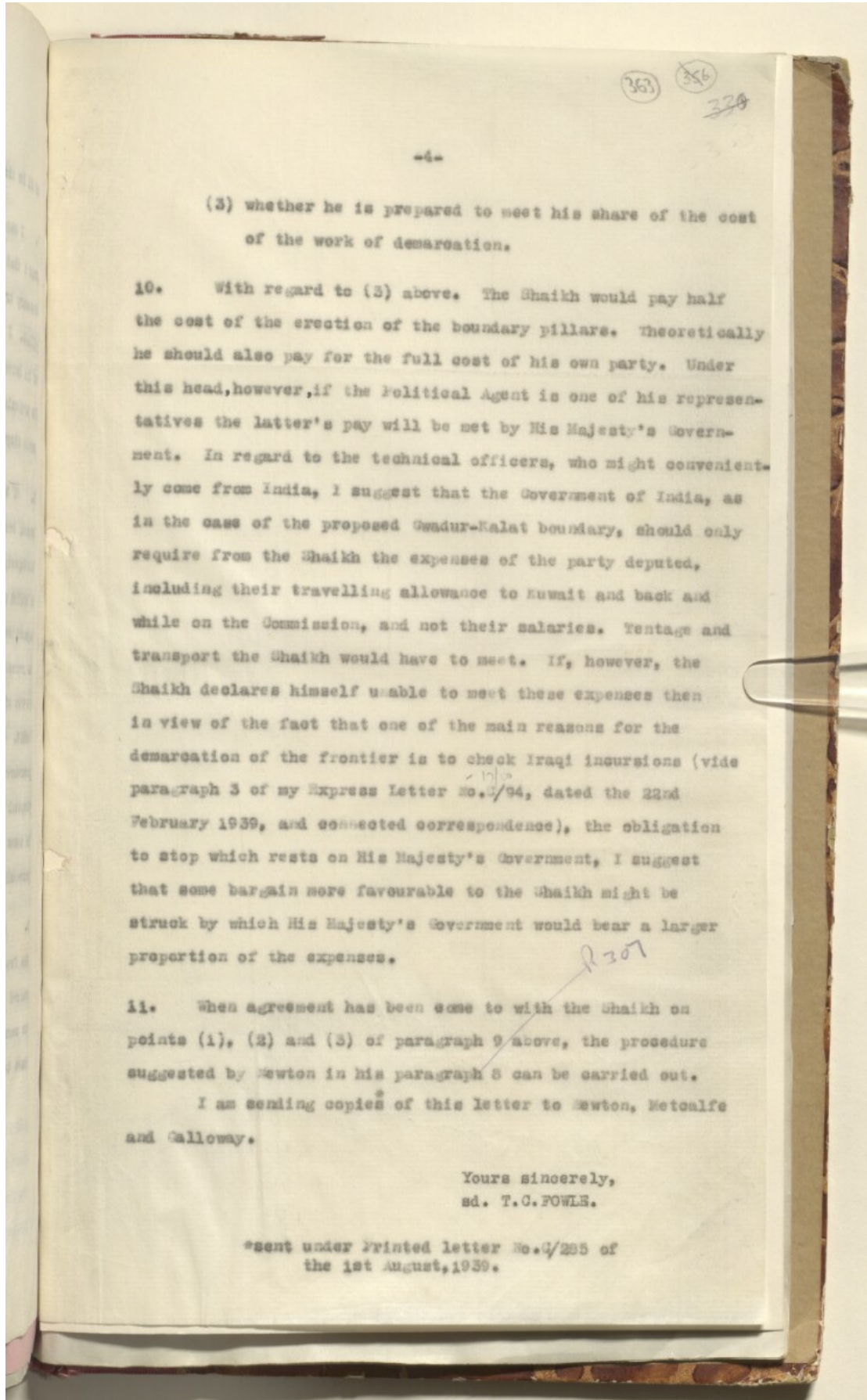












-4-

(3) whether he is prepared to meet his share of the cost of the work of demarcation.

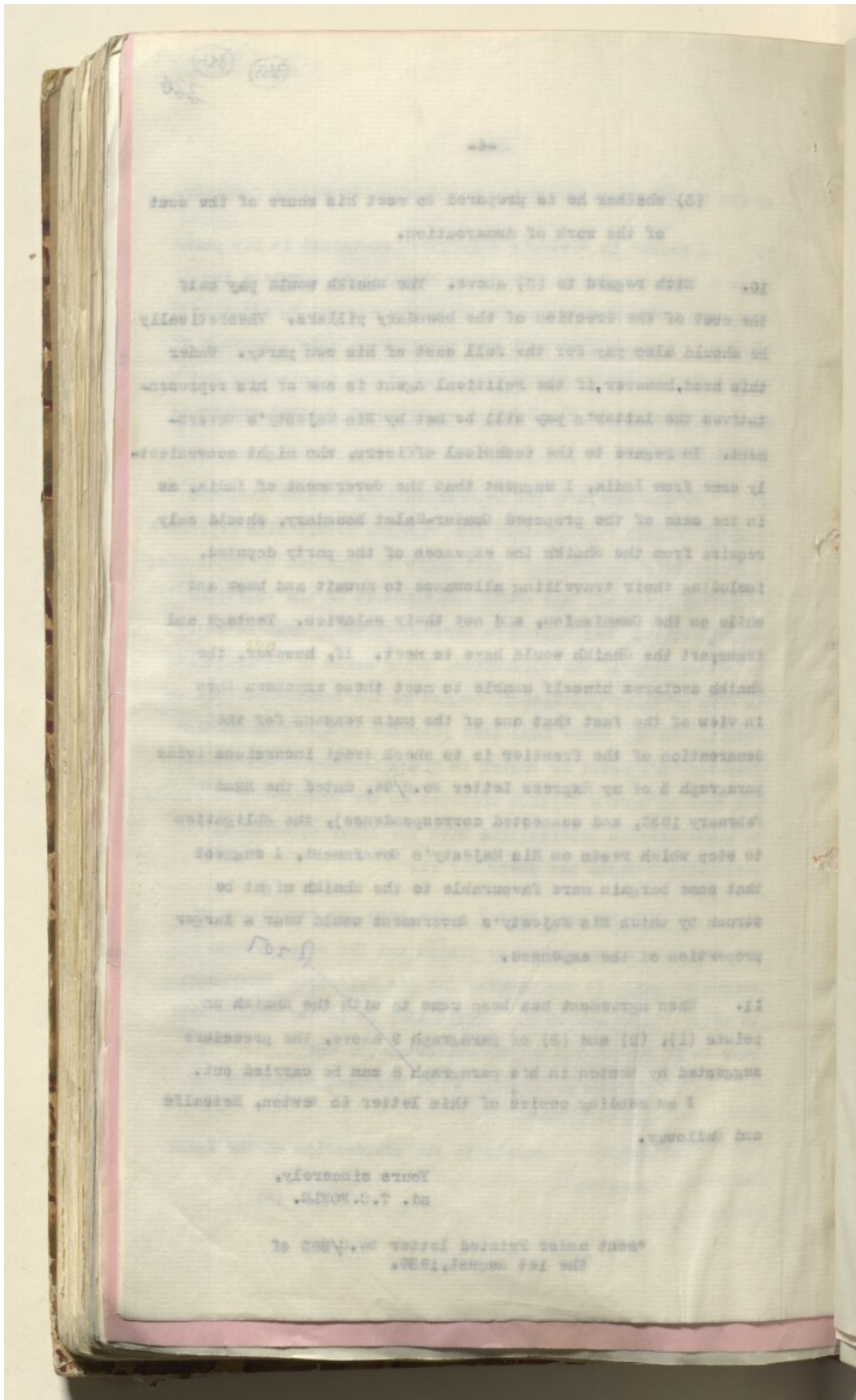
10. With regard to (3) above. The Shaikh would pay half the cost of the erection of the boundary pillars. Theoretically he should also pay for the full cost of his own party. Under this head, however, if the Political Agent is one of his representatives the latter's pay will be met by His Majesty's Government. In regard to the technical officers, who might conveniently come from India, I suggest that the Government of India, as in the case of the proposed Qadur-Kalat boundary, should only require from the Shaikh the expenses of the party deputed, including their travelling allowance to Kuwait and back and while on the Commission, and not their salaries. Tentage and transport the Shaikh would have to meet. If, however, the Shaikh declares himself unable to meet these expenses then in view of the fact that one of the main reasons for the demarcation of the frontier is to check Iraqi incursions (vide paragraph 3 of my Express Letter No. 17/94, dated the 22nd February 1939, and connected correspondence), the obligation to stop which rests on His Majesty's Government, I suggest that some bargain more favourable to the Shaikh might be struck by which His Majesty's Government would bear a larger proportion of the expenses.

11. When agreement has been come to with the Shaikh on points (1), (2) and (3) of paragraph 9 above, the procedure suggested by Newton in his paragraph 8 can be carried out.

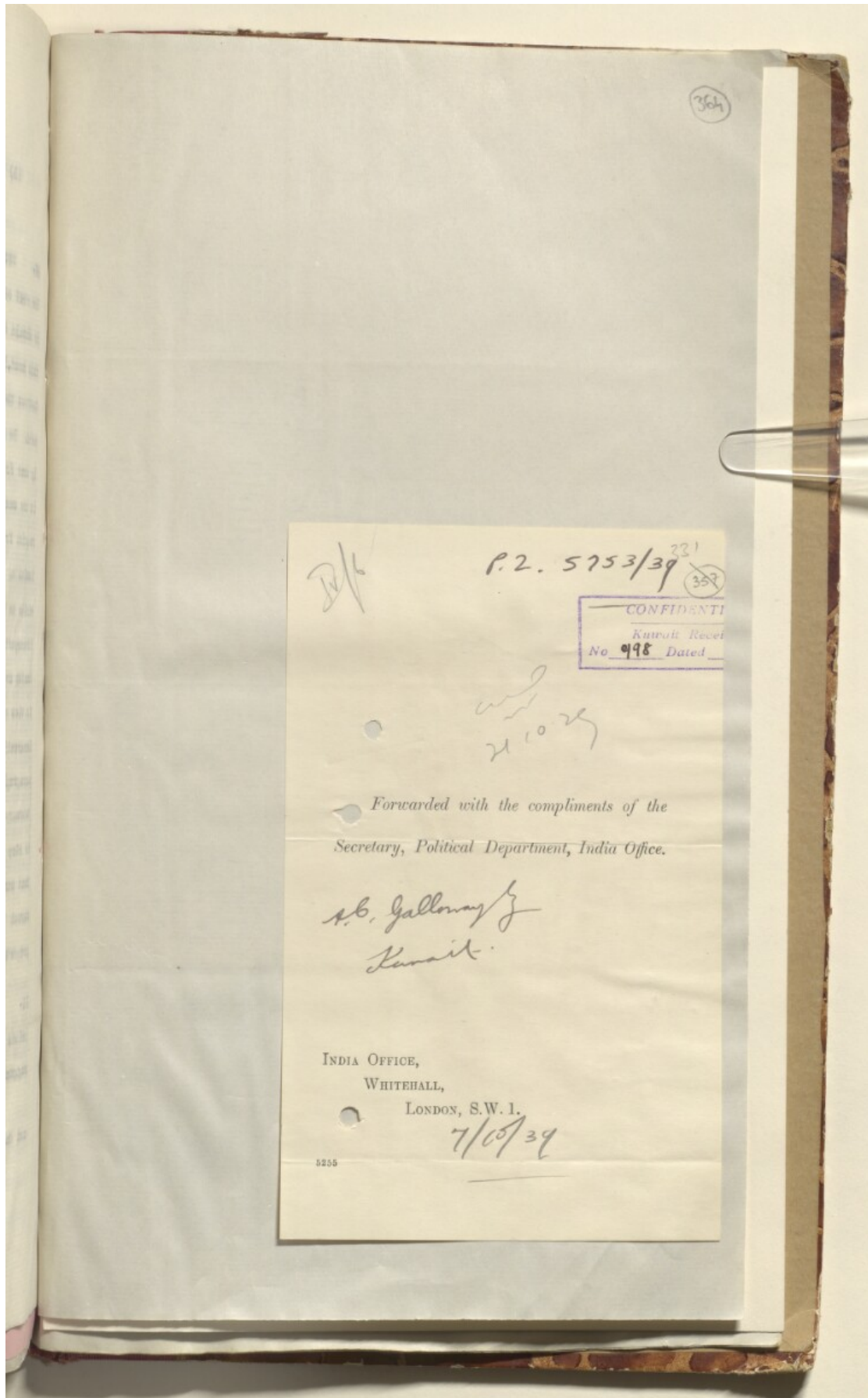
I am sending copies of this letter to Newton, Metcalfe and Galloway.

Yours sincerely,  
Ed. T.C. FOWLE.

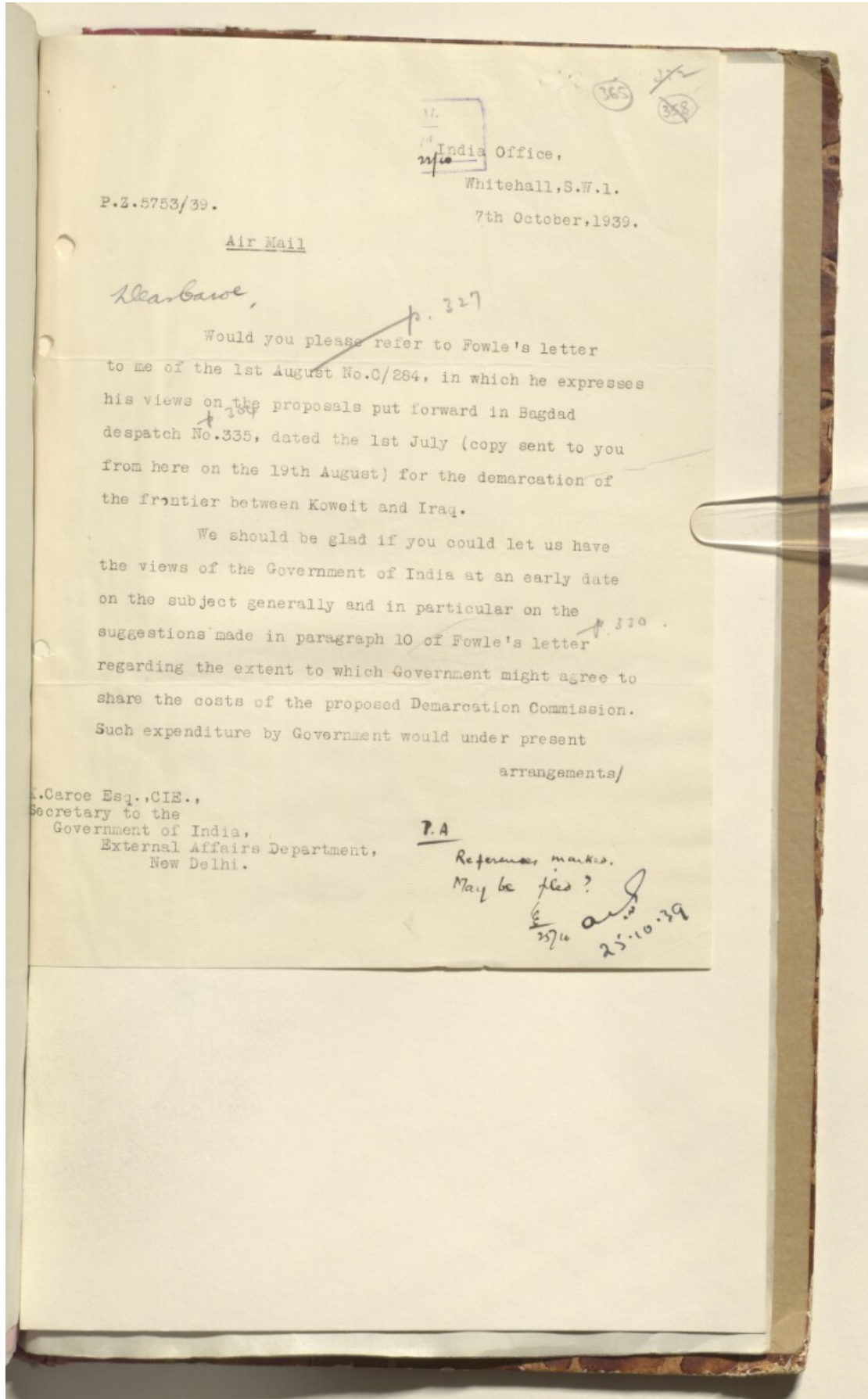
\*sent under Printed letter No. 4/255 of  
the 1st August, 1939.

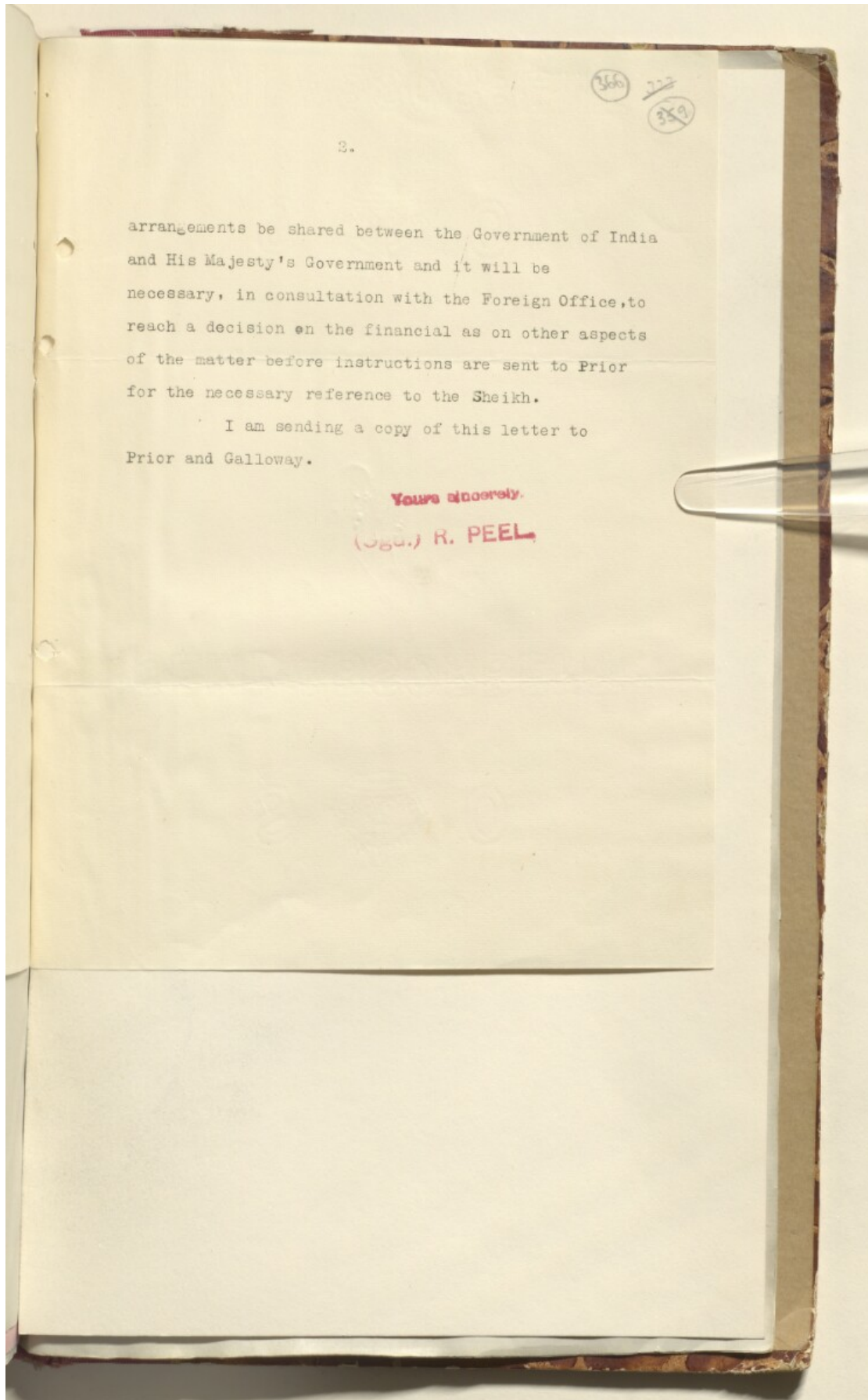


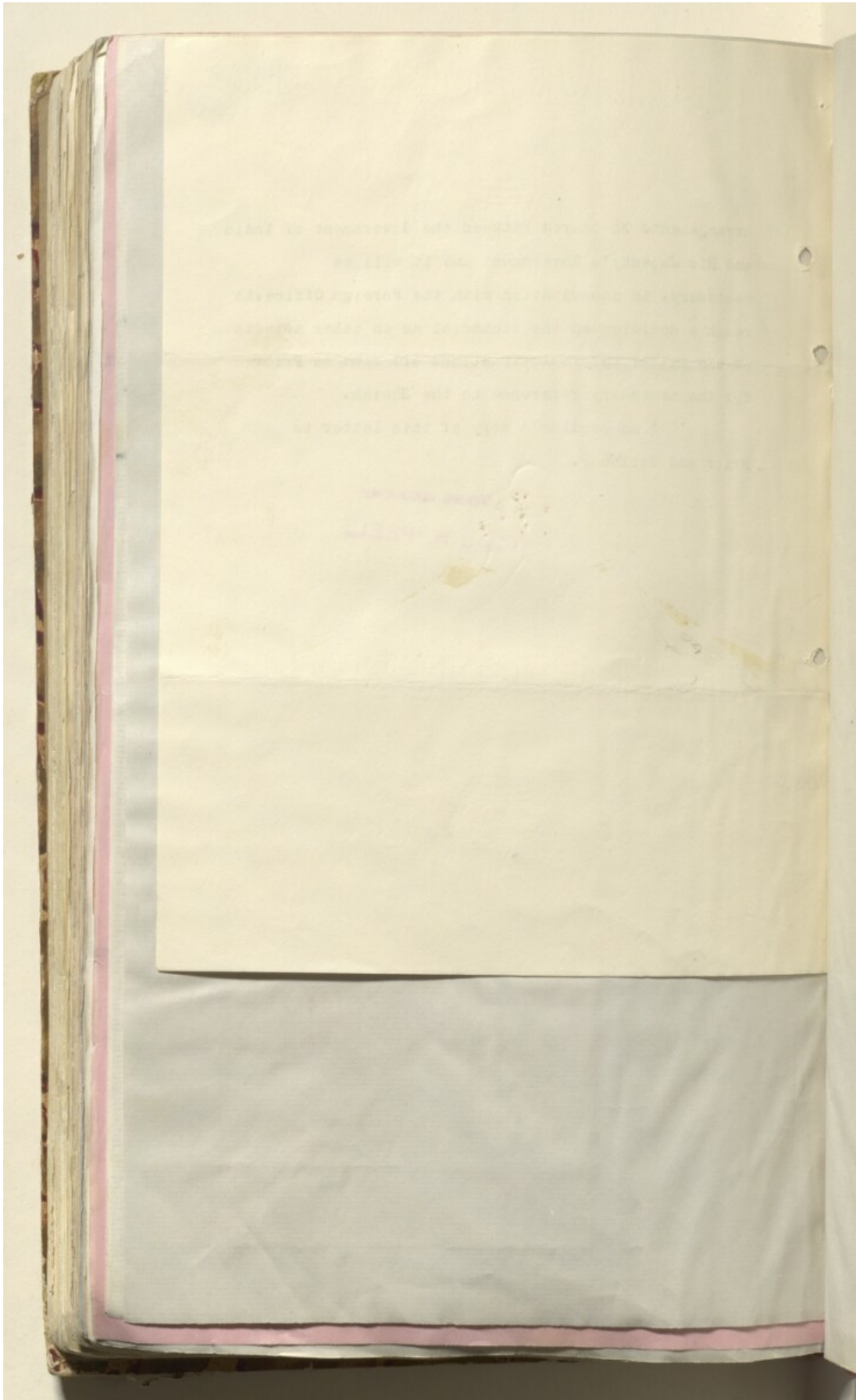




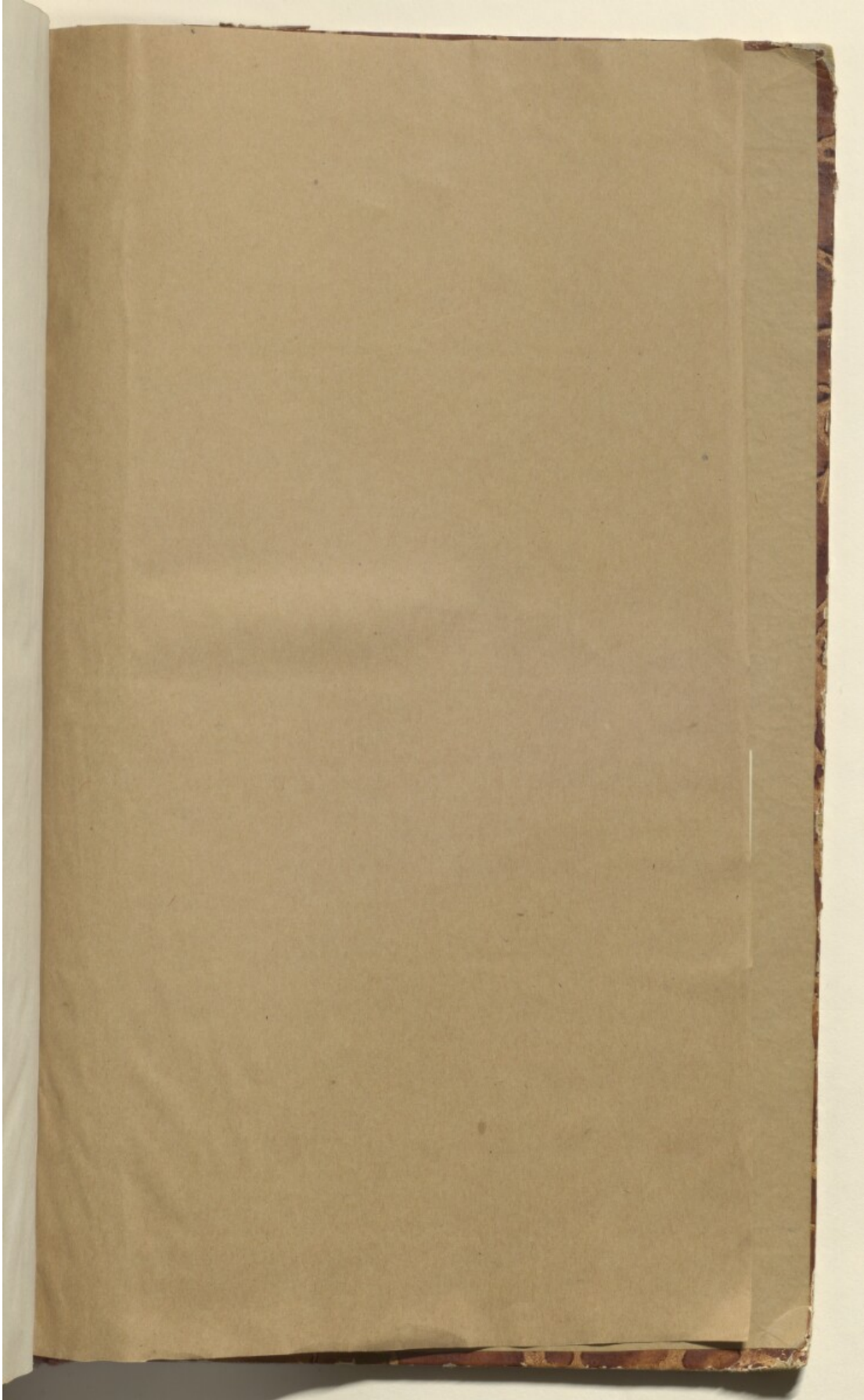


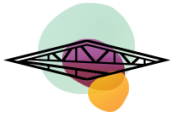












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